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KANSAS

A Cyclopedia of State History, Embracing Events, Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities, Towns, Prominent Persons, Etc.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME OF PERSONAL HISTORY AND REMINISCENCE

WITH PORTRAITS

STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO

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BIOGRAPHICAL

Charles Robinson, the first governor of the State of Kansas, was born at Hardwick, Mass., July 21, 1818. He was descended from sturdy New England stock, the son of Jonathan and Huldah (Woodward) Robinson. His father was a direct descendant of the John Robinson of Plymouth Rock fame, and was a farmer and zealous anti-slavery man. His mother came of an old New England family not prominent in the record, but not less to be honored. The parents were of decided religious views, and desired to give their ten children as good an education as was possible in New England at that time. In the private schools near his parental farm home, Charles Robinson first attended school, and at the age of seventeen he was sent to Hadley Academy, a year later to Amherst Academy, thence to Amherst College. At the age of seventeen he was thrown upon his own resources owing to the large family of his not well-to-do parents, and while pursuing his studies he taught three terms of winter schools and otherwise employed his time when not in the school room toward earning funds wherewith to defray the expenses of his education. After remaining a year and a half at Amherst College, during which his eyes failed him, he applied to the celebrated Dr. Twitchell, of Kenne, N. H., for medical aid. Dr. Twitchell invited him to study medicine under his preceptorship, and yielding to the invitation he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Twitchell, with whom he remained six months, after which he attended medical lectures at Pittsfield, Mass. Still later he pursued his studies under Dr. Gridley at Amherst, and still later attended medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., finally returning to Dr. Gridley, under whom he completed his medical education. Dr. Robinson began the practice of medicine, in 1843, at Belchertown, Mass., where he gained a large practice, which proved to be a great strain on his not overrugged constitution. He, therefore, removed, in 1845, to Springfield, Mass., where he opened a hospital practice. In the summer of 1843, soon after he located at Belchertown, Dr. Robinson married Miss Sarah Adams, of Brookfield, Mass. She died at Springfield on January 17, 1846, leaving no children. Broken in spirit and health, Dr. Robinson left Springfield and located at Fitchburg, Mass., where he practiced medicine until failing health prompted him to become the physician of a company which was formed in Boston for an overland trip to California. With this company he started out from Boston to the Golden Gate, on March 19, 1849, arriving at Sacramento August 12 of that year. Many were the thrilling adventures of the trip, but when Dr. Robin-

son reached Sacramento he had changed from a slender man of 145 pounds to a robust person of 170, with every trace of his pulmonary trouble gone. He soon abandoned mining and took up his residence in Sacramento, where he practiced medicine, became a restaurant-keeper, editor, and leader of a squatter rebellion. He espoused the cause of the settlers and squatters, even to the narrow risk of losing his life in the squatter riots of 1850, but to the extent of gaining a popularity that resulted in his election, in 1851, to the legislature of California. After serving with distinction in the legislature Dr. Robinson took a steamer for Boston by way of the isthmus, reaching his New England home September 9, 1851. At Fitchburg he reëngaged in the practice of medicine, and also edited a newspaper, but the variety of positions that he held in California seemed to indicate that in the future he would have a wider sphere of usefulness than that of practicing medicine in a country town. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill threw the Territory of Kansas open to settlement, and the North and South vied with each other in sending emigrants into the new territory for occupation under the law of "squatter sovereignty." The Emigrant Aid Company was formed at Boston for the purpose of colonizing Kansas with persons who opposed slavery. It was through identification with the Emigrant Aid Company as its agent that Dr. Robinson began his career in Kansas. As agent for this company he started for Kansas on June 28, 1854, and in that same year the colonists sent out by the company became the founders of Lawrence. As agent of this company Dr. Robinson acted, as in other matters, according to his earnest convictions. He opposed slavery; believed in the settlement of Kansas and the conquest of the slave power by building up homes of freemen on a free soil, and once committed to this proposition he brought his varied experience and his excessive energy to the support of the work. As progress was made in the settlement of Kansas, troubles deepened and clouds appeared on the horizon, and it was not long before the hardy pioneers were called upon to test their strength in adherence to the purpose for which they came to Kansas. Apparently the odds were against them, for the free-state men were under the shadow of the populous State of Missouri, whose inhabitants were determined to make Kansas a slave State and drive the abolitionists and free-state men from the country. The attempt at territorial organization that was now made defined the situation and precipitated the struggle. Dr. Robinson was a valuable leader of the free-state men, and when they had framed the Topeka constitution, looking to the admission of Kansas as a State, and when it was thought best to organize and complete a State government to be ready to go into full operation should Statehood be granted under the Topeka constitution. Dr. Robinson was elected governor on January 15, 1856, but under this constitution Kansas failed of admission into the Union. It was under the Wyandotte con-

stitution that Kansas came into the Union on January 29, 1861, and Dr. Robinson's election as the first governor of the State having taken place over a year previous—December 6, 1859. The first free-state party had ended in the formal organization of the Republican party, which was to be the standard bearer of freedom in Kansas, and it was as the candidate of the Republican party that Dr. Robinson was elected first State governor, and in Volume II appears an account of his administration. It is worthy of note, however, here to state that perhaps no other governor of Kansas ever encountered so many difficulties as did Governor Robinson. He met all with a calm and courageous spirit; started the machinery of the State government; gave the new State an impulse toward right government; in defense of the Union mustered and equipped thirteen regiments and several battalions, and when his term of office expired he cheerfully surrendered the office to Governor Carney, who succeeded him on January 12, 1863. Compared with his previous experiences in California, Massachusetts and Kansas, the life of Governor Robinson, after the close of his term as governor of Kansas, was a quiet one, yet it was a life of activity as the world goes, for he served two terms in the State senate—elected in 1874 and 1876; was regent of the University of Kansas, superintendent of the Haskell Institute, and president of the State Historical Society, and was engaged in agriculture.

Independent in spirit and thoroughly democratic in his ideas, Dr. Robinson finally rebelled against the restraint of a political regime. From 1872 on he had followed the liberal wing of the Republican party, but becoming gradually more and more estranged from the old party, he was induced, in 1866, to leave it and enter upon a political campaign as a candidate for Congress against E. H. Funston, but failed of election. In 1890 he was induced to run for governor, supported by the Democrats, Populists and Greenbackers, but again he failed of election. In 1892 he helped to organize the fusion of the Democrats and Populists, which ended in the election of the Populist Governor Lewelling.

Throughout life Governor Robinson was an ardent friend of education. From the beginning of the University of Kansas to the time of his death, with the exception of a short interval, he was regent of the institution. In 1889, in recognition of his eminent services to the university and the cause of education, as well as on account of his acknowledged ability in many directions, the board of regents conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, an unusual act for the regents, as it was the first and last honorary degree of that kind ever issued. Governor Robinson was not a member of the board of regents when it was issued. Another worthy tribute to Governor Robinson in recognition of his services in behalf of education was paid by the legislature of Kansas in 1895, when it passed an act to appropriate $1,000 for a bust of ex-Governor Robinson to be placed in the uni-

versity chapel, where it now stands. An important educational work in which ex-Governor Robinson was engaged was as the superintendent of Haskell Institute, one of the prominent Indian schools of the Federal Government, located at Lawrence. But after several years of able conduction of this institute he was compelled to resign his trust on account of failing health.

After the burning of Dr. Robinson's house, in May, 1856, which was situated on the hill south of North College in Lawrence, he built his country home, "Oakridge," about four miles north of Lawrence, and there he spent the remainder of his days, except as he was called to and fro in his busy life. Here he passed a quiet life, devoted largely to the management of his extensive farming interests and to the details of private business. He was an excellent farmer, both theoretical and practical, not only tilling his broad acres well, but also taking an active interest in improved methods of agriculture. He was well known in agricultural and horticultural circles, frequently addressing societies on topics relating to these two industries. In addition to many other things Governor Robinson was more or less frequently engaged in writing for newspapers and periodicals. While he contributed much of value concerning the historical, political and social affairs of the State and Nation, his greatest work was "The Kansas Conflict," which book received much favorable comment. However much men may have differed from Governor Robinson in politics, polities, public policy, no one who will examine his career can help admiring him as a citizen and patriot. His whole life was an object lesson of freedom, liberty, earnest conviction, and of help to those who needed help, of strength to the strong and of support to the weak. He dealt justly with all men in private business relations, and in the home he was an excellent and exemplary husband.

On October 30, 1851, he married Miss Sara T. D. Lawrence, the cultured and gifted daughter of Myron and Clarissa (Dwight) Lawrence, who proved to be a worthy companion to her distinguished husband, and who survived him. (Elsewhere is given a personal sketch of Mrs. Robinson.)

Governor Robinson died at "Oakridge," his country home, on August 17, 1894, at the age of seventy-six years. He met death as bravely as if it were an ordinary event in life. He had often fearlessly faced it before, but now it came, bringing the welcome end of a well-spent life. No citizen of Kansas has passed away amid more ardent expression of affectionate regret than Charles Robinson. The whole State knew him and felt its loss.

Foster Dwight Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and probably the most widely known citizen of the State, was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, May 7, 1846, a son of Ephraim W. and Mary Jane (Mulks) Coburn. He was reared on a farm until the

age of thirteen years; received his elementary education in the country schools; served during the latter years of the great Civil war in two Illinois regiments—first as corporal in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth infantry, and subsequently as private and sergeant-major of the Sixty-second veteran infantry. In 1867 he came to Kansas and located in Franklin county, where he worked as a farm laborer, taught school, and later became a farmer and breeder of improved live stock on his own account. In July, 1880, while farming in Franklin county, Mr. Coburn was invited to a position in the office of the State Board of Agriculture by its secretary, Joseph K. Hudson. He accepted, which act proved the beginning of his subsequent useful career in promoting the agricultural interests of Kansas. Shortly after he entered the office, Mr. Hudson resigned the office of secretary and Mr. Coburn was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy, remaining as secretary until January 11, 1882. For several years from that time he was editor of the Live Stock Indicator, published at Kansas City, Mo., and was also president of the Indicator Publishing Company. On January 2, 1894, he was, without solicitation, again elected secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and has held the position continuously since that date, having been reëlected without opposition and by acclamation for nine consecutive biennial terms. At the time he came to the office, in 1894, the duties of the position were largely of a clerical nature, but, having been actively engaged in farming for many years, the mere collection and publication of statistics did not satisfy him. He, therefore, put new ideas into the office by the gathering and distribution of such information as would be of practical benefit to the farmers of the State in their daily work. The result has been that the Kansas agricultural department has become one of the most important branches of the State government, and has, perhaps, attracted more attention and respect throughout the country than that of any other State. His reports have been widely distributed and are regarded as authority on many subjects relating to agriculture, and his books, "Swine Husbandry" and "Swine in America," are considered the most valuable publications on the subject of swine raising. Since he became secretary he has devoted much attention to the subject of alfalfa culture, being one of the first officials in the United States to take an interest in the alfalfa plant and promote its more general growing. Several years ago he wrote a work entitled "Alfalfa," and still later "The Book of Alfalfa," the latter being unquestionably the best treatise on alfalfa that has found its way into print. Among other books written by Mr. Coburn may be mentioned "The Helpful Hen," devoted to the poultry interests; "Corn and Sorghums;" "Railroads and Agriculture," a discussion of the transportation question; several works on different breeds of cattle; "Pork Production," "Wheat Growing," "Forage and Fodders," "The Horse Useful;" "Modern Dairying;" "Profitable Poultry;" "The Modern Sheep;" as well as a number of others on kindred subjects

Mr. Coburn was sole judge of swine at the New Orleans exposition in 1884; was one of the judges of swine at the Chicago exposition in 1893; was unanimously elected president of the first National corn congress at Chicago in 1898; has served several terms as president and vice-president of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College; was chief of the department of live stock at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904; served as treasurer of the fund raised by the people of Kansas for the famine sufferers of India; was strongly recommended to President McKinley by State legislatures, stock breeders' associations, etc., in the West for Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet; was elected president of the Kansas semi-centennial Exposition Association, but declined to serve; served four terms as president of the State Temperance Union; was treasurer of the same organization for four years, and was chairman of the executive committee during the ten years the union was most active in its work; was chairman ex-officio of the Kansas State dairy commission during the whole period of its existence in 1907-08; twice served as chairman of committees to investigate the Kansas penitentiary; has been chairman ex-officio of the Kansas State entomological commission since it was established in 1909, and has been honored in various other ways in connection with agricultural, industrial and educational affairs.

Politically, Mr. Coburn is an unflinching Republican, but in 1898, after a campaign to secure his nomination as governor was well under way, he delivered an address before the State editorial association at Kansas City, in which he positively declined to be a candidate. Notwithstanding this, he received over eighty votes in the convention. Again, when Senator Joseph R. Burton resigned his seat in the United States Senate, Mr. Coburn was tendered the appointment by Governor Hoch, but declined it, with the declaration that he preferred his agricultural work in Kansas to any other, anywhere, within the gift of the people. Mr. Coburn is a director and vice-president of the Prudential Trust Company; a director of the Prudential State Bank, and vice-president and a director of the Capitol Building and Loan Association, all of Topeka. He is an honorary life member of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and an honorary member of the Kansas State Editorial Association, and has several times been unanimously elected a director of the Kansas State Historical Society. In June, 1909, he was honored with the degree of A. M. from Baker University, and the following November he received the degree of LL. D. from the Kansas State Agricultural College.

In 1869 Mr. Coburn married Miss Lou Jenkins, and they have two daughters—Mrs. Frank Davis Tomson, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Mrs. Theodore Jessup, of Chicago, Ill., and a son, Dr. Clay E. Coburn, of Kansas City, Kan.

Very sincerely
Sara T. L. Robinson

Sara Tappan Doolittle Robinson was born at Belchertown, Mass., July 12, 1827, the eldest daughter of Myron and Clarissa (Dwight) Lawrence. Her father was born at Middlebury, Mass., May 8, 1799, and in 1820 graduated at the college in his native town. He studied law under Hon. Willam Mark Doolittle, a graduate of Yale College and an able lawyer of Middlebury. He became a member of the family of his preceptor in the law, remaining such until his marriage, March 25, 1824, to Miss Clarissa Dwight, a daughter of Capt. Henry Dwight and Ruth Rich. The Dwights have been prominent in the records for many years in this country, their name always recognized as a symbol of earnest appreciation of all that is highest and best in education, religion and personal worth and industry. The mother of Mrs. Robinson was possessed of personal charm, intellectual strength, great independence of character and marked individuality. Mrs. Robinson was given the full name of the wife of her father's preceptor in the law—Sara Tappan Doolittle. Myron Lawrence became an eminent lawyer and citizen. At the age of twenty-seven he served as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, and afterward several years in the State senate, over which body he presided as president. In June, before his death on November 7, 1852, he was honored with the nomination for governor of Massachusetts on the temperance ticket, but failing health prevented his acceptance. At his home the distinguished people of the times visited him. Among the most noted, Daniel Webster, Miss Harriet Martineau, Stephen Olin, Robert Rantoul, George Ashman and W. B. Calhoun never passed him by. When Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, visited Boston, in 1850, Myron Lawrence presided at the immense meeting in Faneuil Hall, which welcomed Kossuth to that city.

Mrs. Robinson received an excellent education in the classical school at Belchertown and at the Salem Academy. While attending school she met with a severe accident by falling upon some stone steps with such violence as to injure her spine. Her natural vigor declined, and a sympathetic blindness set in. At the time Dr. Charles Robinson, afterward the first governor of the State of Kansas, was practicing medicine at Belchertown, and one evening he was introduced in the home of Miss Lawrence by Dr. Gridley, his preceptor in medicine. From that time on Dr. Robinson treated Miss Lawrence, who regained her health under his treatment, and in after years became the wife of her successful physician, to whom she was married on October 30, 1851. She came with him to Kansas, in 1854, and was of great aid to him in his work as agent for the Emigrant Aid Society of New England. She was admirably qualified for the responsible position as a support to her husband in that early day of conflict against the pro-slavery faction in Kansas. She had a keen insight into affairs, a quick perception and ready judgment, as well as a fearless and active nature, which brought her services more than once into demand in times of critical

moment. Like her husband, she was entirely devoted to the cause of freedom. She was a source of inspiration to other women of those trying pioneer days. In 1856 she published a book of peculiar charm and value—"Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life"—in which she graphically sets forth the scenes, actors and events of the struggle between the anti-slavery and the pro-slavery factions of Kansas in that early day. This work had a wide circulation and is today reckoned among the most valuable productions touching that period of Kansas history with which it deals. Mrs. Robinson was a pleasing writer and a generous contributor to periodical literature. To the cause of freedom, liberty, education and church she was always an ardent friend and generous supporter.

In 1856 Mrs. Robinson and her distinguished husband established "Oakridge," a beautiful rural estate near Lawrence, and from that time on Mrs. Robinson resided there, where many prominent people of the times visited. Here she and her husband shared the comforts and delights of many years. Her husband died on August 17, 1894. After his death Mrs. Robinson lived in quiet retirement at "Oakridge" until her death on November 15, 1911.

William Cutter Little.—A man's real worth to his community is best determined by inquiring into the sentiment of his neighbors and fellow citizens. Their estimate of him is found to be of more value in uncovering the truth than all other sources of information. However, if there is found in this sentiment a diversity of opinion, it is difficult to arrive at accurate conclusions. On the other hand, if absolute harmany prevails in it, if it is found to be a single unit, if a man's neighbors and daily associates, without a single dissenter, proclaim him to be a worthy citizen and a power for good in the community, then accuracy of conclusion is made easy; for no precedent exists in which perfect harmony of public sentiment has proved to be wrong. The conclusions formed and herein set forth with reference to the man under consideration have been molded entirely from the sentiment of his friends and fellow citizens, and since this sentiment had in it not a single discordant note, its accuracy can be fully vouchsafed and relied upon. Judge William Cutter Little is one of the real pioneers of Wichita, as well as one of her substantial men and most highly respected citizens. Locating there in 1870, when the place was a mere hamlet, he has resided in Wichita constantly for more than forty years, and has been an important factor in the city's growth from that period of its infancy to the present time. During all these years he has helped to shape its destiny; has helped to solve its various municipal problems; has been a most potent factor in its development; has had the satisfaction of seeing it become the prosperous and important commercial city of more than 50,000 people that it is today, and has contributed to its social, architectural, religious and educational advancement as few others have done. He has also been just

as active during this time in promoting the welfare and industrial betterment of Sedgwick county and of the State of Kansas.

Judge Little was born in Wethersfield, Henry county, Illinois, March 17, 1847, descended from good old New England Revolutionary stock and a member of a worthy, numerous and highly representative American family. His father was Caleb Jewett Tenny Little, who was born at Goffstown, N. H., July 13, 1811, and removed to the State of IIllinois in 1837. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Ann Brooks, born at Groton, Mass., July 27, 1813. Both lived to a mature old age, the father, who by occupation was a general merchant, dying in his eigthy-fourth year, and the mother in her eightieth year. The paternal grandfather, Abner Bailey Little, died in his ninetieth year. The family was founded in America by George Little, who immigrated to New England from Unicorn street, London Bridge, England, and located at Newbury, Mass., in 1640. His descendants spread from Massachusetts to New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and thence to other parts of the country, until today they inhabit practically every State of the American Union. The family has contributed its full share toward the building up of American institutions, and, perhaps, no other family can lay claim to a larger number of true American patriots. The chief characteristics of its members have been thrift, industry, sobriety, intelligence and patriotism, together with religious and educational tendencies of a high degree. In short, the descendants of George Little, in America, belong to that class of citizens who have been noted for their rugged honesty, their sturdy high character, their activity in the founding of schools, colleges and churches, their loyalty and patriotism in time of war, and their industry and progressiveness in time of peace. George Little, though he came from England, was undoubtedly of Scotch descent, and the high standards for which the Scotch are noted have been worthily maintained by his American descendants. In Judge Little's possession there is a book entitled, "Descendants of George Little," which was published in 1882 by George Thomas Little, A. M., of Auburn, Me., a member of the Maine Historical Society. This volume shows George Little's descendants to be very numerous throughout this country, there being personal accounts in it of more than 1,400 heads of families and 6,500 members, and it was published nearly thirty years ago.

In religion the family has been altogether Protestant, and for the most part Congregationalists, while in occupation it has been about equally divided among three of the principal vocations—one-third of them giving their attention to agriculture, one-third to commercial and mechanical pursuits, and the remaining third to the learned professions, being about equally divided in law, medicine and theology. There have been five college presidents among them; there have been representatives in both branches of the National Congress, and statistics show that one out

of every twenty has served in State legislatures. The family has been represented in all of the principal American wars, including the French and Indian, the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil war. Col. Moses Little, who was officer of the day when Washington took command of the Continental army, and who commanded a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, was one of George Little's descendants, while others of his descendants have been prominent as authors and publishers; and through maternal lines kinship can be traced to the poets—Longfellow and Whittier. Three towns of the American Union bear the name of Littleton in honor of their founders, while the names of members of the family appear in generous numbers on the alumni rolls of American colleges, those of Harvard and Dartmouth predominating. The branch of the family to which William C. Little belongs has been noted for its remarkable longevity, his grandfather and both of his parents reaching a ripe old age, as has already been noted, while five golden weddings were celebrated by the brothers and sisters in his father's family. It will be seen by the foregoing that William C. Little belongs to a most worthy American family—a family which has maintained a high standard in all matters relating to American progress, and which represents the best sentiments and highest ideals in American life; and it may also be said to be a family of pioneers, for his great ancestor, George Little, was a pioneer of Massachusetts and of the country itself, while his father was a pioneer of the State of Illinois, and he, himself, was a pioneer of the State of Kansas.

Judge William Cutter Little was reared to manhood in his native State of Illinois and was educated in its public schools and in Kewanee Academy, in which he graduated in 1866. Besides the common branches, his studies included English, Latin, Greek and German. In the fall of 1866 he entered Beloit College, but after a short time his studies there were discontinued on account of ill health. He taught a country school during one winter and later read law in the offices of Howe & North, at Kewanee, Ill., and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois, April 25, 1870. His attention was first attracted to Kansas when, as a small boy, he assisted in shelling corn which had been donated by his father to the Kansas Immigration Aid Society. Later, when he was older, his father pointed out to him the advantages which a new country offered to young men of pluck, energy, and tenacity of purpose, and of limited means. Accordingly, soon after his admission to the bar, and while considering the question of a location, he decided that he would make Kansas his future home. Reaching this State September 20, 1870, he went directly to Wichita, where he has since resided. After practicing law about fourteen years he turned his entire attention to financial matters, and for more than twenty-five years has been prominently identified with the financial, commercial and industrial history and affairs of the city. During 1881 and 1882 he wound up the affairs

of the First National Bank of Wichita, as receiver. He is now president of the Wichita Loan and Trust Company, president of the Western Investment and Realty Company, and is vice-president of the State Savings Bank of Wichita. Together with associates he built the first reinforced concrete building in the State, the present Boston Store on the corner of Douglas and Main streets, Wichita, and is still the principal owner of this valuable property, which is, perhaps, the largest and best building, devoted exclusively to retail purposes, in the State of Kansas. Judge Little has always taken an active part in the affairs of Wichita and of Sedgwick county and has been one of the foremost men in the city in devoting his time, attention and energies to the public weal. He was vice-president of the company that built the first street railway to Fairmount; was chairman of the court-house committee which acquired title to the ground and located the present county court house, and he had charge of the election which voted the bonds to build it. He was a member of the citizens' committee, which, in conjunction with a committee from the city council, consulted with New York engineers concerning a sewer system for Wichita, and as such he helped to work out the perfect system in use today. He was an active participant in the movement, and one of its heavy cash contributors, which led to the location of the Dold and Whittaker packing houses in Wichita, the latter now being the splendid plant of the Cudahys, and in other ways his influence and means have contributed to the growth of Wichita's industrial development. He was one of the public-spirited citizens who purchased the site of the present United States Government building in Wichita, and was thus instrumental in bringing about its most excellent and convenient location. Along this line it may also be mentioned that Judge Little took the iniatory steps in the movement that led to the purchase of the real estate by the city and the establishment of Hamilton Park at a point only a blick and a half from Wichita's business center, and in the transaction which conveyed the property to the municipality he represented its Eastern owners. These are only a few of the more important ways in which Judge Little's influence for good in his community has ben manifested. In addition to this his acts of philanthropy and deeds of charity have been numerous, while his sterling integrity and his uniform, manly, high charcter have been such as to exercise a most beneficent influence upon his fellows and the rising youth. Though not an enthusiast, Judge Little has always taken a keen interest in manly out-door sports, was formerly a member of the Pace Gun Club, and for many years was a member of the Waldock Lake Fishing and Gun Club and of Wichita's country club.

In politics he has always been a Republican, casting his first Presidential vote for Ulysses S. Grant. His political ideas, however, have ever been characterized by independence of thought and action and by consistent progressiveness. In 1871 he was appointed county super-

intendent of public instruction, to fill out an unexpired term, and from 1872 to 1876 served two terms as probate judge of Sedgwick county. He is fond of literature, is a ready writer, and has the faculty of being able to express his thoughts easily in both poetry and prose. In the columns of the local press there has frequently appeared verse from Judge Little's pen which shows him possessed of much talent as a composer of well-metered, catchy and entertaining rhyme. In addition to being a large owner of city real estate, Judge Little has been an owner of Kansas farms, and he has ever taken a deep interest in the most advanced methods of agriculture and in the improvement of Kansas live stock. He has always been a strong advocate of the growing of alfalfa, and was one among the first men in Kansas to raise it and to demonstrate its great value and successful culture. He has ever been a lover of high-bred domestic animals and has done much to improve the flocks and herds of Kansas. Pedigreed Merino sheep from the finest flocks of western New York and Vermont were brought in by him in car load lots, while the herds of Kansas cattle have been improved by pedigreed Short Horns and Herefords, which he had shipped in from the States of Missouri and Illinois. This marked fondness for thoroughbred domestic animals was in evidence even at his city home in Wichita, for his children's pony was an imported Shetland, the family dog was a well-bred Newfoundland, and the cows were of the best strain of Jerseys. For many years he was secretary of the local wool growers' association, which enabled flock masters to store and hold their wool and later ship it in car lots to the markets of St. Louis, Boston and Philadelphia, thus obtaining better prices for their product.

At Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois, on June 2, 1875, Judge Little was married to Miss Anna Louise Reed. She was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., August 31, 1853, daughter of William and Lucinda (Antes) Reed. The Reed family, also, was of good New England Revolutionary stock, many of its members becoming sturdy and aggressive early settlers of western New York. It was composed of good men and true, not unknown in war, politics and religion—such famous characters as Gen. George A. Custer, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed and Episcopal Bishop Charles Cheney, of Chicago, being among their number. Judge Little and wife are the parents of three children, all sons, and born at Wichita, Kan., as follows: Fred William Little, born November 16, 1877, was educated at Lewis Academy and Wentworth Military Academy, read law in the offices of the late Gov. William E. Stanley, was admitted to the bar in 1900, and now is vice-president of the Wichita Loan and Trust Company and of the Western Investment and Realty Company; married November 23, 1901, to Miss Sarah Emma, daughter of Finlay and Sarah (Parham) Ross; one child, Fred Ross Little, born August 31, 1906. George Reed Little, born May 3, 1880, received his preparatory education in the Wichita public schools and at Lewis Academy, graduating in

1899; completed his literary work in Fairmount College and at Harvard University; graduated from the Northwestern University Medical School, of Chicago, June 20, 1907, following which he completed services as resident physician in the Rockford Hospital at Rockford, Ill.; the Milwaukee County Hospital, of Wauwatosa, Wis., and the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary at Chicago, Ill., receiving diplomas from those institutions; he is now a practicing physician and surgeon of Wichita. Edward Antes Little, born January 20, 1889, was educated in the Wichita public schools, Fairmount College and Leland Stanford University; graduated from the literary department of the last named institution in 1910, and is now a student in its legal department.

Judge Little is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and his wife is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, both having in their possession all the necessary data which would admit them to those two patriotic organizations. Ever since he located in Wichita, Judge Little has been a member and active supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, there being no Congregational church there at an early date. During the greater part of his forty years' membership with the First Presbyterian Church he has served as one of its trustees, and for many years was president of its official board. He has always taken a deep interest in churches, schools and colleges and the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has ever been a generous supporter of all of these bulwarks of society and civilization. He was one of the founders of Lewis Academy and Fairmount College, of Wichita, and he and Mrs. Little have for many years been liberal contributors to the cause of foreign missions, maintaining missionaries at their own expense in foreign lands. Judge Little feels that of all of the investments he has ever made outside of home and family, those that have paid the largest dividends and yielded the highest happiness, are those made by himself and wife in supporting native pastors in foreign lands, in the education of young men for the ministry at Chefoo, China, and in the assistance given to the missions and to the poor of their home city. He believes the world is growing better, is an ardent supporter of the theory of international arbitration, and his sympathies have ever been with the weak as against the strong. Judge Little is a well preserved man and is apparently quite as active, and possessed of as much vigor as a man in the fullness of his prime. His fine physical condition, no doubt, is due, in part at least, to his regular manner of living and abstemious habits, it being a rule of his life totally to abstain from intoxicants and narcotics of every form. In other words, it has been his aim to adhere strictly to the principles of the simple life, with the result that he is possessed of a clear brain, a steady nerve and a well-fortified physique, despite his three-score and four years. Simple in his tastes, quiet and unobtrusive in his manner, with tenacity of purse, Judge Little has made an impress on the finan-

cial, business, religious and educational history of Wichita, as few others have done, and has proved himself to be a creditable representative of an excellent family and a worthy descendant of his patriotic ancestry.

John L. Finley, a prominent attorney of St. Francis, Kan., formerly county attorney of Cheyenne county, and legislative representative in 1907, 1908 and 1909, was born in Stark county, Illinois, December 6, 1854, son of A. J. and M. J. Finley, natives of Ohio, who came to Illinois in the early '30s, where the father of our subject engaged in farming and stock raising. Both parents are still living and reside in San Diego, Cal.

John Finley was raised and attended common schools in Stark county, later entering Heading College at Abingdon, Ill., taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in that institution in 1877. After leaving college he taught school one winter and farmed one summer, when he went to college at Ann Arbor, Mich., taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the law department of that school in 1881. He first located at Hastings, Neb., where he practiced his profession until the spring of 1886, and was city attorney of that town for a short time. He then removed to St. Francis, Kan., arriving before the county of Cheyenne was organized. He returned to Hastings to settle up some business matters and while he was absent the organization of the county was effected. Mr. Finley began practice in St. Francis, in 1893 was appointed county attorney to fill an unexpired term, and in 1897 was elected to that office and served four years, his term expiring in 1901. In 1907 Mr. Finley was elected representative from Cheyenne county to the State legislature and served two terms, 1907 and 1909, and in the special session of 1908, in which the primary law was passed. While he was a member of the house the anti-pass bill became a law, and Mr. Finley served on the committee on irrigation, also on the special committee to investigate the safety appliances on railroads, and was chairman of the immigration committee. He was mayor of St. Francis from 1905 to 1909, is a Republican in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In February, 1886, Mr. Finley was married to Nelly D. Holly at Hastings, Neb. She is the daughter of Joel Holly, a native of New York, in which State Mrs. Finley was born. Mr. Holly was a farmer and his daughter attended the common schools and later the high school. For several terms she taught school in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Finley have seven children, Floyd, Ethel, Myrtle, Holly, Clifford, Lila and John L. Ethel is a teacher in the rural schools of Cheyenne county, Floyd attended normal college at Salina, Kan., and is now a hardware and implement merchant at McDonald. The other children are at home, and the three youngest are attending school in St. Francis.

David J. Brewer

David J. Brewer, jurist, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 30, 1837, son of Josiah and Amelia (Field) Brewer. His father was an American missionary and his mother was a daughter of Rev. David Dudley Field, of Stockbridge, Mass. During his infancy his parents returned to America and located at Westerfield, Conn. After finishing the public schools he attended the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., later entered Yale in the junior year and graduated in 1856. He studied law with his uncle, David Dudley Field, entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1858. In order to carve out a career of his own and not be known merely as his uncle's nephew, he came west, stopping first at St. Louis, then at Kansas City, where he contracted the gold fever and went to Pike's Peak. Returning to Kansas City and not finding an opening he located at Leavenworth, in 1859, having but sixty-five cents left. In 1861 he was appointed United States commissioner of the circuit court of the district of Kansas; from 1862 to 1865 he was judge of the probate and criminal courts of Leavenworth; became judge of the First judicial district in 1864, and in 1871 was elected to the supreme bench of Kansas as associate justice, reëlected in 1876 and again in 1882, resigning in 1844. In that year he was appointed by President Arthur to the United States circuit court as judge in the Eighth judicial circuit. In December, 1889, President Harrison appointed Judge Brewer associate justice of the United States supreme court to succeed Justice Stanley Matthews, who was deceased. In 1890 he became a lecturer on corporation law at the University of Columbia in New York. In 1896, when President Cleveland made up the board of commissioners to investigate the boundary troubles between Venezuela and British Guiana, Justice Brewer was one of the members, and when the board organized for business he was elected the presiding officer. The next year he and Justice Fuller were arbitrators in behalf of Venezuela in the same matter with Great Britain. He was president of the universal congress of lawyers and jurists at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

Judge Brewer made corporation law his specialty and rendered most valuable service in the corporation cases in the supreme court. So largely was his knowledge depended upon in these matters that his death, in March, 1910, left the Government in a quandary as to how to dispose of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases then pending. Some of his most important work was done in the interests of Kansas women, one of his decisions resulting in the establishment of the eligibility of women to the office of county superintendent of public instruction, another in the recognition and sustaining of the right of married women to property belonging to them before marriage, and to the wages earned by them after marriage. Among his literary works were: "The Pew and the Pulpit," "The Twentieth Century from Another Viewpoint," "American Citizenship," and "The United States as a Christian Nation."

He held a great many advanced views, was an ardent advocate for woman suffrage, and as a churchman was broad minded. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Washburn, Iowa and Yale colleges. Judge Brewer married Louise R. Landon, of Burlington, Vt., in 1861, who died in April, 1898. In June, 1901, he married Emma Minor Mott, of Washington, D. C., who survived him at his death. Although he lived in the city of Washington for many years he never ceased to recognize Leavenworth as his home, and the people of that place always claimed him as a resident. His body was brought back to Leavenworth and was met at the depot by more than 1,200 citizens. Business was suspended and the flag floated at half-mast. It was said that he was the most democratic of all supreme court judges.

Joseph E. Hawley, M. D., Burr Oak, Kan., is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the State. Dr. Hawley is a native of the State of New York, having been born at Walton, Delaware county, June 1, 1852. His parents were Edward and Angeline (Gee) Hawley, both natives of Delaware county, New York, and descendants of Revolutionary ancestors. Edward Hawley was a son of Harvey Hawley, whose father was a soldier in Washington's army. Angeline Gee was a daughter of James Gee, whose father, Peter Gee, was a soldier in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. Soon after the war he settled in Delaware county, New York, near Downsville. In 1865, Dr. Hawley's parents came west with their family of six children and located in Chickasaw county, Iowa, and in 1872 they went still farther west, this time locating in Webster county, Nebraska, where they homesteaded. The father died there September 17, 1879, and the mother survived until April 26, 1896, when she, too, passed into the great beyond.

Dr. Hawley received his early education in the public schools of New York and Iowa and the Bradford Academy at Bradford, Iowa. He was employed in a drug store at Bradford and read medicine with a local physician at the same time. In 1871 he went to Spring Ranch, Clay county, Nebraska, which was at that time the edge of the frontier settlement. It was forty miles to the nearest doctor and young Hawley's knowledge of medicine was soon appreciated. From that time on he was known as "Doctor" and, while he did not feel competent in many cases, he was compelled to do the best he could, and on acount of the great distance to any other doctor he had many calls and built up quite a practice. He was well supplied with medical books and devoted all his spare time to study and often took Druett's work on surgery with him as a guide when called to attend a patient with a fracture or a dislocation. Such were the circumstances under which Dr. Hawley began the practice of his profession. In 1877 he sold his homestead improvements in Nebraska and removed to Burr Oak, Jewell county, Kansas. On July 25, 1879, he passed the examination before the State Board of

Medical Examiners and was admitted to practice under the act of 1879, Laws of Kansas. During the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 he attended the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated, February 28, 1882. In 1901 he attended Post-Graduate Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and in 1904 he attended the Chicago Polyclinic, during which time he spent six months in laboratory and hospital work in Chicago and Kansas City. Thus Dr. Hawley commenced his professional career as a pioneer doctor, riding over the plains in all kinds of weather, night and day, carrying aid and comfort to the afflicted, while yet a mere boy in his teens. He has never ceased to be a close student of the science of medicine and surgery and his career has been one of progress. He continued the general practice until the fall of 1911, since which time he has devoted himself especially to surgery. He also conducts a drug store in Burr Oak, which he has owned since 1885.

Dr. Hawley has been twice married, first, November 21, 1871, to Alice J. Stephenson, of Chickasaw county, Iowa. To this union were born four children, Bert A., in the mercantile business at Leedy, Okla.; Edward F., merchants, Traer, Kan.; Seth D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Oklahoma, resides at Tulsa, Okla., and Julia, now Mrs. Charles F. Anderson, Burr Oak. Alice J. Hawley died December 25, 1910. Dr. Hawley was married May 3, 1912, to Miss Rella M. Lambert, of Kansas City, Mo., and former resident of Burr Oak. Notwithstanding Dr. Hawley has always had an extensive practice he has at the same time taken a keen interest in the public affairs and the promotion of the best interests of the community. He is now serving his fifth term as mayor of Burr Oak; has served on the city council eighteen years; a member of the school board nine years, and was coroner of Jewell county one term. He was the Republican candidate for the legislature, but was engulfed by the Populistic wave that swept the State. During Harrison's administration he was appointed United States Pension Examiner and served six years, and in 1910 was appointed by President Taft to the same position, which he still holds. He is local medical examiner for several of the largest insurance companies and has been the local physician for the Missouri Pacific railroad for twenty years. Dr. Hawley is a member of the American Medical Association and the National Geographical Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a Republican and a member of the Christian church and a strong advocate of prohibition.

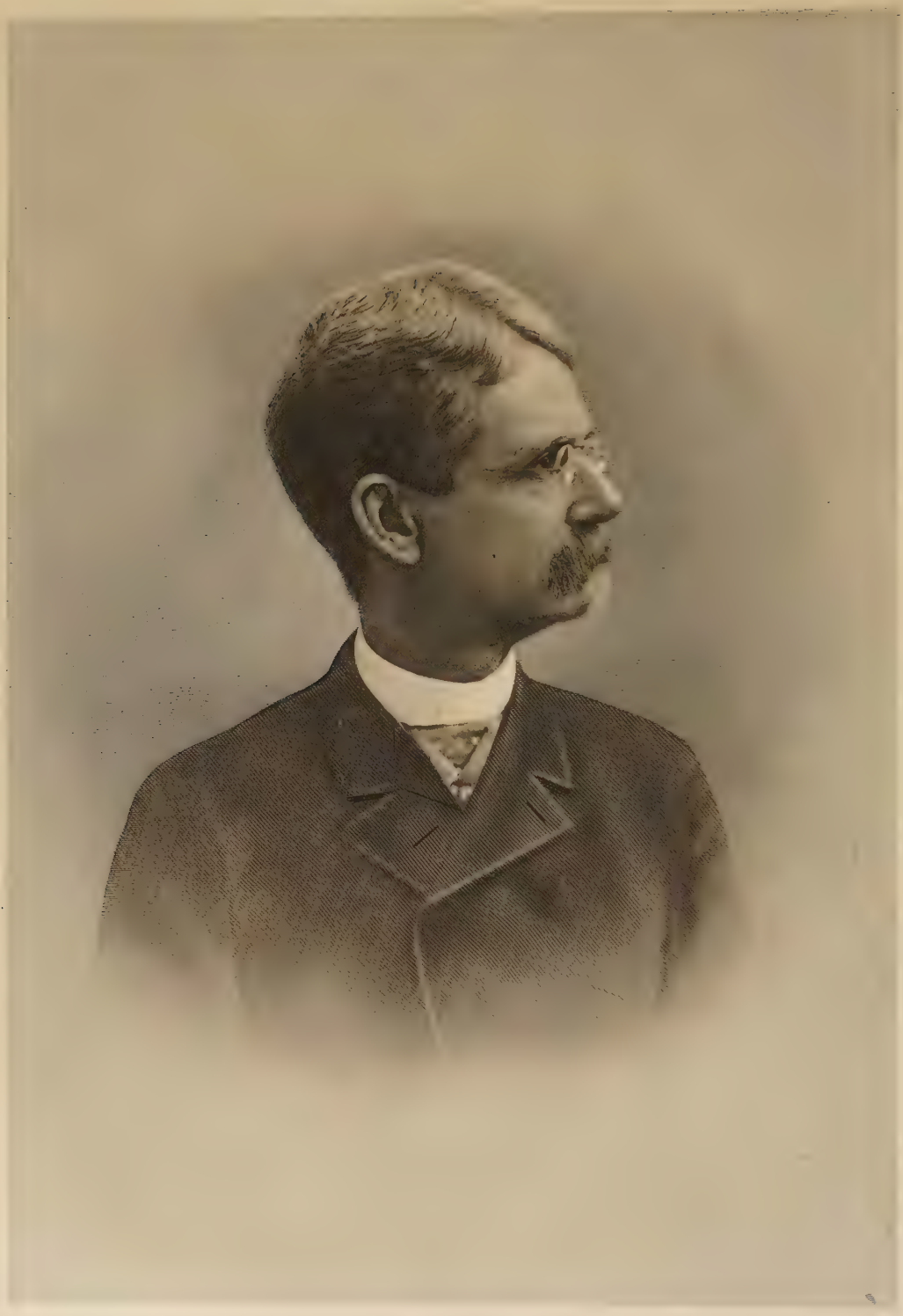
James Emmett Stidham.—If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, and the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass most men at some stage in their career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper

moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is he who passes on the highway of life others who started ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity far in advance of them. It is this quality in Mr. Stidham that has made him a leader in the world of affairs and won him a name that is widely known in connection with banking interests.

Mr. Stidham is now engaged as cashier of the Farmers' State Bank at Esbon, Kan., in Jewell county, where he has been a resident since he came to Kansas with his parents in 1872. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, March 19, 1855, son of George W. and Eliza A. (Pitman) Stidham, the former of Swiss descent, born in Delaware in 1811, and the latter a native of Ohio. They were the parents of two children—James E. and a daughter, who is the widow of W. H. Bunch and resides in Beloit, Kan. In November, 1872, the family removed to Jewell county, Kansas, where the father spent his remaining days, passing away in 1895 at the age of eigty-four years.

James E. Stidham is indebted to the public school system and to Whitewater Academy at Whitewater, Ind., for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. He has added largely to his knowledge by experience, reading and observation. He was reared upon a farm, and as before stated, in November, 1872, came to Kansas, with his parents, in order to take advantage of the Government offer of cheap lands. The family settled one mile south of the present town of Jewell City, which at that time was a small collection of shacks around a sod fort. The son taught school in Jewell county six years, and in 1880 was appointed assistant postmaster at Jewell City. He later engaged in the book and stationery business, which he followed five years, and in 1886 entered the photograph business. He also bred and trained trotting and fancy driving horses and was very successful in that line of endeavor. In 1896 he was again appointed assistant postmaster at Jewell City and served four years. In 1901 he was appointed assistant postmaster at Beloit, Kan., but in 1902 returned to Jewell City and engaged in the real estate business. In 1904 he helped organize the Citizens' State Bank at Jewell City and served as assistant cashier until 1907, when he removed to Esbon, Kan., where he organized the Farmers' State Bank, of which he has been cashier up to the present time. In addition to his banking interests he is a stockholder in the Jewell City mill, and in many ways he has advanced the material interests of Esbon. He has a quarter-section of land—the Hutchinson homestead—in Jewell caunty, which is devoted to farming and grazing purposes. In his business affairs he has met with a high degree of success, being a man capable of management, with keen discrimination and far-sighted sagacity.

In 1907 Mr. Stidham was united in marriage to Miss Flora Hutchinson, daughter of David and Eliza Hutchinson, who homesteaded in Jewell



John J. Ingalls

county in 1872, where both died in the spring of 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson were the parents of five children. One son, Benjamin, resides in Colorado, and four daughters—Mrs. Eva McAllister, Mrs. Carrie White, Mrs. Ella Rose and Mrs. Stidham—are residents of Jewell county. Mrs. Stidham is assistant cashier in the Farmers' State Bank at Esbon. In his political views Mr. Stidham is an ardent and earnest Republican, laboring untiringly for the success of the party and the adoption of its principles. He served as a delegate to the Sixth district Republican convention in 1908. Fraternally he is a Mason, having membership in the Blue Lodge and the Chapter, and he is also a member of the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having served as representative in the Grand Lodge and as a member of the committee in the Grand Encampment. His religious faith is expressed by membership in the Methodist church.

John James Ingalls, author, lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Middleton, Mass., December 29, 1833, a son of Elias T. and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls. He was descended from Edmond Ingalls, who, with his brother, Francis, founded the town of Lynn, Mass., in 1868. His father was a first cousin of Mehitable Ingalls, the grandmother of the late President Garfield. His mother was a descendant of Aquilla Chase, who settled in New Hampshire in 1630. Chief Justice Chase was of this family. After going through the public schools Ingalls attend Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., graduating in 1855. He then studied law and was admittted to the bar in 1857. The next year he came to Kansas and in 1859 was a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. In 1860 he was secretary of the Territorial council and was also secretary of the first State senate, in 1861. The next year he was elected State senator from Atchison county. In that year, and again in 1864, he was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the anti-Lane ticket. During the Civil war he served as judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. George W. Deitzler with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1865 Mr. Ingalls married Miss Anna Louisa Cheeseborough, a descendant of William Cheeseborough, who came to this country with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Her father, Ellsworth Cheeseborough, was a New York importer who came to Atchison, Kan., in 1859, and at the time of his death, in 1860, was an elector on the Lincoln ticket. Of this union eleven children were born, six of whom were living at the time of Mr. Ingalls' death, viz.: Ellsworth, Ethel, Ralph, Sheffield, Marion and Muriel.

In 1873, "Opportunity," of which Mr. Ingalls wrote in his declining years, knocked at his door. He was made a candidate for United States senator at a private caucus one night, and was elected by the legislature the next day. His career in Washington, covering a period of eighteen years, was one of great brilliancy. He quickly acquired distinction, and Speaker Reed remarked before he had leafned the name of new senator: "Any man who can state a proposition as that senator does is a

great man." As a parliamentarian he was unsurpassed. Senator Harris, a Democrat from Tennessee, said: "Mr. Ingalls will go down upon the records as the greatest presiding officer in the history of the Senate." His speeches made him famous. He was the master of sarcasm and satire, as well of eulogistic oratory. His address on John Brown, a speech of blistering satire; the one delivered in Atchison after his vindication in the Senate, and his eulogies of Senator Hale and Senator Wilson are classic masterpieces, seldom, if ever, excelled in oratory. Senator Ingalls was a strict partisan, an invincible champion of any cause, and a bitter and persevering opponent. During his three terms in the Senate his greatest efforts were in the advocacy of the constitutional rights of the freedom of the South and the rights of the veterans of the Civil war. When a wave of Populism came over Kansas it found him practically unprepared. He had given little attention to the money question and the tariff, and it was these things that were clamoring for solution. He was defeated by the Populists for senator in 1891. Mr. Ingalls said many times that he valued a seat in the Senate above any other honor in the gift of the American people. As an author Mr. Ingalls won his reputation first by a number of articles appearing in the old "Kansas Magazine," among which were "Cat-Fish Aristocracy" and "Blue Grass." His poem, "Opportunity," is worthy to be classed with the greatest in the English language, and it may yet outlive his reputation as an orator and statesman, and be his lasting monument. After leaving the Senate Mr. Ingalls retired from active life, traveled for his health, and died in New Mexico, August 16, 1900. In January, 1905, a statue of him was installed in Statuary Hall at Washington with fitting ceremonies, being the first statue to be contributed by Kansas, although Ingalls during his lifetime had urged upon the State to place one of John Brown in this hall.

Emmet D. George, Mankato, Kan., a native Kansan who for several years was prominent in educational work in the State. Mr. George was born at Holton, May 3, 1873, and is a son of Hiram and Margaret (Wilson) George, both natives of Indiana. They lived for a time in Iowa and in 1869 came to Kansas, locating at Holton, where they took a homestead and farmed. The George family consisted of nine children who lived to maturity. The parents are both deceased, the mother departing this life in 1909.

Emmet D. George was educated in the public schools of Smith and Jewell counties and later attended the Salina Normal School, where he was graduated in the class of 1893. He then taught in country schools and in 1894 was the nominee of his party for county superintendent of schools. The next year found him enrolled in Campbell College, Holton, where he remained a year. After a year or so more of teaching he entered the State Normal School at Emporia, graduating in 1898. He began his career as a teacher in 1890 in the district schools of Jewell county, and in

1899 was elected principal of the Mankato High School. At the expiration of that year he was elected superintendent of the Mankato schools. After serving in that capacity for two years he was elected superintendent of the city schools of Paola, Miami county, Kansas. He filled this responsible position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned for a period of five years, when he resigned to engage in the newspaper work. During the later years of his school work he spent the summer months in institute work, and was well and favorably known throughout the State in that line of work. During the year 1905 he was president of the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association. He was also active in the State Teachers' Association and served one term as its vice-president, also chairman of the auditing committee. In 1907 Mr. George purchased the Jewell County "Monitor," a weekly paper published at Mankato. This newspaper was founded in 1873 and Byron Thompson was its first editor. It has the largest circulation of any paper in the Sixth Congressional district, and its political policy has always been Republican. Under the editorial management of Mr. George the "Monitor" maintains a high standard among the well conducted newspapers of western Kansas. In February, 1911, Mr. George was appointed postmaster of Mankato, which position he now holds. August 6, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Walker, of Burlington, Kan. They have two children, Dorothy May and Byron Lyle. Mr. and Mrs. George are members of the Christian church. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, Modern Woodmen of America, Red Men, Royal Neighbors, Eastern Star and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George J. Farrell, the popular sheriff of Phillips county, is a representative of that class of substantial builders of a great commonwealth who have served faithfully and long in Kansas. He is one of the pioneers of this great State who has nobly done his duty in establishing and maintaining the material interests and moral welfare of his community. Mr. Farrell was born in Washington county, New York, July 22, 1860, the son of Patrick and Margaret Farrell, both of whom were born in Ireland. They came to America and located in New York State, where Patrick Farrell engaged in farming. George was reared on his father's farm and attended the common schools of Washington county until 1872, when his parents removed to Jefferson county, Nebraska, coming west with a party known as the Plymouth Colony. Nebraska was on the frontier at that time and this company was one of the first to locate in the region. Mr. Farrell again engaged in farming and at the same time raised stock, but in 1877 he came to Kansas, taking land in Phillips county, and a year later his family joined him. They arrived in November, having made the trip from Nebraska in a wagon, as railroads were few and did not run to Phillips county. The nearest railroad was at Kearney, Neb., from which point the grain raised in the northern counties of Kansas was freighted to market. The first home of the Farrells

in Kansas was a dug-out and the first school George Farrell attended here was also in a dug-out, furnished with rude home-made benches and desks of cottonwood timber. Mr. Farrell went to school only one term, as he immediately began to work on the farm, part of his time being devoted to herding cattle, as the country was open range. Buffalo grass covered the rolling prairies; there were no roads and went people went any distance they followed divides between the streams or crossed the creeks and rivers at fords. Crop failures were frequent and money scarce, as the school teacher in the district where the Farrells lived received but $10 a month and boarded around among families of the pupils. Upon attaining his majority, Mr. Farrell took a hometsead in Prairie View township, where he built a sod house, the usual habitation of first settlers in a country where sods were plenty and lumber scarce and high. For some time he lived in this home and still owns the original homestead upon which it stood, although he has since purchased eighty acres of land adjoining the first holding. Mr. Farrell engaged in general farming and for some years has made a specialty of raising Short Horn cattle and a high-grade of hogs, lines in which he has been very successful, due to his own personal supervision of the farm, business ability and hard work. Since first locating in Kansas he has taken an active interest in all public affairs, having served as township clerk, treasurer and trustee, and as trustee of the school board for twenty-nine years, from 1881 to 1910. In the latter year he was elected sheriff of Phillips county on the Democratic ticket, a position which he has filled with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the men who elected him to office. Mr. Farrell is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar. For years he has been a stanch adherent of the Democratic party and has stood high in its councils.

On November 27, 1884, he married Ellen, the daughter of P. C. S. and Nora O'Neill Lowe, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Ireland. The parents lived in Minnesota before coming to Kansas, and there Mrs. Farrell was born, November 27, 1862. The Lowe family were among the pioneer settlers of Leavenworth county, Kansas, and from there Mr. Lowe enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the Civil war. Mrs. Farrell was raised in Leavenworth, attending the public schools there until 1879, when the family came to Phillips county, where she taught school in the country for a time before her marriage. The first school house where she taught was made of sod. There are two children in the Farrell family: Emmit, who has charge of his father's farm, and Nora, who teaches in Phillips county.

Ed C. Hill, the present efficient postmaster at Burr Oak, was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, May 27, 1859. He is a son of Sylvester and Eliza (Billington) Hill. Sylvester Hill was a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and came west with his parents when a child. He was a son of Jonathan Hill, who was a native of Connecticut, and one of the

original settlers in that portion of Ohio known as the Western Reserve. He was the first settler in what is now Hartsgrove township, Lake county, Ohio. After a residence of several years there he went west and while on the way to Iowa county, Wisconsin, he was taken sick, and died at Fond du Lac, that State. The family continued on to Iowa county, where Sylvester Hill resided for eighteen years, when he removed to Fayette county, Iowa, and in 1872 came to Jewell county, Kansas, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, namely: Elbridge (deceased); W. R. (deceased); Maria, married Oscar Follette, Fairmont, Minn.; Ed C., subject, and George A., Smith, Center. The father and mother spent the remainder of their lives in Jewell county, where the father died in 1898, aged seventy-one, and the mother departed this life in 1906, at a similar age. Sylvester Hill served through the Civil war as a member of Company A, Forty-ninth regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry. When the Hill family settled in Highland township, Jewell county, where the father homesteaded a claim, there were very few settlers in the county. Like most of the early comers they endured many hardships, common to the lot of the hardy pioneers of the times. The plains abounded in large game, such as buffalo, deer, antelope and elk.

Ed Hill was educated in the public schools and later took a course in bookkeeping. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he entered the employ of Mann & Gilbert, at Burr Oak, as a clerk, and later became their bookkeeper, remaining with them eight years. He then went to Esbon, Jewell county, where he engaged in the general mercantile business and was appointed postmaster during President Harrison's administration. When Cleveland was elected President, Mr. Hill resigned the postmastership at Esbon and returning to Burr Oak entered the employ of Gilbert Bros. He was with that concern a little over a year when he resigned to close up the affairs of his brother who had recently died, and who had been in the harness business several years at Burr Oak. Later Mr. Hill organized the Gilbert Mercantile Company, of that town. On December 24, 1897, he was again appointed postmaster, this time at Burr Oak, and has held that position ever since, receiving his last commission in the spring of 1912. Mr. Hill was united in marriage, April 11, 1882, to Miss Margaret Johnson, of Concordia, Kan. They have one son, William R., assistant postmaster at Burr Oak. Mr. Hill has served two terms as mayor of Burr Oak and is a Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Jewell county.

Frederick S. Macy, one of the leading members of the Seward county bar, who lives at Liberal, is a fine example of the self-made men of Kansas who have played such an important part in her development, and is

to be congratulated upon the rapidity with which he has worked his way upward to a position of confidence among the men of his community and gained a reputation which leads to a practice covering several States. Mr. Macy was born on a farm in Randolph county, Indiana, January 17, 1881, the third son of Charles C. and Elizabeth Stump Macy. The father was born in the same county, March 20, 1857, the eldest son of William P. and Dimis Hoagland Macy, also natives of Indiana. John Macy, the first American ancestor of the family, was an official in Cromwell's army, which defeated James II. of England. He came to this country at an early day, being one of the original purchasers of the Island of Nantucket. John Winchester Macy, a great-uncle of Frederick, was circuit judge of Randolph county, Indiana, for fifteen years, resigning just before his death; he had served in the Sixtieth Indiana regiment during the Civil war. Charles C. Macy had one brother and six sisters: Emma, Effie, Elizabeth, Rose, Sallie and Lula (deceased), and Edward, who is an inventor, living in Beaver county, Oklahoma. Charles Macy was an oil operator in western Ohio and eastern Indiana for some years, being identified with the Standard Oil Company from 1894 to 1911, when he removed to Bartlesville, Okla., where he is an oil and gas promoter. Mr. Macy is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Masonic order. In 1874 Mr. Macy married Elizabeth Stump at Farmland, Ind., who died October 3, 1912. She was born in Randolph county, Indiana, July 8, 1859, the daughter of William Stump, a farmer, who had two sons and three daughters, one of whom, Laura, is the wife of Dr. Joseph F. Bowers, a noted specialist of Denver, Col. Frederick Macy's parents had eight children: Walter, born August 7, 1879, is now in business at Marion, Ohio, married Edna Jones in June, 1912; Claude C., born September 13, 1880, is in the oil business with his father; Frederick S.; Jessie Opal, born February 28, 1883, the wife of Guy C. Roush, an automobile dealer of Peoria, Ill.; Hugh Herman, born October 30, 1888, is with his father; Lulu Emily, born March 20, 1892, teacher, who lives at home; Paul Edward, born September 20, 1900, and Joseph, born October 20, 1905.

Frederick Macy was educated in the public schools of Randolph county, Indiana, graduating from the Pennville High School with the class of 1900. While in school the boy worked at different occupations to pay his expenses, as he was ambitious, and determined to secure an education, which he believed was the best equipment for life. Subsequently he took a normal course and taught one year, but in 1902 he came west, locating at Cordell, Okla., where he attended the normal school and again taught a year. In 1894 he settled in Beaver county, Oklahoma, on Government land, and while proving up his claim taught school one year. Having determined upon a professional career, Mr. Macy began to read law, but in order to make a living he opened up the first set of abstract books in Beaver county, in 1905, at Beaver. A year later he sold his business and removed to Liberal, Kan., forming a law partner-

ship with Charles R. Wright, who died December 18, 1909. Mr. Macy was admitted to practice before the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., in 1905, and before the Supreme Court of Kansas, January 23, 1908. His practice has grown rapidly, due to his marked ability as an attorney, and today he practices in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas. He has cases in the Federal courts of Oklahoma and Kansas and also before the United States Supreme Court, being admitted to practice before it in January, 1913. Mr. Macy has a large law library, which is considered the best in the Southwest, and, considering that he is still a young man, this is unusual. On June 25, 1910, Mr. Macy married Magdalena, the daughter of H. P. and Catharine Phillips Larrabee, of Liberal. She was born at Joplin, Mo., September 30, 1880, although her father was a native of Canton, Ohio. He died in 1906. Mrs. Macy is a brilliant woman, being a graduate of a good business college, and is thoroughly proficient in stenography. She is now the court stenographer of Texas county, Oklahoma, a difficult position, which she fills with merit. Mrs. Macy is a typical example of the Twentieth century business woman.

Alexander G. Davis occupies a leading position in the ranks of the medical fraternity of Phillips county, and is now enjoying a large and growing practice in Logan and the surrounding country. He was born near St. Joseph, in Buchanan county, Missouri, August 9, 1869, the son of Warren and Isabel S. Glenn Davis, both natives of Buchanan county, his grandfathers having been pioneers of that region. On the paternal side of the family the doctor is descended from Welsh and Scotch ancestors, while from his mother he inherits strains of pure Irish and Dutch blood, her ancestors having come from Holland and located in Pennsylvania at an early day and later became known as Pennsylvania Dutch. Warren Davis was engaged in farming and stock raising in Missouri and sent his son to the country schools. While still a lad he determined to study medicine. Completing the preparatory schools when only seventeen he entered Northwestern Medical College at St. Joseph, but as the law required a student of medicine to be twenty-one years old before he graduated, Dr. Davis was required to spend an extra year in study before the college would confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was of age in August and graduated with the class of 1890-91, the following February, one of the youngest men ever graduated from the institution. Soon after leaving college the doctor located at Amazonia, Mo., opened an office and remained there about a year before going to St. Joseph, where he opened an office and also engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice, having a certificate of pharmacy in Missouri. In 1892 Dr. Davis came to Logan as one of the pioneer physicians of this region, and he has been actively engaged in professional work here for over twenty years. When he first come to Phillips county the country was still new; the people lived far apart, which necessitated

long drives in visiting patients, and a doctor had to be courageous and fearless to face blinding blizzards on the open prairies, or the terrible heat of the hot summers. Many times Dr. Davis has been called upon to perform surgical operations with practically no hospital facilities, but has had remarkable success, gaining the confidence of the people by his skill and care. He is registered to practice in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, having been engaged in professional work in all three States. In 1910-11 Dr. Davis was appointed county health officer and physician; he is now serving as president of the Phillips County Medical Society. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Protestant.

On September 14, 1891, the doctor married Aurora Belle, the daughter of John H. and Martha Elizabeth Thomas, natives of Buchanan county, Missouri, where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising until he established a mercantile business at St. Joseph, Mo. In 1891 he came to Kansas and settled at Logan. He now lives retired at Norton. Mr. Thomas enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Davis was reared in Buchanan county, Missouri, where she was educated in the public schools. There are two children in the Davis family: Beulah Opal, born July 9, 1892, who received her education from the Logan schools, and is now the wife of Guy W. Presnell, living at Portis, Kan., and Alexander Paul, born July 7, 1902, attending school at Logan.

James W. Campbell, farmer, banker and stockman, of Dellvale, Kan., and pioneer hunter and trapper of the West, was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, November 30, 1848, son of Adam Campbell and Sarah E. (Rankin) Campbell, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. James Campbell, grandfather of the subject, went to California before the gold rush of 1849 and made considerable of a fortune in gold claims. He started home in a boat, but becoming sea sick he stopped at San Diego and bought Mexican ponies, with which he started overland. It took him three or four years to get back home, and when he arrived he had very little money left. However, he started the agitation to go to California and a party started from Missouri. It was made up of his relatives—grandfather, father and uncles—who had been early pioneers in Missouri. They went into winter quarters in Mills county, Iowa. Here they located, and the father of our subject was the second settler to receive a deed from the Council Bluffs land office. This was about 1852. In 1865 James Campbell became a freighter, driving an ox team over the plains.

On account of poor health our subject came to Kansas, in July, 1873, for the purpose of buffalo hunting. His health improved and as the people wanted them to locate here he and his brother-in-law, W. Ennis Pack, put filing papers on the southwest quarter, section 20, and southeast quarter, section 19, township 3, range 24. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pack filed on the land now owned by the former, and went back to Iowa

after their families. The Campbells started from Iowa with three mules and a wagon, but when about forty miles from home one mule went lame, and after delaying a week with it they were obliged to drive on with the other two. The overland trip took about four weeks' time, and they reached their destination October 9, 1873.

Although Mr. Campbell had been through this country only on a buffalo hunt, he never lost his way a single time and was clever enough to avoid the up-hill pulls for his team by following the top of the divide from a few miles west of Republican City, Neb., to the Norton and Decatur county line. The night before arriving at their claim they camped in a log house just east of their destination. In the morning Mrs. Campbell remarked that someone lived near, as she heard turkeys. But Mr. Campbell, knowing that they were wild turkeys, got up and shot several near the house before dressing. His first filing papers were dated August 1, 1873, and he settled on the southwest quarter of section 20, town 3, range 24. He paid out on this land and bought the southeast quarter of section 19, town 3, range 24, which his brother-in-law had filed upon before he went back to Iowa for a visit with his family. While Mr. Pack was gone the grasshoppers came and ate up his crops. Hearing of this he came from Iowa and took everything away, even to the doors and windows of his sod house. Mr. Campbell met him and traded him a cow in Iowa for his claim in Kansas.

The family lived in the house where Mr. Campbell shot the turkeys until he could build a dug-out on the claim. This dwelling, when completed, had but one nail in it. It was five feet under ground, with side logs and three ridge poles, on which was laid sticks, over which was hay, then sod and then fine dirt. The door was a quilt. After moving his family into it he drove to a place 130 miles away (ten miles east of Beloit), where he bought one hundred bushels of corn to feed teams the next summer while breaking prairie. Having no crib he stored the corn under the home-made beds in the dug-out. After putting in the corn he drove 120 miles to Kearney, Neb., where he bought flour enough to last a year. The first year he broke up sixty-five acres of prairie, which he planted to corn. After trading for the claim of Mr. Pack he put a timber file on the northeast quarter of section 30, town 3, range 24, making three-quarters of a section of land joining together.

As a hunter Mr. Campbell was noted from Kansas to New York. He was an accurate marksman and scientific in his methods. An old hunter, Gill Wiley, who with his wife ofen went hunting with Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, taught Mr. Campbell the science of buffalo hunting, which is to never take them by surprise (not to shoot until they have seen you), shoot as many as you can in the abdomen, which makes them sick, and then when others of the herd drop back to help the sick ones to shoot them dead. In this way the herd is not stampeded. Mr. Campbell has often shot two buffaloes with one shot and killed eight out of a herd of

nine. The fall that he built his dug-out he killed two buffaloes on Long Branch, besides a few antelopes and beaver. They lived on buffalo meat mainly, and he killed game for the whole neighborhood. The first summer he was in Kansas he went out on a hide hunt with other parties. They killed about 200 buffaloes, from which they took two wagon loads of hides, which they took to Wallace and sold. Wallace was 200 miles away. On July 1, about 4 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Campbell left his companions, John Humphrey and James Maloney, at Wallace and started for home to attend the Fourth of July dance, traveling across the country in a northeasterly direction alone and without any roads. He went the whole 200 miles without seeing but one person. He and his wife often went on hunting trips together, taking their two babies with them, and Mrs. Campbell is probably the only woman now living in Kansas who has ever shot a buffalo. She was the first person to pull over and hold down the buffalo now mounted in the Denver, Col, museum. Her husband had lassoed him by both hind legs, but did not dare trust his horse to hold the buffalo. He was catching the buffalo for William Wilson, of New York. He was afraid of the buffalo, but cared for the team and babies till Mrs. Campbell had tied the animal. They took the hides to Trego (now Wamego).

In 1874 there was a good prospect for corn, but the grasshoppers took everything. The first seed wheat cost $2.00 per bushel, and when they went to thresh they broke down several times and had to go to Fort Leavenworth for repairs, and it was six months before they finished the job. In 1876, Mr. Campbell raised 150 acres of wheat and although the mill offered him $1.35 per bushel for it he held it for the benefit of the settlers who wanted seed and did not have the money to buy it. To them he either sold it or let it out on shares. The next year there was a crop failure and he did not receive $100 for the 2,000 bushels he let the settlers have. In 1877 the Indians raided this section and killed a great many people. In 1878, Mr. Campbell started a blacksmith shop on his place and his brother started a store. He made over a hundred ploughs, but hard years came on and he did not make anything on his plough factory. In 1880 he went to Montana, renting his farm and leaving Mrs. Campbell and the children in Kansas. He remained in Montana about eighteen months, hunting, and working at timber cutting for the mines. He drove a fourteen-mule team hauling ore from Clancey to Wickes smelters, freighted from Dillon to Bozeman, and hauled 7,000 pounds of flour and 10,000 pounds of oats from Bozeman to Wickes at one load. The flour cost at the mill $6.35 per 100, and oats 3 cents a pound. Upon his return to Kansas, in 1881, his farm was all grown to weeds, and he bought an ox team and ploughed it all summer. After this he had several good years and raised as high as seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. In 1877 or 1878 Mr. Campbell began raising Chester White hogs along with his cattle, and had the largest drove of hogs in the country. He

has always dealt in hogs and cattle and has made a specialty of Durham cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Campbell has 760 acres of land in his ranch, all fenced hog-tight, and cross-fenced. In 1906 he had over 1,000 head of pigs in his pastures. His ranch, which is known as the "Prairie Dog Valley Ranch," is one of the finest in the State.

At the time of the county seat fight between Leoti and Norton about the year 1876, Mr. Campbell was very active in the contest, as he owned an eighth interest in Leoti. He has always been a leader in matters of public concern, and has helped to finance public service institutions, as banks, electric light plants, power and cold storage plants, etc. He is a stockholder in the Electric Light and Power Company, of Norton, and in the First National Bank, of that city. He has not waited for the township to build roads in his neighborhood, but has built them for himself, and has the finest roads in the county. He donated the land for the school house, which stands on his place. Mr. Campbell was captain of the Norton county militia, commissioned under Governor Osborne at the time of the Indian scare in the country; has served as township trustee and member of the school board of his district; has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in good standing since 1872, is a member of the Grand Lodge and has a gold medal for a twenty-five-year membership. In politics he is a Democrat. His father and mother are both living, the former ninety-two years of age and the latter eigthy-eight. They live with their children, but have a good farm in Norton county, Kansas.

Mr. Campbell was married November 29, 1867, to Julia P. Pack, daughter of Rufus and Jane (Robinson) Pack, the former a native of New York and the latter of Michigan. Mr. Pack was engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Campbell was born in a "prairie schooner" in Fremont county, Iowa, and was raised in Mills county, attending the common schools. Her father was killed by a mowing machine in Iowa, and her mother died while in Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have had four children: Marry Eddie, born October 13, 1869, died December 12 of that year; William Nelson, born June 20, 1871; Rosetta Ellen, born January 6, 1874, married C. L. Davis and had one child, Ray E. Davis, died December 20, 1894; Aurora Bertha, born December 25, 1887, married Harry Cope and lives in Norton county. They have two children, Cletus Leone Cope and Lyle Cope.

Lester M. Parker, a prominent attorney of Oberlin, and editor of the leading newspaper in Decatur county, was born in Wyandot county, Ohio, April 3, 1870, son of E. L. and Martha (Harvey) Parker, natives of Ohio, where the father of our subject was engaged in farming and stock raising. Here young Parker was reared and began his early education, at the same time assisting in the farm work. When he was sixteen years of age his parents moved to Kansas and took a homestead in Rawlins county, two miles north of the present site of Achilles. The

first Kansas home was a one-room sod, with dirt roof and floor, in marked contrast to their nine-room modern home left in the Buckeye State. Lester broke eighty acres of sod with an ox team, along with other work on the claim. The first school he attended in Kansas stood on the present site of Achilles, which, too, was a soddy, with dirt floor and roof. The seats were ash logs with wooden pins set in for legs, under which rested the books and slates.

After completing the common school Mr. Parker came to Oberlin, where he entered the high school, in 1889. While here his parents moved to Cheyenne county, Colorado, and started a stock ranch. Our subject, without funds, relied upon his own merits and succeeded in working his way through high school, graduating with honor in the spring of 1893. The following fall he began his career as a teacher, as principal of schools at Cheyenne Wells, Col. After five years' success in this school and after establishing a high school at this place, he was elected county assessor of the county, and while holding the position he attended Denver University at Denver, Col., as a student in the law department. In the organization of the legal fraternity of the school Lester was selected second choice of the faculty as a charter member of the Phi Delta Phi from a large enrollment of students from many States. While in college he was appointed clerk of the court by Judge Campbell, who, a short time later, was made justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado. This clerkship Mr. Parker held for three years, when he returned to Kansas and began the practice of law, in 1903. In 1904 he was elected county attorney of Decatur county, being reëlected in 1906. This was a period of "law enforcement" in the State of Kansas, and Mr. Parker made an unusual record. Of the many criminal cases brought he never lost one in the district court, and many of them were hard-fought cases for the violation of the prohibitory liquor law. For the first time in the history of the county, jointists and bootleggers were put out of business. The following election he was selected by his party as a candidate for the legislature. He ran far ahead of the ticket, but was defeated owing to the Democratic landslide of that year.

After retiring from office he formed a partnership with Judge Geiger and conducted a successful law business. In 1908 a company was formed that bought the Oberlin "Times" from L. G. Parker, and the Times Publishing Company was formed, with our subject as business manager. A short time later he bought out the other stockholders, and in addition to his law practice, he edits and owns the Oberlin "Times." He is a member of the executive committee of the Sons and Daughters of Justice, which position he has held since 1909. He has always been a loyal Republican, has served his party at various times as secretary and chairman of the county central committee, and has been honored by his party on several occasions as delegate to district and State conventions.

On November 30 Mr. Parker was married to Ella Josephine Colvin,

daughter of H. D. and Frances (Pelton) Colvin, natives of Illinois, where Mr. Colvin was engaged in farming and stock raising. The Colvins came to Decatur county in 1878 and took a homestead on Ash draw, nine miles southwest of Oberlin. Their first home was a one-room building, made of native logs. In this building Mr. Colvin successfully defended his family when surrounded by three hundred bloodthirsty warriors during the murderous Indian raid. After several Indians were killed or wounded and driven from the scene Mr. Colvin loaded his family in the lumber wagon and started for Oberlin. Several dead neighbors were picked up by them on the way and taken to town. The next day Mr. Colvin, with a few assistants, went out and gathered up the rest of the dead, thirteen in all, and returned with their bodies to town.

Mrs. Parker was born in Cook county, Illinois, June 16, 1872, and received her education in the common and high schools of Decatur county. She, too, graduated from the high school, in 1893, being a classmate of Mr. Parker. They were married the year following their graduation. Five children have been born to this union: Pearle C., Leslie T., Francis M. (deceased), Martha E. and Mary E. Pearle, while staying with his grandparents, the Colvins, at St. Cloud, Fla., graduated from the public schools at the head of a large class, while Leslie is a sixth grader in Oberlin, Kan. Martha is three years of age and Mary, one.

Fernando Wood Gaunt, banker, capitalist, and a leading representative of the commercial and industrial interests of Alton, has not only developed the business interests of Osborne county, but of Smith and Phillips counties as well. Mr. Gaunt represents the type of men who are playing an important part in the development of this great State, for today the conquests are not of arms, but of business, of commercial prosperity and the consequent improvements in all walks of life. The conqueror of today is the man who successfully establishes, controls and operates extensive commercial interests, and Mr. Gaunt has become an important factor in the business life of north central Kansas. He was born on a farm in Mercer county, Illinois, December 15, 1863, the son of Jonathan and Emily Damp Gaunt. The father was born in Sheffield, England, February 14, 1839, being descended from Lord Gaunt, of England. Jonathan Gaunt came to the United States in 1849 and located in Mercer county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, living very quietly. Mr. Gaunt is a member of the Masonic order. There were eight children in the family, five of whom are living: Cicero B., now in business at Wichita, Kan.; Lorenzo D., a lumber and grain merchant at Cushing, Okla.; Eliza, the wife of Bert Vannatti, a farmer in Rock Island county, Illinois; Albert, a farmer of Mercer county, Illinois, and Fernando W., who was educated in the public schools of Mercer county and at the International Business College, of Davenport, Iowa, where he graduated in 1885.

After a short time at home Mr. Gaunt came to Kansas, locating in Warwick, where he was engaged as a bookkeeper in a grain office. A

year later he left Warwick for Alton to become the manager of an elevator, and three years later bought an interest in the firm, which became known as F. W. Gaunt & Company, of Alton. In 1905 the firm was incorporated under the name of the F. W. Gaunt Grain Company, with elevators in Alton, Kirwin and Claudell. Mr. Gaunt is the dominating factor in the concern, which he has practically built up himself. As early as 1893 Mr. Gaunt began to branch out and in that year organized the F. W. Gaunt Lumber Company, of Alton, of which he is the secretary, treasurer and manager. In April, 1906, he organized the Gaunt Implement Company, of Kirwin, Kan., which he still owns and manages. From first locating in this State, Mr. Gaunt has been interested in all improvements for his community and was interested in the first and only telephone system established in Alton, December 6, 1900. Mr. Gaunt has believed in the future of Kansas land and is the owner of several well improved farms in Osborne county. On April 2, 1912, Mr. Gaunt became the president of the First State Bank of Alton, in which he had been interested for several years. In this banking business Mr. Gaunt is carrying on the same conservative policy which he applied to his business, and today has the confidence, not only of the community in which he lives, but of the surrounding country. He is popular, personally, has a host of friends and supporters, who believe in his word as in his bond. Politically, Mr. Gaunt is a Democrat, but has never sought public office, other than as mayor of Alton, an office which he has filled with merit ten years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and today owns one of the modern homes of Alton, Osborne county. On November 9, 1890, Mr. Gaunt married Stella E., the daughter of Jacob Q. and Caroline M. Job Franks. Mrs. Gaunt was born at Shreve, Ohio, March 22, 1871, and accompanied her parents when they came to Kansas, in 1881. Mr. Franks was a farmer and stockman, who died in Sulphur, Iowa, in 1901, where his widow still resides. There are four charming girls in the Gaunt family: Marvel, born August 11, 1891, now the wife of Frank R. Williams; Marjorie, born January 24, 1902, and Marie and Madge, twins, born February 16, 1908.

Frank Pitts MacLennan, editor and proprietor of the Topeka "State Journal," and one of the best known newspaper men in Kansas, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Springfield, Ohio, March 1, 1855. He began his business career in his native town by carrying papers, and his early association with the press in this humble capacity doubtless had some influence in shaping his subsequent career. In 1870 his parents, Kenneth and Adelia M. (Bliss) MacLennan, removed to Kansas and settled in Lyon county. After a thorough preparation he entered the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, and in 1875 received the degree of Bachelor of Science from that institution, and the degree of Master of Science about a dozen years later. His active work as a newspaper man began with the Emporia "News," in 1877, where he was employed

as mailer, bookkeeper, clerk, reporter, and all-round utility man. He remained with the "News" for several years, becoming associate editor and business manager. On March 1, 1880, he acquired a proprietary interest in the paper, which interest he held for five years, when he learned that the Topeka "State Journal" was ordered to be sold by the receivers. He disposed of his interest in the "News," and failing to secure the "State Journal" property at private sale, bought the paper at auction, assuming control on October 30, 1885. At that time the entire circulation of the "State Journal" was about 800 copies daily. Within five years, through his diligence and executive ability, the circulation was more than ten times that number. With an optimism born of confidence in his ability, he recently acquired three additional lots adjoining the "State Journal" building on the south, with the view of erecting a new building thereon whenever the paper should outgrow its old quarters at the southeast corner of Eighth street and Kansas avenue. His hope has been realized, and early in 1912 plans for the new building were completed. When the new quarters are ready for occupancy, Mr. MacLennan will have one of the most modern and best equipped newspaper plants in the Middle West. Concerning the "State Journal" a recent writer says: "It is all his and it is all clear, and if he keeps up for twenty years longer he will be independently rich, because he works hard and pays as he goes, stands by his friends through thick and thin, and does not lie or steal. If any boy will follow these rules he can be decently well-to-do, but he will find that it is rather a harder job than it looks."

The job may have looked hard to Mr. MacLennan, but if so he has never shown evidences of being discouraged. Industry and determination are his chief characteristics, and by the exercise of these traits he has overcome obstacles that to a weaker nature might have seemed insurmountable. It may be said that he has had the financial support of wealthy friends in emergencies, but it must be remembered that men of high financial standing do not give support to the unworthy, and the friends who extended aid to him when he needed it did so with full confidence in his ability and integrity, knowing the loan would be appreciated and repaid. In 1903 Mr. MacLennan visited Europe and while on his trip wrote a series of letters for his paper. These letters were published under the caption of "Five Weeks Abroad" and were widely read. With the true journalistic instinct he saw many things that would have been overlooked by the average tourist, hence his letters contained many interesting facts and much valuable information not to be found in ordinary letters or books of travel.

On May 29, 1890, Mr. MacLennan married Miss Anna Goddard, of Emporia, Kan., and they have one daughter, Mary, one of the popular and accomplished young ladies of Topeka. Mrs. MacLennan is an intellectual, cultured woman, thoughtful and considerate of the welfare

of others, and her home is the popular center of a large circle of friends. In addition to his property in the city, Mr. MacLennan is the owner of a farm of 100 acres on "Martin's Hill," six miles west of the city of Topeka. On this farm, which is known as "Cedarcrest," he spends a great deal of his time during the summer months and entertains his friends at all seasons of the year. Here he keeps cows, giving his family a supply of pure milk, cream and butter, raises poultry and vegetables, and finds relaxation from the busy cares of the city. On the farm is a tract of twenty-five acres of timber, and he has constructed a fish-pond of two acres in extent, where he raises some fine bass. Walt Mason, the Emporia poet, recently made "Cedarcrest" the subject of one of his rhymes, to-wit:

"The sun was rising in the west, and shed its beams on Cedarcrest, where pensive goat and sportive cow were perched upon the cedar bough. There Frank MacLennan watched his flocks, and slugged the gentle sheep with rocks, and drove his hens to lakelet's brim, that they might dive, and bathe and swim. The pigs were climbing elms and firs, the hired man gathered cocklebur; a doctor passed on horse's back and all the ducks called loudly: 'Quack!' The fruit-tree agent asked to stay all night; the horses whinnied 'Neigh!' Peace hovered o'er the prairied wide; the cattle lowed, the horses highed; and sounded through the village smoke, the bark of watchdog, elm and oak. And he who owned these rustic scenes had seeded down his farm to beans."

Politically, Mr. MacLennan classes himself as an independent Republican, and along those lines he has made the "State Journal" a power for good in the political affairs of the State. Notwithstanding he is a busy man in connection with his private business, he has found time to devote to the commonwealth and to the upbuilding of his adopted city. He is vice-president of the Associated Press; is a member of the Advertising Commercial, Topeka and Country clubs; president of the Saturday Night Club and belongs to the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. One who knows him well has this to say of his general character: "Personally Frank MacLennan is one of the warmest-hearted men in the world. In sickness, disaster, distress or death, the man who works on the "State Journal" is the recipient of substantial assistance when necessary, and at all times the subject of quiet, kindly interest."

Perry Hutchinson.—To the miller of Kansas the name of Perry Hutchinson is as familiar as that of George Washington to the school boy. His is the distinction of having built the first flour mill in the State of Kansas west of the Missouri river, and of having milled the first roller process flour in the State. A resident of Marysville since 1859, he has been an active participant in practically every phase of her development. He is one of the distinctively representative men of Kansas, and although in his eightieth year his mental and physical vigor is that of the average man of sixty, and he still manages in person his large and

varied interests. He is president of the First National Bank of Marysville, is Marshall county's largest cattle feeder and operates one of the finest farms in the State. Perry Hutchinson is a native of the Empire State and was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, December 2, 1831, a son of Calvin and Sophia (Perry) Hutchinson. His ancestors, maternal and paternal, were among the early settlers of America, and numbered among them all men who have achieved distinction in the town, State and Nation. Elijah Hutchinson, grandfather of Perry, and a cousin of Governor Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, was a pioneer settler of Chenango county, New York, and there was born his son, Calvin. Sophia Perry was a daughter of Col. Sullivan Perry, who in 1812 was in command of an American ship of war which sunk a British vessel off Dunkirk, N. Y. Colonel Perry was a first cousin of Commodore Perry, who won the famous naval victory at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, in the War of 1812.

Perry Hutchinson was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools, and later the Fredonia Academy. On attaining his majority, in 1852, he sought an opportunity to gain his fortune in the West. He journeyed to Wisconsin and secured employment with the logging firm of McAdoo & Schuter, one of the largest operators of that time. He was soon made foreman of their rafting crew, a position of importance, requiring nerve, the ability to handle men, and iniative. He drove several large rafts of logs from the Wisconsin river to St. Louis and concluded the marketing as well, drawing a salary of $8 per day. When winter made driving on the river impossible he returned to his old home in New York, where he remained until the spring of 1853, when he went west to Iowa and purchased a farm in Linn county, near Cedar Rapids, and engaged in farming. In 1857 he built, in Vinton county, a saw and flour mill, which he operated successfully until 1859, when, through the defalcation of a partner, he was forced to give up his entire property to satisfy creditors of the firm. He purchased, on credit, a pair of horses and a wagon and, with his wife and children, came to Kansas. He reached Marysville, Marshall county, October 3, 1859, and secured employment as a harvest hand. He found time to fill his larder with buffalo meat, his family's chief article of diet for about five months, tea, coffee and sugar being unknown to them. The following year he took a claim, seven miles east of Marysville, and on it built a small cabin, which he utilized as a hotel and stage stop. While here he made the acquaintance of the superintendent of the Holliday Stage Line, a Mr. Lewis, and through him secured the lease of the Barrett House at Marysville and funds to operate it. In July, 1862, he organized Company E, Thirteenth Kansas infantry, and was elected its captain. The company was mustered into service at Atchison in August, 1862. Captain Hutchinson served until the fall of 1863, when he received his discharge on account of illness. In the spring of 1864 he secured the

water power rights on Blue river, one and one-half miles west of Marysville. There he built a sawmill and in it was sawed all the lumber used in the building the stations of the Holliday Stage Line, between Marysville and Denver. In the fall of the same year he built, opposite his sawmill, the first flour mill to be erected west of the Missouri river. His product was sold as far east as Lawrence and wheat was brought by the growers for a radius of 150 miles. His first step toward the accumulation of a fortune occurred through his securing from Strickler & Streator, railroad contractors of Junction City, a contract to supply their camps with flour. He was the successful bidder, at $7.75 per sack of ninety-eight pounds, twelve other firms contesting. This contract covered the flour used by Strickler & Streator while building the Union Pacific railroad from Junction City to Denver, and from it Mr. Hutchinson realized a net profit of about $25,000. In 1881 the mill was completely remodeled and rolls were installed, the first mill in Kansas to be so equipped. For nearly fifty years the Hutchinson mill has been operated by one man and its products are known for the high standard maintained. For many years the output has been sold principally to the large baking concerns, St. Louis being the chief market, and a business totaling $400,000 per annum is done. In 1880 Mr. Hutchinson became interested in banking. He was one of the founders of the Marshall County Bank, which was succeeded, in 1882, by the First National Bank of Marysville, of which J. A. Smalley, Samuel A. and Edgar R. Futon and himself were the principal organizers. He became president of the institution, in 1893, and has remained in that position since. The bank is the leading financial institution of Marshall county. It has a capital of $75,000, an earned surplus of $50,000, undivided profits of $20,000, and average deposits of $450,000. While not an active executive in the administration of the business of this institution, Mr. Hutchinson is favorably known to the banking fraternity. He is recognized as an able and discriminating financier and his connection with a financial institution is a guaranty of safe, sane and conservative management. He has purchased from time to time several tracts of the choicest farm land in Marshall county, which he operates personally, and in this work finds his recreation. He is the most extensive cattle feeder in the county and his 600-acre farm near his mill site is one of the best examples of scientific agriculture to be found in the State. His political allegiance has been given to the Republican party. He was elected to the State senate in 1880 and served with honor and distinction. He was a member of the committee on ways and means and was chairman of that on State institutions. He was appointed, in 1876, by Governor Martin one of a committee of three, which included the late Eugene Ware, to represent Kansas at the Centennial Jubilee, held in New York City. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions which nominated James A. Garfield and James G. Blaine for the Presidency.

He has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, and is the nestor of the Kansas Millers' Association.

Mr. Hutchinson was married December 19, 1855, to Miss Lydia Jeannette, daughter of Champlin Barber, a farmer of Chautauqua county, New York. They are the parents of three children: Frank W. is a retired merchant at Marysville; Wallace W. is superintendent of the Hutchinson mill, and Etta Viola is the wife of Harry Koetch, of Sturges, S. D. Mr. Hutchinson is a high type of the virile, active American, diligent in his duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. At the age of eighty, with mental and physical powers practically unimpaired, he is one of the sturdy figures which span the time from the pioneer days of the State to those of the present—from the days of the Indian and the buffalo to those of the automobile and airship—and is still on the firing land and in command. He has been a tireless and ambitious worker and has realized a large and substantial success by methods clean, capable and honest. His accumulations represent the pluck, energy and brain of a man who has been able to know the knock of opportunity and avail himself of it. The writer is persuaded to believe that northern Kansas does not possess a man who can claim as many sincere friendships or whose reputation for honesty, honorable living and broadness of mind and heart will exceed that of Perry Hutchinson.

George B. Crandall, Jewell, Kan.—When Mr. Crandall, whose name introduces this sketch, came to Kansas, in 1869, the central and western parts of the State were practically as the hand of the Creator had left them. Man, except as a scout and hunter, had made few imprints upon this vast field of nature, lying along the border of civilization. The conditions that existed at that time, as compared with those of today, are almost beyond the comprehension of the student of local history. The men who pushed forward into the borderland reclaimed the prairie and made Kansas what it is today were made of the right kind of material. George B. Crandall has earned a rating in that class. He was born at Perry, Wyoming county, New York, November 17, 1841, and is a son of Peter and Lucretia (Bullock) Crandall, natives of eastern New York and of New England ancestry. In 1858 the Crandall family removed from Wyoming county, New York, to Van Buren county, Michigan, and afterwards removed to St. Joseph county, Michigan, where the father died at the age of eighty-three. The mother died in Van Buren county, Michigan. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Romelia married Silas M. Rawson, Wyoming county, New York, both now deceased; Leonard resides at Paw Paw, Mich.; Alferd, Mendon, Mich., and George B. Young Crandall remained at home with his parents, leading the peaceful life of the average country boy, until the great Civil war had become a stern reality. Then in answer to his country's call, he enlisted in Company D, Nineteenth regiment, Michigan volun-

teer infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. They did service in the western campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, and at the organization of the army preparatory to Sherman's march to the sea this regiment was assigned to the Twentieth army corps, taking part in that memorable military expedition, during which time they were under almost constant fire for weeks at a time. Mr. Crandall was twice taken prisoner during his period of military service, but on both occasions had plenty of good company, which might have had a tendency to relieve the gloom of the situation. At Thompson Station, Tenn., his entire brigade was captured at the close of a desperate engagement after their ammunition was exhausted. They were taken to Libby military prison, but were exchanged in about a month. His next misfortune of war happened while his company was engaged in guarding a bridge across Stone river. After a fierce fight, in which this one company held out against General Wheeler's command, they were finally taken prisoners, but were held only a few hours after being disarmed and plundered. At the close of Sherman's march to the sea the command to which Mr. Crandall was attached proceeded through the Carolinas and to Washington and took part in the grand review. At the close of the war Mr. Crandall returned to his Michigan home very much impaired in health, and for years was a physical wreck. In 1869 he came to Manhattan, Kan., where he secured employment in a drug store as clerk for Dr. Whitehorn, having had previous experience in that line. He soon became a partner in the business and remained there until 1872, when he came to Jewell county and located at Jewell City, which was still new. There were not more than a dozen buildings on the town site. Mr. Crandall had previously located a homestead just west of the town site, which he still owns. He opened a drug store in a small frame building on the west side of the square with a small stock of drugs. This was the first drug store in Jewell City. Shortly after he began business here his stock was nearly all destroyed by a cyclone, but he replenished it and started again. His business continued to grow and he prospered, and in a short time built a larger store. Later, when the business district began to move eastward, he bought property and moved on the east side of the square, where the Crandall drug store is now located. Here he continued to carry on business until 1907, when he sold out to his son, Aretas, and L. J. Schmitt, who now conduct the business.

Mr. Crandall was married, May 1, 1871, to Miss Mary C. Barker. They have two children. Caroline married William A. Pierce, now deceased. She resides at Jewell. The second child, Aretas, succeeded his father in business, as above mentioned. He married Miss Bertha Cheney, of Jewell City, a daughter of William Cheney, a prominent merchant of Jewell City and a member of the firm of J. D. Robertson Mercantile Company. Mary C. Barker was born in Lovell, Me., and is a daughter of Col. Elden and Caroline E. (Little) Barker, natives of Maine. The Bar-

ker family came to Manhattan, Kan., from Norway, Me., in 1869, and Colonel Barker and wife were among the pioneer settlers of Jewell county, having located on a homestead near Jewell City in 1870. They were the parents of eleven children. Colonel Barker was a surveyor and was engaged on the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, and also did considerable surveying after coming to Jewell county. He was elected to the State senate in 1872, the first State senator from the county. He was a notary public and administered the official oath to the first set of county officers of Jewell county. He died July 8, 1896, aged eighty years, and his wife departed this life March 22, 1908, at the ripe old age of eigty-four. George B. Crandall is one of the substantial men of business affairs of central Kansas. The mere fact that he has sold his drug business does not mean that he has ceased to have business interests. He is president of the Jewell Lumber Company, of which he is the heaviest stockholder; director in the Jewell County Telephone Company; vice-president and director in the First National Bank of Jewell, and he is extensively interested in Kansas land, owning several hundred acres. He is public spirited and takes a keen interest in the welfare of the community where he resides. During the last five years Mr. and Mrs. Crandall have spent a great deal of time in travel, spending their winters in Florida and California. He is a member of the S. R. Deach post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he has always been a Republican, but has never aspired to hold office.

John O'Laughlin, of Lakin, Kan., was born in County Clare, Ireland, June 24, 1842, son of Peter and Margaret (Considine) O'Laughlin. Peter O'Laughlin died in Ireland about 1846. He and Mrs. O'Laughlin were the parents of four sons and one daughter—Michael, Bridget, John, Peter and Thomas. Peter and Bridget died in Ireland. The other children came with their mother to America in 1850, locating at Dubuque, Iowa. In 1858 John went to Minnesota, where he drove a team for one year, and then removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and followed the same occupation until 1861, when he came to Jefferson county, Missouri. Here he worked on a farm and was also in the employ of the Government as teamster in the department of quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, and was wagonmaster for eight years. He left the Government service at Fort Hays, Kan., December 1, 1869. While doing this work he was in many important frontier expeditions and had many interesting experiences as well as meeting with many hardships. He often lived on buffalo meat and killed a great many of these animals. In December, 1869, he opened a trading post on the military road between Fort Dodge and Fort Hays, doing business with soldiers, buffalo hunters and freighters. During the two years which he operated this store he handled a great deal of business, but closed out when the Santa Fe railroad was built through that part of the country, in 1872. He then went to Dodge

City, where he opened a boarding house. The next year he removed to Lakin, just after the Santa Fe road had been completed to that point. In a dug-out he opened the first store in town. For six years he traded with buffalo hunters, freighters and plainsmen. The same business is now owned by his sons, W. D. and J. C. O'Laughlin. Mr. O'Laughlin owns much valuable city property in Lakin and a number of well improved alfalfa farms in the Arkansas valley. He is the pioneer citizen of Kearney county, wealthy, and prominent as a Catholic.

February 5, 1882, his marriage to Miss Mary Farrell, daughter of Dennis and Bridget (Gogerty) Farrell, took place. She is a cultured woman, born of Irish parents at Xenia, Ohio, May 14, 1860. Her father died January 5, 1910, at Wilson, Kan., where her mother still lives. Seven children were born of this union: Margaret B., born September 27, 1883, is single and lives at home; William D., born February 3, 1885, is a merchant at Lakin; Mary C., born 1886, lives at home; John C., born July 18, 1888, a merchant at Lakin; Jennie Rose, born November 4, 1892, a teacher; Helen G., born August 21, 1897, and Thomas J., born April 12, 1900. Mr. O'Laughlin has until recently been an extensive stock raiser. Although practically retired he is still interested in many local enterprises.

James O. Ellsworth.—The subject of this review, who is a prominent farmer and stock raiser in Jewell county, an honest, honorable and progressive citizen, patriotic in his motives and straightforward in his methods, was born in Sinclair township, Jewell county, Kansas, June 29, 1871, the son of Albert W. and Mary Dudley Ellsworth. His father was a native of Vermont and his mother of Ohio, but on the paternal side Mr. Ellsworth traces his lineage back through Revolutionary ancestry to France. The first American ancestors of the Ellsworth family came to this country with Lafayette, when he came from France with aid for the thirteen colonies, at a time when the American cause was in sore need of assistance. Albert W. Ellsworth was a cabinet maker by trade. In 1870 he came to the Sunflower State, taking land in Jewell county, where James was born. Kansas was the frontier in the early '70s and the Ellsworth homestead was never quite safe from Indian depredations and raids. Albert Ellsworth took an active part in the defense of his home against the Indians in the fight at White Rock Creek; he was one of the first officers of the county and continued to take an interested and active part in public life until his death in October, 1885. James Ellsworth began his education in the public schools of Jewell county, subsequently graduating from the Formoso High School. For one year he took higher academic training at the Salina Normal School to prepare himself for a teacher, which vocation he followed eleven years, during two of which he acted as principal of the Lovewell schools. An open outdoor life had always appealed to Mr. Ellsworth, and having been reared on a farm he turned to agricultural pursuits. Starting with

an eighty-acre farm, by good management, thrift and economy, he has added to the original home until he now owns 240 acres of the finest farming land in Jewell county. From the beginning Mr. Ellsworth specialized in thoroughbred stock, making a specialty of Duroc hogs and Short Horn cattle. In addition to raising stock he has traded in cattle and hogs, but has gained such a wide reputation for the standard of his live stock that he disposes of all at private sale. Mr. Ellsworth is a member of the Duroc Association, holding stock in that concern, as well as in the First National Bank of Formoso and the telephone company, of which he was the first secretary. For years he has been active in all township affairs, having held the offices of clerk and treasurer. Having been progressive in ideas and methods, working for the benefit of the community, Mr. Ellsworth has gained many friends, and at the present time is a candidate for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, at the earnest solicitations of his many friends and supporters, who persuaded him to make the race. He is a popular member of the following fraternal organizations: The Masonic order, Modern Woodmen of America, Eastern Star, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On March 8, 1896, Mr. Ellsworth was united in marriage with Rosa A., the daughter of Edgar E. and Eleanor Walker. They were natives of Wisconsin, who came to Kansas in 1871, locating in Grant township, where Mrs. Ellsworth was born, December 2, 1877. Her father, like so many of the early settlers, engaged in farming and stock raising, so that she grew up on the farm, attending the public schools, and later graduating from the high school at Narka, Republic county. The fathers of both Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth enlisted in the army at the call for volunteers at the opening of the Civil war. Mr. Ellsworth enlisted at Chicago under Col. Elmer Ellsworth, who was his cousin, and served during the entire war. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth—Nita G., Vernon, Ruth A., Clair E., J. Orville, Marion, Josephine O., Milford D. and Francis D. Nita is attending the high school, but with the exception of Milford and Francis, all the other children are attending the same school their father did when a boy. All the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

C. S. Kenney, of Norton, Kan., a physician of State-wide reputation, and the recently appointed superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium of Newton, was born at Saranac, Mich., April 22, 1877, son of Alexander and Lois L. (Kimball) Kenney, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. Alexander Kenney was a farmer and stock raiser, and our subject attended the country schools, working on the farm with his parents during vacations. He graduated from the Saranac High School with the class of 1895, after which he taught school for two years and then took the college preparatory course at Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich. After five months' preparatory work he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, in Detroit, Mich., in 1898,

graduating in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While attending college he worked to pay half his expenses.

After leaving college Dr. Kenney came to Kansas and located at Norcatur, where he practiced eight years, and in 1910 located at Norton and is enjoying a good practice in that town. He is a member of the State and American Medical associations, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Order of Eastern Star, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Court of Honor, and has been county health officer for three years. He spent five months studying the spread of tuberculosis for the State Board of Health, visiting sixty-five counties. Having recently been appointed superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Newton, Kan., he will be located in that city in the future.

Dr. Kenney's success in life is largely the result of strenuous early efforts. His father died when he was two years old and his mother raised the family. He walked three miles each morning and evening while going to high school, and was never late a single morning and never out except on account of sickness. He worked in a wholesale house in order to finish his education.

The marriage of Dr. Kenney to Lola M. Corns took place May 20, 1904. Mrs. Kenney was born in Indiana, January 12, 1882, daughter of Dr. C. V. and Castillie (Le Count) Corns, natives of Indiana, who moved to Kansas in 1886. Here Dr. Corns practiced his profession and Lola Corns attended the common schools of Norcatur and later the Norton County High School at Norton. Dr. and Mrs. Kenney have two children: Grey A., born December 30, 1905, and Helen C., born July 23, 1910.

C. G. Page, a cattle dealer of Norton, Kan., was born at Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, October 8, 1852, son of A. B. and Rebecca (Thompson) Page, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Ohio. A. B. Page was engaged in the live stock business and our subject attended the country schools, later spending two years in the academy at Kewanee, Ill. Upon leaving school he went to work as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, beginning October 8, 1871, just at the time of the Chicago fire, and remaining one year, when he went back to the farm. In the spring of 1873 he came to Kansas, traveling as far as Lowell, Neb., by railroad, from which point he walked and rode with freighters the rest of the way, arriving in this State with but five cents in stamps, and a total stranger to everybody. He took the homestead on which he now lives.

Mr. Page's early experiences in Kansas are interesting. He spent his first night at a place where there were no beds and everybody had to sleep on the floor. A man who had been in a shooting scrape loaned him his overcoat and in the night Mr. Page turned over against the stove and burned a hole in the coat. He was frightened, for the thought the man would kill him. In those days everybody who could do so carried

guns, on account of there being so many antelope and buffalo in the country. From April to October one couldn't look in any direction without seeing thousands of buffalo, and there were plenty of Indians in this section at that time. Mr. Page was here when the Indians massacred the white people on the Sappa, and the settlers came into town for protection. There was but one little store in Norton, built of cottonwood logs, and only a few houses. The settlers had to drive sixty-five miles to the railroad. Mr. Page was a freighter and drove a yoke of oxen. On one occasion he was with a train of mules with his ox team and a load of hides. The rest of the train went on and left him, and he was so hungry that he ate some salt pork, which made him very thirsty. He had lost his oxen the night before, so had to walk to the Solomon river, where he drank until he became sick. Mr. Page began buying cattle when he first came to Kansas and seven years was a freighter. After discontinuing the freighting business he still dealt in cattle, which is his business at the present time. He was here during the county seat fight, and in 1874 was elected sheriff, but did not serve. He now has 640 acres of land near Norton, where he took his original homestead, and it is equipped with feed pens for stock. He is feeding several hundred head this year, as it is his custom to deal in cattle and hogs in large numbers. Mr. Page is a member of the Knights Templars, the Ancient Order United Workman and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and in politics is a Republican.

On April 15, 1879, Mr. Page married Miss Mary R. Jones, daughter of Oliver L. and Margaret (Hefner) Jones, natives of Indiana. Mrs. Page was born in Lafayette, Ind., April 17, 1861, where she was raised and attended the common schools. Her parents moved to Kansas in 1876, locating in Norton county, where her father engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Page have had nine children: Wilburt O. and Welmert G., twins, born February 16, 1880; Charles G., born March 7, 1882; Ora E., born June 29, 1884; Jesse L., born September 5, 1886; Edith O., born 1888; Mabel and Chester, twins, born May 5, 1891, the latter being deceased; and Earle, born December 3, 1895. Edith is married to Harry W. Frame and now lives at Clayton, Mo. All the children were educated at the Norton County High School.

Seywood Larrick, of Lenora, Kan., prominent capitalist, banker, ranch owner, and formerly a stock dealer on a large scale, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Son of Asa Larrick, of Logan, Kan. Asa Larrick moved from Ohio to Illinois, then to Iowa, and in 1872 came to Kansas, locating in Phillips county, on the present site of Logan. They drove from Kearney, Neb., by team, and took a homestead on the Solomon river. Buffaloes and other big game were plentiful in those days. In 1878 the Indians raided the country west of Logan and a stockade was built at that place for the protection of the settlers. The first house the Larrick family lived in was built of logs, with a dirt roof, and our

subject attended the common schools in Phillips county and finished at the Logan schools. At the age of thirteen he hunted buffaloes with his father, for hides, and the last year on the range he killed a number of buffaloes himself. He and his father hunted for three years, and took the hides to Wallace, Kan., Kit Carson, and Julesburg, Col. The freight for Logan was hauled from Russell, and the mail came from Concordia to Kirwin, the Logan people depending on anyone who could to bring it over.

After hunting buffaloes three years young Larrick went to the Black Hills, remaining there for one year, and in coming back he stopped on the range in Nebraska for three years. In 1880 he took a homestead in Sheridan county and started into the cattle business, which he followed, and in 1887 entered the banking business. On May 14 of that year he, with others, bought the Exhange Bank, of Lenora, of which he is principal stockholders, and of which he has been cashier for twenty-five years. He remained in the cattle business until about ten years ago. In two years his company shipped over 7,000 head of cattle from Arizona, and handled hundreds of hogs and horses. Upon going out of the cattle business, in 1904, he established the State Bank, of Edmond, Kan., which in 1906 was changed to the First National Bank. He is president of this bank and owns more than four-fifths of the stock. In 1908 he with others estabtablished the Hoxie State Bank, of Hoxie, Kan., of which he is president. In that same year he with others established the Farmers' State Bank of Speed, in which he sold his interest last year. In 1891 he organized the Lenora Lumber Company, of which he was treasurer for twenty-one years, selling his interest last August. Mr. Larrick was one of the original stockholders in the Osage Fire Insurance Company of Topeka. He owns about 1,700 acres of land in Kansas. He was councilman of Lenora for a number of years, is a member of the Congregational church, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a school director for nine years.

On July 22, 1885, Mr. Larrick was married to Miss Celestia A. Hardeman, daughter of John M. Hardeman, a native of Missouri, who came to Kansas in 1879, and was engaged in farming. They came here from Iowa, and Mrs. Larrick attended the common schools of Graham county, after which she taught school for two years. Mr. and Mrs. Larrick have five children: Lottie A., married to W. L. Leidig, assistant cashier of the Exchange Bank, of Lenora, and is living in that town; Ollie I., Fern A., and Lewis L., attending Washburn College in Topeka, and Emma, attending high school at Norton, Kan. The family are members of the Congregational church.

When the Larrick family first came to Logan there were no settlers west of that point on the river and the country was covered with buffalo grass, chere being no hay except in the draws. The Indians camped on

the river during the winter and cut down cottonwood trees to allow their horses to browse. During the first two years at Logan they could go out any time and kill buffaloes and antelopes. In 1873 our subject was on Frenchman river, in southwest Nebraska, with his father, when they saw the main body of a herd moving southward. They estimated that more than 200,000 buffaloes passed their camp within two days, and they killed ten by moonlight in one night, and the next day were kept busy skinning carcasses. As soon as one was finished another was killed. In the summer these hides brought as low as 60 cents for cow hides, and 90 cents for bull hides. The highest robe-hide price received was $3.25. After the county was settled the blue joint grass came, rains were more frequent and better crops were raised. In 1890 they sowed wheat in the dust. It did not come up till spring, but they harvested the biggest crop they ever had. The creeks were full of beaver dams when they located in this country, but after all the beavers were trapped the dams washed out, and since that time the creeks remain dry a part of the year. In 1877, while in the Black Hills, Mr. Larrick discovered a rich mine, but left the hills for the winter, and as there was an Indian raid, he never returned, although the mine was successfully worked later. When they came to Kansas the Larrick family had no money, and one winter wore buffalo hocks for shoes, so that our subject has made all of his money right where he lives. He is the largest individual taxpayer in Norton county. He is interested in banks at Norton, Phillips and Sheridan counties. The capital and surplus of the Exchange Bank is $61,000, of the First National Bank of Edmond, $32,000, and of the Hoxie State Bank, $43,000. The Larrick residence in Lenora is the second finest in the whole northwestern part of the State. In the same neighborhood where he made his fortune Mr. Larrick once worked for $8.00 per month. When he was a cattle dealer, in 1882-83, he shipped in stock from Missouri for this section of the country, and at one time the settlers were so anxious for stock that five car loads were sold by moonlight on arrival at the station. In those days there was an abundance of range.

Mr. Larrick's father and mother still live on the original homestead, which they took forty years ago, near Logan, the former at the age of seventy-five and the latter past seventy-three, both active for their age.

C. W. Ward, a leading physician of Lenora, Kan., was born in Osborne, this State, June 16, 1885, son of David and Clara M. Ward, natives of New York, who came to Kansas in the early '70s and settled in Marshall county, removing to Osborne county in 1878, where they took a homestead south of the town of Osborne. After a short time David Ward entered the mercantile business in Osborne. He later went into the real estate business and was register of deeds of the county for three or four terms. He was prominent in the politics in this section of the State. His death occurred in Osborne in 1908.

The subject of our sketch was raised in the town of his birth, attend-

ing its public schools and graduating from the high school in 1904, after which he taught school for two years. In 1906 he began the study of medicine at the Kansas University, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is a member of the Nu Sigma Nu. After leaving college he located at Almena, Kan., remaining there for a few months, and then located in Lenora, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the State, County and American Medical associations, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Eastern Star and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Ward was a member of the Osborne militia and acted as guard in the famous Dewey case, which was tried in Norton county and lasted for forty-two consecutive days. Dr. Ward's success is the result of his own well directed efforts. He paid his own way through college.

John M. Burton, a leading banker of Atwood Kan., was born in Monroe county, Indiana, March 16, 1838, a son of Henry W. and Martha Burton, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of North Carolina. Henry W. Burton was a farmer and when his son, John, was quite young, he moved to Kankakee county, Illinois, where the boy attended the common schools and later was for some time engaged in teaching. Our subject then took up surveying, completed his studies in that line and became a surveyor. For sixteen years he was deputy county surveyor of Kankakee county, teaching school in the winter during fourteen years of this time. The Burton family were among the pioneers of their locality in Kankakee county, as the town of Kankakee had just been started when they came.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Burton enlisted in Company A of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois infantry, but had gone only as far as Chattanooga, Tenn., when Lee surrendered. He was discharged at Memphis, Tenn., in the fall of 1865. After leaving the army he was elected county surveyor of Iroquois county, Illinois, which office he held for fifteen years, living in the town of Watseka. In the spring of 1887 he came to Kansas, located in Atwood, and bought the Rawlins County Bank. Mr. Burton owned all the stock himself and conducted a private banking business in the same building now occupied by him, having made some addition to the building in the meantime. In July, 1902, he organized his business into a State bank and it is now the Rawlins County State Bank, of which Mr. Burton has been president since the organization.

Aside from his banking business our subject has some 2,000 acres of ranch property under fence, modernly equipped in every respect, and stocked with several hundred head of live stock. He has served the city of Atwood eight or ten years as mayor and at the last election was Republican candiate for representative, but owing to his vast business interests was unable to make a hard campaign, so was defeated by a few

Arthur Capper

votes by the Democratic candidate. He is a member of the Kansas Bankers' Association and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. There was no railroad through Atwood at the time Mr. Burton located here, the nearest station being Stratton, Neb., thirty miles away, from which point all freight was hauled. Atwood was founded in 1880, and in 1885 it was but a small inland village with no county buildings. The surrounding country was sparsely settled and the chief industry was cattle raising. Mr. Burton was here during the county seat fight, in which Atwood was victorious. In June, 1905, Mr. Burton married Sarah L. Binning, a native of Iroquois county, Illinois. She first settled with her husband in Nuckolls county, Nebraska, and later came to Rawlins county, Kansas, where they took up Government land. Mr. Burton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Arthur Capper, of Topeka, Kan., whose name has become familiar to a million or more readers through the different Capper publications, is a conspicuous example of the self-made man, having advanced, unaided and by his own efforts and industry, to the position of leading publisher of the West. In this, his native State, he is recognized as one of the builders of Kansas, and as a young man who has dedicated his useful life to the advocacy of those principles and material things which have made the State preëminent in the Nation. Born in Garnett, Anderson county, in 1865, Arthur Capper's first recollections are of the stories of the days when the settlers along the eastern border were fighting for free government. He was a student at the feet of the pioneers who had fought the good fight and started Kansas on her first half century of history, a record in State building that is the pride and glory of every citizen. Thus, in his boyhood, he grasped the Kansas spirit and early became an advocate of the principles and policies which have made it one of the most progressive commonwealths of the Union. Throughout the whole of his active career he has ever been loyal to the State of his borth, a Kansan whose efforts have been devoted to the betterment of his State and its people, and who, in turn, has received from them the inspiration of their remarkably progressive spirit. The parents of Mr. Capper were among the first settlers of Anderson county, and Herbert Capper, the father, a native of England, was one of the founders of Garnett. In 1870, with several other Kansans, he organized the town of Longton, in Elk county, naming it for his birthplace in England. He lived there only a short time, when he returned to Garnett, where he and his wife died. They were buried in Garnett cemetery. The surviving children are: Arthur and Mary, who reside in Topeka, and Edith, the wife of A. L. Eustice, of Chicago. The parents were faithful members of the Quaker church and in the family circle the language of that religious organization was used in the daily conversation. They were excellent people, of strong minds and good character, and their son grew to manhood under excellent in-

fluences. It was in this Christian home that Arthur Capper was taught the lessons of honesty, morality, industry, temperance and self-reliance, which traits of character have been the foundation of his splendid success. That those early Christian influences and teachings were indelibly impressed upon his mind is attested by the countless articles that have appeared in his publications in behalf of all religious movements and right living. The school days of Mr. Capper were spent in Garnett, where he received every advantage its splendid schools afforded. His father, while not discounting the value of an education, entertained the old-fashioned notion that a boy should carve out his own destiny and rely on his own resources, and that a knowledge of the great schools of life was of equal importance. He, therefore, taught him to earn his own money and to save it. A very little thing often serves as the inspiration that shapes the destiny of men. While yet a mere lad Mr. Capper received as a Christmas present a little toy printing press, which, as years have passed, remains his most cherished and valued gift. With this little outfit he began his career as a publisher, for with it he printed cards and did other little odd jobs for merchants, saving up several dollars. Before he was fourteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship in the printing business in the office of the Garnett "Journal," his wages to begin with amounting to one dollar per week. His first work was the job of inking the forms of an old Washington hand press. He continued to work on the Garnett "Journal" until 1884, when he secured a position on the "Daily Capital" at Topeka. Up to that time all his work had been done during spare hours out of school, during part of the afternoons, evenings and Saturdays. He allowed his studies to suffer no neglect, however, and always stood at the head of his classes. He looks back to those days of training in Garnett as the most important epoch in his early life, and remembers with love and gratitude the precept, example and Christian influences thrown around him by his good Quaker father and mother. Next to the parent, the teacher who trains a boy's mind is best qualified to speak of his real character. Prof. J. B. Robison, now living at Lawrence at the advanced age of eighty-four, taught for many years in the Garnett schools and was close to boyhood life of Mr Capper. From this old teacher comes this tribute: "I knew the family well and I am familiar with the principles inculcated in his mind by his parents from childhood until he completed the high school course in Garnett in 1884. The principles taught at home and through the hight school course were morality, honesty, truthfulness, industry, justice to all, and good, intelligent citizenship. As I had charge of the school for a number of years I had a good opportunity to know the foundation upon which Mr. Capper started and built his success. I kept a private record of the deportment and average per cent. of all my pupils in their studies on final examination, and have that record now. He stood perfect in

the former and 98 per cent. in the latter. He understood the purpose of schools and prepared his mind while under a tutor for intelligent and active work when he entered the business world." While mastering the trade he had chosen, an ambition arose to become a writer for the press, and while still a youth he twice captured a first prize for the best letter. The first prize was won in the New York "Tribune" and the second in the Topeka "Capital." Such was Mr. Capper's steady progress toward an ultimate purpose and ultimate success. At the age of eighteen he started to make his own way in the world. As stated, he went to Topeka in 1884 to work as a typesetter for the "Daily Capital." The foreman found him a good workman, always to be depended upon, and with habits of sobriety and industry. True worth seldom fails of recognition. Mr. Capper soon gained the notice of Major Hudson, the founder and owner of the "Capital," who lent him every possible encouragement. Ambitious to become an all-round newspaper man he applied for and was given a position as a reporter. It was not long until he was made city editor of the paper, a position which fully tested his capacity for work, and it was during these years that the industry, economy and attention to detail, taught him by his parents, were counted by his employer as his chief asset. His first work that gave him State-wide acquaintance was in 1889, when he took the job of reporting the legislative proceedings for the "Capital." It is, perhaps, the most complete, concise and accurate report of its kind ever published in a Kansas newspaper, or, for that matter, in any other. In 1893 came his first venture in independent newspaper work when he purchased the North Topeka "Mail" from Frank A. Root. For two years he was his own editor, reporter, business manager and advertising solicitor, and also had charge of all the mechanical work on his paper. For a time he published the "Mail" as a local paper, but later it was merged with the "Breeze," which he purchased from Thomas McNeal in 1897. When he acquired the Topeka "Daily Capital," in 1901, he had but $2,000 of the purchase price, his remaining capital consisting of the confidence he had established in the minds of different financiers, who had observed and weighed the character of the man during his career in Topeka and who were ready to assist him, having absolute confidence in his integrity and ability to pay off the remaining indebtedness. There came discouraging times, but he had faith in the future and believed that industry and a policy that stood for the real spirit of Kansas and the high ideals of her people would win. That his hopes have been fully realized is attested by the remarkable growth of his business. Kansas is potentially an agricultural State. Mr. Capper realized that and foresaw, before the agricultural press of the country had attained the importance it now has, the splendid opportunities open to the publisher of a strong agricultural paper. In 1903 he followed up his judgment by converting the "Mail

and Breeze," then one of the most successful and prosperous political and practical news weeklies with more than a State-wide reputation, into "Farmers' Mail and Breeze," now the leading farm and live stock journal of Kansas. He made the change suddenly, and it took genius and courage to put it through, but subsequent events have more than justified the wisdom of it. In a class of nearly 500 agricultural publications "Farmers' Mail and Breeze" ranks as one of the twelve leading journals of its kind in the United States. With characteristic originality and energy he set about making it alive with interest and with real practical usefulness, and today it is welcomed as a personal friend in more than 100,000 homes. Since then he has assumed the publication of other farm papers, though they are not so well known in Kansas. These other agricultural papers are the "Missouri Valley Farmer," which has over 350,000 subscribers; "Nebraska Farm Journal," a semi-monthly, and the "Missouri Ruralist," a weekly published in Kansas City, Mo. The "Kansas Weekly Capital," the weekly edition of the "Daily Capital," with 100,000 circulation, goes chiefly into farm homes. Every month the total issue of the several Capper publications reaches the extraordinary figure of 3,000,000 copies. A carload of printed papers is put through the Topeka postoffice every two days, and Mr. Capper pays as postage to Uncle Sam the sum of $125,000 a year. There are over 600 people on the Capper payroll in Topeka, and next to the Santa Fe Railway Company, whose shops and general offices are located there, he pays out more money to labor than any other interest in the city, if not in the State. His capacity for work is tremendous and his mastery of detail marvelous, for he keeps in intimate touch with every department of this immense business. One of the several Eastern writers who have come to Topeka to inspect the methods Mr. Capper has employed in his successful career, in discussing the fine building which housed the Capper publication, said: " * * * It is five stories high, 75 x 130 feet, absolutely fire-proof, built of Bedford stone, terra cotta, steel and concrete; equipped with every convenience of a modern publishing plant, rest room, shower baths, restaurant, assembly room, etc. The total cost of the plant and equipment was $355,000. The different departments are equipped with thoroughly modern facilities for handling the work. * * * " Mr. Capper is not all business. There is a personal side to his character and a very tender and sympathetic one, as demonstrated by the many benefactions and charities bestowed by him upon the sick and afflicted. He is not only a benefactor to those in suffering and distress, but his thoughtful interest also extends to the welfare of his fellows who need a cheering word, the benizon of hope, and the sunshine that brightens their existence. No one can doubt his love and interest in little children, for one of his keenest pleasures is to contribute to their happiness and development. More than 6,000 boys and girls each year call at his office and secure a supply of free flower seeds,

which they are to plant and cultivate with their own hands, under directions furnished them. Prizes are awarded to the most successful growers, and thus they are encouraged to gain a practical knowledge of the cultivation of flowers, and at the same time a development of their aesthetic nature takes place. To foster the spirit of unselfishness and of kindly deeds the children are encouraged to become the co-workers of Mr. Capper in providing flowers for the sick, in the hospitals and in their homes, his flower automobile making many trips for that purpose, from the middle of June until the middle of September. Another annual event which the children in and about Topeka look forward to with pleasure is the picnic which he gives 10,000 of them at Vinewood park. "Whoever will may come" to these entertainments, arranged and paid for by Mr. Capper for the little folks. He knows the longing and desire of the childish heart, and so provides innocent games, amusements, and music that will mark the picnic as a red-letter day in the lives of all the children present. Among the boys and girls who are his guests at each picnic are nearly 2,000 poor children, who, at every Christmas time, are remembered by him with a useful present. He organized the Good Fellows' Club and appealed to the citizens of the city to join him in distributing toys, candy and clothing to the needy children of the city. He personally took the lead in this splendid movement and asked his friends to go into the byways and seek out the children of the poor, that they might be remembered on the Christmas holidays with a substantial token of esteem and good will. He also collects magazines and periodicals, which are distributed to the various hospitals, orphans' homes and other charitable institutions of the city. Very few people in Topeka know that Mr. Capper provides an automobile every week, through the spring and summer months, for a ride for the old ladies of Ingleside Home. This benefaction, like all his others, is bestowed without ostentation or display. Mr. Capper was married, in 1892, to Florence Crawford, daughter of ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford. His wife is also a native Kansan, Topeka being her birthplace. Politically, Mr. Capper is a Republican and has been allied unreservedly with the progressive element of his party. Recognizing the unusual ability and strength of character of the man, an army of loyal friends are urging his candidacy for governor in 1912. During his busy life Mr. Capper has taken an active interest in many National movements for civic betterment and progress. He has been a student of all the great questions that have been advanced in the interest of better government, and through his publications, and personally, he has been a valued helper. Among the National organizations of which he is an active member may be mentioned the National Municipal League, the National Conservation Association, the American Sociological Society, the National Tariff Commission Association, the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the American Economic Association, the International Tax Association, and the National

Civic Federation. He is a director of the Kansas State Historical Society and has been one of its active and influential members for years. He was president of the Kansas State Editorial Association in 1909, is now president of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College; is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Topeka, and a member of the executive committee of the State Association. He was chairman of the local committee which recently raised $50,000 in ten days for the Young Men's Christian Association building in Topeka. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the United Commercial Travelers. In concluding this sketch the opinion of the Eastern writer, previously quoted, is here given: "Men are judged by their achievements. They are honored only in a degree which is made justifiable by their ability. But when a big, generous-hearted man has a long string of real achievements to his credit, humanity, in its greed for personal fame, is prone to lump them off as bargains, feeling that, well, maybe, some of it was due to luck. Men like Arthur Capper do not travel successward by any easy road. It takes character—truly great qualities you find in all really self-made men."

J. T. Short, probate judge of Rawlins county, was born December 27, 1856, at Wiota, Wis., son of R. B. and Narcissia (Hale) Short, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. His father was engaged in stock raising and farming. When our subject was about three years old his parents moved to Pottawatomie county, Iowa, where he was raised and attended the common schools. His grandfather Hale was killed in the Black Hawk war, in 1832, and in 1886 the Government erected a monument on the site where he, with several other men, was killed. At the time of this war the people were sent to Wiota Fort (Wisconsin), and here in later years the subject was born, in the same house that protected the settlers in 1832.

After leaving school Mr. Short engaged in farming and stock raising for two years, and in 1885 came to Kansas, locating at Atwood, where he farmed and worked at the carpenter trade for about nine years. He was then appointed deputy sheriff of Rawlins county and while serving in that capacity worked in a hardware and implement house. After retiring from the office of deputy at the end of four years he continued three years longer in the hardware and implement business. He then engaged in contracting and built the present court house of Rawlins county, the high school, and several other large modern buildings in Kansas and Nebraska, retiring from the contracting business in 1912, for the purpose of looking after his several farms in this county. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Short was elected probate judge on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Christian church, and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Commandery.

Mr. Short was married, January 24, 1876, to Miss Joannah C. McKnight, daughter of Anthony and Cynthia (Soddy) McKnight, the mother a native of Pennsylvania and the father of Tennessee, the latter a minister of the Baptist church. Mrs. Short was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where she was raised and attended common schools. Mr. and Mrs. Short have had six children: Lucy Belle (deceased); Abbie (deceased); Linnie Mabel; Charles (deceased); Eugene (deceased); and Myrtle. Linnie Mabel is married to Claude Hiltabidel and lives in Atwood. Myrtle P. is married to Waldo Blood and lives at Mullen, Neb.

Edward Winslow Wellington.—The history of the Twentieth century is a chronicle of business progress and development. Commercial prosperity and business conquests now fill the annals of our country and the man who successfully establishes, operates and controls extensive commercial interests is the victor of the present age. Mr. Wellington is a representative of the class of substantial builders who have served faithfully in the upbuilding of this great commonwealth. He is a pioneer of central Kansas who has nobly done his duty in establishing and maintaining the material interests and moral welfare of his community. Mr. Wellington is a native of the Bay State, born at Cambridge, Mass., February 4, 1853, the son of Ambrose and Lucy Jane Kent Wellington. On both sides he is descended from Colonial stock. The Wellington family was established in America by Roger Wellington, a Welshman, who settled in Massachusetts Bay Colony at Watertown, now Cambridge, in 1632. He was born in Wales in 1609 and died March 11, 1697. Benjamin, his son, lived until January 8, 1709; his son, Benjamin, Jr., was born in 1675, and was town clerk of Lexington, Mass., and lived until October 31, 1738. Timothy, the son of Benjamin, Jr., was born July 27, 1719, and lived until 1761; his son, Benjamin, was born August 7, 1743. When the Revolutionary war broke out Benjamin Wellington was one of first Continental army soldiers to meet the British scouts in advance of the British army on their way to Lexington that memorable morning of April, 1775, and was the first armed soldier of the Continental army to be captured in the Revolutionary war. Benjamin O. Wellington, son of Timothy, was born August 23, 1778, at Lexington, Mass. He married Polly Hastings, whose ancestors had settled on a farm adjoining the one Roger Wellington had located in 1632. They became the parents of seventeen children before Benjamin died in 1853. The Wellington family lot in Mount Auburn cemetery occupies a part of each of these original forms owned by the Wellington and Hastings families in the Colonial days.

Ambrose Wellington, the son of Benjamin O. and father of Edward Wellington, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Lexington, Mass., April 11, 1819. He received an excellent education, graduating from Harvard University with the class of 1841. After leaving college

he was master of a boys' school for a few years, and in 1845 founded the first school for colored children in Boston. Ambrose Wellington was one of the pioneer educators of his day, he was noted for his opposition to corporal punishment. Some of the most brilliant men of his day recognized his great worth and ability, and were his friends and associates, among them Benjamin Butler, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips and Josiah Quincy. He was a profound lawyer, a well known geologist and educator of great ability. On May 27, 1845, he married Lucy Jane Kent, daughter of William A. Kent, of Concord, N. H., and the niece of Governor Kent, of Maine. The Kent family was one of prominence in New England during the Colonial days, and many men of ability have descended from it. For a number of years Colonel Kent was in the United States customs service in Boston. Ambrose Wellington died March 26, 1895, and his wife departed this life April 25, 1907.

Edward Winslow Wellington received his elementary education in the public schools. Subsequently he attended the Latin school in Boston, Mass., then entered Harvard University, graduating from the literary department with the class of 1874. After leaving college he began to study law in his father's office, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1877. Mr. Wellington came west in the spring of 1877, stopping in Denver for a short time; from that city he rode to Saline county, Kansas, on horseback, a perilous trip at that time, as Indian raids were still frequent along the trail. He operated a sheep ranch near Tescott, in Ottawa county, about a year, then engaged in the same business on the Elkhorn, Ellsworth county. Having faith in Kansas and its future, Mr. Wellington purchased 12,000 acres of land in Ellsworth county, one of the largest ranches in central Kansas. He named the postoffice near this ranch Carneiro, a Portuguese word meaning mutton. He built fine buildings on the ranch, so that it presented a thoroughly modern appearance, and became one of the noted places in the county. In 1887, Mr. Wellington located in the town of Ellsworth. He invested heavily in town property and since that time has erected more business blocks and residences than any other man in the town. The store buildings cover the west side of Douglas avenue from First to Second streets, and are the best in the city. Since locating in Ellsworth Mr. Wellington has been greatly interested in civic improvements. At an early day he purchased the old court house, opera house and Odd Fellows' hall, and at once began tearing them down to make room for new buildings with modern conveniences. He was the first to install steam heat in his buildings. Following this came fine plate-glass fronts, the first in the town, then cement sidewalks. Taking great pride in the growth of his home city, Mr. Wellington built, owns and operates the sewerage system of the town. No amount of time, energy or money is too great for him to spend if it be for the betterment of the community. Mr. Wellington typifies the spirit of the West. Progress and improvement are

his watchwords. He is preëminently a business man and his efforts have been crowned with well-deserved success. In addition to his large land holdings he has a business concern handling loans and insurance under the firm name of E. W. Wellington & Son. They also have an abstract office.

Mr. Wellington has not confined his energies to business alone, but is one of the most prominent Masons in Kansas. He is a past grand master of Kansas, past grand high priest, past grand commander, past grand master of Council, past potentate Isis temple, Temple Ancient Arabic Order Mystic Shrine. Mr. Wellington is a Republican. On September 23, 1879, he married Clara, the daughter of Maj. George Edwards, United States army, retired, of Boston, who was a classmate of Gen. U. S. Grant. Mrs. Wellington was a niece of Milne Edwards, the well known naturalist of Paris. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wellington—Waldo Forster—born September 26, 1884, and is associated with his father in business in Ellsworth. Mrs. Wellington occupies a prominent place in the social life of Ellsworth and central Kansas. The Wellington home is one of the largest and finest in Ellsworth, with beautiful grounds and is known for the hospitality of its hostess, who has many friends.

William Eugene Stanley.—There is no quality in man that contributes so much toward his success or failure in life as that great fundamental in his make-up which we call character. It should be the ambition of every one to so shape his character that it may be classified under the one general head—good; and, perhaps, no man ever lived who better succeeded in that laudable ambition than the late William Eugene Stanley, of Wichita, ex-governor of Kansas, distinguished lawyer, honored citizen, and true Christian gentleman.

Governor Stanley was a Buckeye by birth, born near Danville, Knox county, Ohio, December 28, 1844, son of a physician. He was reared on a farm, was educated in the common schools of Hardin county, Ohio, and in the Ohio Wesleyan University. In his early manhood he studied law in Kenton and Dayton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at the former place in 1868. He came to Kansas in 1870, and for two years resided in Jefferson county, teaching school at Perry, and later serving as county attorney, which office he resigned in 1872 and removed to Wichita. This city becoming his permanent residing place in the Sunflower State, he resided here continuously from 1872 to the date of his death, a period of nearly forty years, barring the four years he served as governor of the State, during which he necessarily resided in Topeka. But during that time regarded Wichita as his home. At the time he located there Wichita was a hamlet, a mere speck, so to speak, upon the great unsettled plains of southern Kansas, its population consisting, for the most part, of cowboys, ranchmen and adventurers, together with a generous supply of that undesirable element who derived their living

from a game of chance, and whose wits were taxed to their utmost in the hatching and baiting of schemes which would enable them to entrap and fleece the unsuspecting, faith-laden settler. For a man who possessed the habits, tastes and tendencies of young Stanley, and who had been brought up in the atmosphere and environment that attended his early life, it must have required a herculean courage for him to locate there at all. But he did so, and instead of sinking to the level of his new environment, as many another would have done, and instead of becoming a part of the great homogenous mass of fleecers, fakers, and law-breakers, which obtained here then, the inborn, high-bred, manly character of William Eugene Stanley and a few other men of the same type was such as to enable them to stand firm for the right; to blaze the way, by precept and example, for order and good; to fertilize the Wichita soil in such a manner that, where only weeds of wickedness and sin grew before, there would take root and spring up the massive oaks of religion, education and civilization. Slow, but sure was the metamorphosis. But in time it came. Right triumphed, and today Wichita is one of the most orderly and law-abiding cities in the land; thanks to William E. Stanley and those who had the moral courage to stand with him.

As soon as Mr. Stanley located in Wichita he entered upon the pursuit of his profession, and, barring the time he occupied the gubernatorial chair, was a practicing lawyer at the bar throughout the full period of his residence there, and this record as a lawyer forms a large part of the legal history of Sedgwick and adjoining counties during that time, and it is, also, stamped upon the jurisprudence of the State, as well. In the court records of several Kansas counties, including Sedgwick, the name of William E. Stanley appears far more frequently than that of any other lawyer, showing conclusively that he was the foremost and most successful legal advocate in his section of the State. However, while Mr. Stanley was a great lawyer, it is not his legal talent alone that entitles him to go down in the State's history as one of the great men of his time. In truth there were other qualities and accomplishments in his make-up which would, doubtless, completely overshadow his legal attainments, great as they were. He was twice honored by the highest gift which the people of his State had it in their power to bestow, and in the estimation of the commonwealth's historian this fact, together with his official accomplishments, would undoubtedly outweigh all of his achievements at the bar, brilliant though they were. But there was one other grand quality in Mr. Stanley's personality which completely overshadows both of these; a quality beside which his legal talent was as an ant hill to a mountain; a quality to which, when we liken the matchless triumphs of the great office he held, it is like comparing the importance of a brooklet to that of a mighty stream. This one paramount quality in the man was his true, manly, inbred, irre-

proachable good character—a character which to him was the first consideration of his life; a character that was so steadfast in him that every other consideration was subordinated to it, and made to occupy a minor place. This one great factor in his life ever and at all times occupied the main track, and had full right-of-way over and above every other alternative. It was the cornerstone of his very existence, and builded, as it was, upon bedrock, it was as unshakable and as immovable as Gibraltar itself. It was this priceless quality in Mr. Stanley's make-up, more than any other, that was responsible for his great success in life, both at the bar and in politics. He not only possessed a character of the highest order, but it was of that superlative kind which we call Christian character, and a more splendid specimen of it was, perhaps, never exemplified by the life of anyone. Always a God-fearing man, and a devout adherent of Christianity, he was for twenty-five years one of the pillars of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wichita, and for the same length of time was superintendent of its Sabbath school. Furthermore, Governor Stanley's religion was not merely a Sunday religion. He wore it seven days in each week. In his law office and home, in the court room and in the executive chair of the State, his Christianity and religion were constantly at his elbow, ready to guide, aid and influence his every thought and act. This, therefore, was his one supreme quality, and while there were many others that were excellent, this one sterling asset in the storehouse of his manly talents should have first place and should occupy the post of honor, for a beautiful Christian character is of more real value to a man than riches—yea, of more value even than mountains of pure gold.

While Mr. Stanley had always taken a keen interest in political matters and was an ardent member of the Republican party, yet he was in no sense a politician, and barring three terms of service as attorney for Sedgwick county, shortly after locating in Wichita; also as police commissioner for a time, under the metropolitan system, together with one term in the State legislature, he had never held nor been a candidate for office up to the year 1898, devoting himself energetically to his law practice, which pursuit was more congenial to his tastes and inclinations. However, in 1898, when the Republican party, smarting under the sting of defeat at the hands of the Populists and Democrats in the previous election, fairly ransacked the State in search of a standard bearer for governor on whom all factions of the party could unite, the trend of political sentiment spontaneously cemented itself in favor of William E. Stanley, and at the convention held at Hutchinson, in June of that year, he received the nomination for the highest office in the State, and at the election which followed was triumphantly elected to the office of governor. His first administration having been a most brilliant success, in the year 1900 he was renominated for the office by acclamation and was reëlected to it by even a larger majority than he had received

the first time, in spite of the most strenuous efforts the fusion ticket could put forth. He served out the two full terms and undoubtedly made one of the best governors the State of Kansas ever had. It is not the purpose of the writer to enter upon an exhaustive discussion of his official acts in this brief sketch, for all of that will be fully covered in another department of this work. Suffice it to say, however, that the two administrations of Gov. William E. Stanley will go down in history as two of the most successful administrations the State ever had, and his fame as a splendid chief executive now permeates every part of Kansas and is admitted by all exponents of public opinion, regardless of political sentiments and affiliations. At the close of his second term as governor he returned to Wichita and resumed the practice of law, and was thus engaged at the time of his death, being the senior member of the firm of Stanley, Vermillion & Evans, composed of himself, R. R. Vermillion and Earl W. Evans. Four years after Mr. Stanley first located in Wichita, or on May 30, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Lenora Hills, the daughter and only child of Henry James Hills, a dry goods merchant of Wichita. Her mother's maiden name was Willampy Du Bois. Mrs. Stanley was born in Covington, Ind., April 4, 1858. Both of her parents were born in Franklin county, Ohio. She came to Wichita with them, in 1871, from the State of Iowa, whither they had removed from Indiana when she was a small child. For several years her father was engaged as a merchant, in both Keokuk and Prairie City, of the Hawkeye State. Henry James Hills had been partly reared in Ohio and at Crawfordsville, Ind. He had learned the dry goods business at Delaware, Ohio. He became one of the pioneer dry goods merchants of Wichita and built on the corner of Second and Main streets the first brick store in the city, which building still stands. He followed mercantile pursuits there for many years and made a name for himself as a man of sterling habits, inflexible honesty and unimpeachable integrity. He died on June 20, 1908, having celebrated his golden wedding in the previous year, an occasion which was attended by several brothers and sisters of himself and wife from other States, as well as by two attendants at their marriage fifty years before. His widow, the mother of Mrs. Stanley, still survives, and she resides near the home of her daughter in Riverside, Wichita.

Mrs. William E. Stanley is one of the most prominent women in the State, and is scarcely less prominent than her distinguished husband. In Wichita, her home, she easily occupies the post of honor as the first lady of the city. Having finished her education at the Atheneum of Jacksonville, Ill., she has throughout all her life taken an active interest in all movements inaugurated and conducted by the patriotic women of the land; and she has been particularly active in those two superb organizations—the Society of Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution—being one of the foremost women in Kansas in

the work of both. Her membership in the Colonial Dames was secured through her relationship to Gov. Thomas Wells, of Connecticut, who was one of her paternal ancestors, while her admission to the Daughters was brought about through her descent from Joseph Allen, of her maternal ancestry. However, her eligibility to become a Dame came through ten different lines of descent, and to become a Daughter through five different lines of descent. She served for two years as the regent of Eunice Sterling chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Wichita, resigning it to become State regent in 1903, and serving as such for five years. She is now vice-president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, having been elected as such in 1908, and reëlected in 1910, being one of twenty such vice-presidents in the United States, as well as the only Kansas woman who has ever been thus honored. In 1910 she was made an honorary State regent by the National Society. She was one of the charter members of the Society of Colonial Dames, of Kansas, and is prominent in its work. Besides her work in these National organizations, Mrs. Stanley takes prominent part in the social and religious life of Wichita, being deeply interested in the local chapters of the two organizations mentioned above and a prominent and active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; and she is the honored and central figure at a large number of the exclusive social functions of the city.

During the four years that Mrs. Stanley was in the social limelight as mistress of the governor's home in Topeka she wore her honors with becoming modesty and discharged the trying duties of the "first lady of the State" in such a manner as to win the plaudits of the most exacting critics. It was the universal acclaim of everyone who was in a position to observe and to know something of the social side of Governor Stanley's two terms that as the presiding head of the State's "white house" she honored herself and the State as few governor's wives have done, and though she, herself, would make no such claims, she undoubtedly deserves a large share of the credit for the splendid success of Governor Stanley's two administrations. She also has the honor of being the first mistress of the new executive residence in Topeka. She now occupies the old Stanley homestead in Riverside, one of Wichita's most fashionable residence suburbs. It is one of the most picturesque and delightful homes of the city, and has been the scene of many of Wichita's most exclusive society gatherings. Her marriage to Governor Stanley resulted in the birth of four children: Charles Albert died at the age of twenty months; Harry Wilbur is a general agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Wichita; Miss Harriet Eugenia, after studying at Wellesley, graduated at Baker University and is a former teacher in the Wichita High School; and William Eugene, Jr., is a student at the University of Chicago.

Though Governor Stanley was twice the recipient of the highest po-

litical honor it was possible for the people of the State to confer his high character and splendid qualifications were such that he received many other honors in the course of his career, some of them being of a National character. On November 6, 1899, President William McKinley appointed him a member of the committee on the National celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, and his commission as such, signed by both President McKinley and John Hay, Secretary of State, is one of the cherished possessions of the Stanley family. Again, on February 16, 1903, he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muskogee and Seminole nations, and this commission, bearing the signature of Theodore Roosevelt, is likewise a cherished heirloom of the family. Another honor he received was that of Doctor of Laws, conferred on him by Bethany College.

It is fitting that a biography in a work of this description should contain, to some extent, the ancestry of those whose biographies appear. Governor Stanley was descended from an ancestry that played a very prominent part in the early history of this country. In direct line his ancestor, Thomas Stanley, came to this country in 1634 and removed to Hartford in 1636, in which locality the activities of the family were confined for the next century. His son, Nathaniel, married Sarah Boosey; their son, Nathaniel, married Anna Whiting; their son was Nathaniel, a Yale graduate of 1726, who married Mary Marshall, and their son was Marshall; his son, Nathaniel, married Mary Moore; their son, William Lytle, married Eliza Fleming; and their son, Alman Fleming, father of Governor Stanley, married Angelina Sapp, daughter of John Sapp and Elizabeth Myers. Three of Governor Stanley's ancestors—John Fleming, Lieut. Robert King and Lieut. William Moore—fought in the Revolution, from Pennsylvania. Nathaniel Stanley, son of Thomas, was one of the members of the body which acted as the supreme court, from 1690 until his death in 1712. His son occupied the same position and was treasurer of Connecticut from 1725 to 1755. He was preceded in the office of treasurer of his father-in-law, Joseph Whiting, who held the place from 1679 to 1718, and was preceded by his father, William Whiting, who, in addition to being treasurer, was a supreme judge and a member of the first house of representatives in Connecticut, in 1637. The grandfather of Nathaniel Stanley (3) was John Allyn, who was secretary of the colony from 1657 to 1695, supreme judge for many years, and a member of the council of Sir Edmund Andros. His father, Matthews Allyn, likewise a representative and supreme judge, from 1658 to 1667, was a commissioner of the United Colonies in 1660 and 1664. The line also runs back to William Pyncheon, one of the original patentees of Massachusetts, under the charter of Charles I., granted in 1629. Pyncheon came over with Winthrop in 1630 and founded and governed Springfield, Mass., to 1652, when he returned to England. Possibly the most distin-

guished man among all these was William Leete, a graduate of Cambridge, who came to America in 1638 and was a magistrate of Guilford, deputy and governor of New Haven colony from 1658 to 1664; deputy governor of Connecticut from 1609 to 1676, and governor from 1676 until his death in 1683. Governor Leete was one of Connecticut's greatest early statesmen and it is through him that Governor Stanley became a member of the society, "Sons and Daughters of Colonial Governors." Governor Stanley was proud of his parentage, but it made no change in his demeanor, as his belief was in the individual building of character and not in its inheritance.

It was not destined that Governor Stanley should be permitted to enjoy a long span of life after he retired from public office, though the seven years which intervened between the close of his second term as governor and his death formed, perhaps, the happiest epoch in his career. In the full enjoyment of private life he devoted himself to the law, to his church and to his family and home; and it may also be said, to his neighbors, for one of the marked traits of his character was to do little acts of kindness and to drop a flower here and there in the pathways of those with whom he came in daily contact. But it was not the Supreme will that he should be spared to his neighbors and family very long, and on October 13, 1910, yielding to the ravages of an ailment which had annoyed him for some time, the great heart of William Eugene Stanley ceased to beat and his spirit joined the hosts in the great beyond.

The death of Governor Stanley, though not wholly unexpected, proved a shock to the whole community and to the entire State. The people of Wichita and of Kansas, as one great unit, bowed their heads, and, for the time being, became mourners. Messages of condolences from Governor Stanley's friends in both Kansas and other States poured in on his surviving helpmeet, and these served, to some extent, to soften the blow and to lessen the pangs which ever attend the great sting of death. Many were the personal letters she received from prominent friends of the governor throughout the State. Numerous associations, societies and other organized bodies hastened to meet and pass resolutions of sorrow and respect. The Sedgwick County Bar Association, of which he had been an honored member ever since its organization, was among these and as an additional mark of respect it presented its resolutions to Mrs. Stanley in the form of a handsomely printed morocco bound volume. Since these resolutions were drafted and adopted by his colleagues at the bar it is thought to be most appropriate to reproduce them herein, in full. They are as follows:

"By sudden death, which came as a shock to our city and State, there has been removed from our midst Hon. William E. Stanley, one of the most gifted, honorable, high-minded and able members of our profession. Brother Stanley was for nearly forty years one of the leaders of the Sedgwick county bar and was accorded a place in the legal profession through-

out the State as a trial lawyer, counsellor and jurist. His life is worthy of emulation by the members of the bar and merits a recorded tribute. Therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Sedgwick County Bar Association that the following resolutions be adopted, and that the committee from this association present a copy of the same to the Supreme Court of Kansas, the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Kansas, sitting at Wichita, and the District Court of Sedgwick county, Kansas, with a request that the same be entered on the journals and made a permanent record in the said several courts:

"In view of the services of Brother Stanley as a citizen of Wichita and one of the great factors in its upbuilding, his services as county attorney, as a member of the State legislature, and as governor of the State, his high character and noble attributes as a man, rare gifts as a comprehensive and ever-ready public speaker and orator, integrity and ability as a lawyer, and sound judgment as a jurist, we, the members of the Sedgwick County Bar Association, as a memorial to the high esteem in which he was held by his brethren of the bar, bear testimony of and attest the good humor, ability, integrity and industry with which he discharged his obligations and fulfilled his duties in every public and private station in life; that his private character and life were without reproach, his public acts without blemish or stain; his official life was honorable, marked by fidelity, distinguished by learning, honesty of purpose and uprightness; that his professional courtesy, his generous bearing toward the members of the profession, ready to help the younger members of the bar, hearty submission to the verdict or decision against him, sincere faith in the honesty and integrity of judges and juries, generous forbearance in victory, endear his memory to this bar, and will cause it to recall him, not only so long as the members frequent this room in the practice of the law, but until they follow him.

"We recognize that in the period of time that has elapsed since Wichita was a struggling town on the border of civilization down until yesterday Governor Stanley stood in the front rank as a citizen in promoting everything tending to upbuild or advance the city of Wichita, freely giving his energy, time, money, voice and brains; ever encouraging the building of the common schools and higher institutions of learning or morality, helping to promote all these things to our general good, and at all times striving to raise the standard of our citizenship; ever eager and anxious to witness the crystalization of the moral sentiment of the city. He was an intellectual force and moral power of the city toward a higher plane. His death leaves his place vacant in Wichita. His mantle has fallen and there is none to wear it. He was looked upon as a leader by all classes in whatever engaged his time and sympathies.

"He possessed moral and physical courage, self-reliance, talent (at times amounting to genius), absolute faith in his cause, and the confi-

dence of his co-workers; all of which go to make up those rare and indefinable qualities in a man, which, united, are at once recognized under the one word, 'leadership.'

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our dead brother and to the Wichita 'Beacon and Eagle' for publication. Signed: Kos Harris, Henry C. Sluss, D. M. Dale, Thomas C. Wilson, E. B. Jewett, and Earl W. Evans."

No sketch of Governor Stanley, however long, would be complete if it did not have something to say concerning his domestic and private life, for it is this mirror which more clearly reflects a man's true likeness than any other. A loving husband, a kind, patient and indulgent father, his home life was one perpetual session of domestic felicity and happiness. It was among the treasures of his private life that the real gems of his character were most abundant, and it was within the sacred precincts of his home that the great polar star of his being shone most brightly. In the close proximity of his family, neighbors and friends the sunlight of his nature gave forth its most radiant light. Possessing a warm heart and an unfailing tendency to do good his pathway was strewn with flowers of kindness and his associations were decorated with deeds of love. To the widow and daughter, to the sons and to his friends, his life should ever be an inspiration; and to the rising youth it should ever be a worthy object of emulation.

Otis L. Benton, banker and capitalist of Oberlin, Kan., and the recently appointed supervisor of Indian funds, is a native Kansan, having been born in Pottawatomie county, July 31, 1866, son of Almon and Betsey F. Benton, natives of New York, who came to Pottawatomie county as pioneers in 1859. Here Almon Benton was engaged in farming and stock business, and here his son, Otis L., was born and raised and received his early education. Later he went to the city schools of Louisville, Kan., Washburn College in Topeka and Elliott's Business College, of Burlington, Iowa.

At the age of nineteen years Mr. Benton came to Oberlin, where he was employed as bookkeeper in the Oberlin State Bank, holding that position for two years, when he was made cashier. He remained with this bank as cashier and vice-president until 1891, when he organized the Oberlin National Bank, of which he was the first cashier, and the twenty-one years he has been connected with this institution saw him rise from cashier to vice-president and then to president. Mr. Benton also organized the First National Bank of Norcatur, the First State Bank of Cedar Bluffs, and the First Bank of Dresden, and many other financial institutions, notably among which is the Decatur County Abstract Company, which concern has the most complete records of any abstract company in the State. Not only has he been interested in financial concerns, but has dealt more heavily in cattle than any other man in the northwestern section of the State, handling from three to five thousand head

of stock per year. He is a member of the Benton & Hopkins firm, which deals exclusively in cattle.

The banks which he has organized are not the only ones in which Mr. Benton is interested. He is a member of the firm of Benton & Douglas, bankers, also organized the largest corporation in western Kansas, known as the Benton & Hopkins Investment Company, with a capitalization of $200,000, of which he is president. This company is doing perhaps the largest business in northern Kansas and one of the largest in the whole State. Mr. Benton, of the firm of Benton & Steele, caused the consolidation of five telephone companies, and the new company is known as the Consolidated Telephone Company, with general offices at Oberlin, Kan., and paid-up capital of $150,000, thereby giving its patrons better service at greatly reduced rates.

Mr. Benton has accumulated a comfortable fortune and won the affluence it brings, yet he has not hoarded up in the neighborhood of half a million dollars and overlooked any opportunity to assist in the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the people of Kansas. He has always contributed liberally to the churches and colleges of his home county, as well as in different parts of the State, and any benevolent society has always found him a ready and liberal contributor. Nor has he confined his liberality to societies and institutions, but has sought other ways of being of assistance to the people of the State. In 1910, in order to put the farmers of this section of the country in better circumstances he distributed 8,000 bushels of a new variety of seed wheat among them and in 1911 distributed 6,000 bushels. Besides assisting the farmers in wheat raising he has tried to encourage diversified farming, by offering prizes for the best colts, corn, Kaffir corn, Indian corn, milo maize, cane and other farm products, in the way of round-trip tickets to Topeka, and coupon tickets to the State fair, of which he is a director. At the awarding of these prizes a great deal of enthusiasm was displayed by the farmers and the town was full of people. Some of the finest colts and farm products ever seen in this section were on exhibit. The contest was conducted for Mr. Benton by the officers of the farmers' institute of Decatur county in a manner satisfactory to all. Mr. Benton takes great interest in educational matters, and is at present one of the trustees of Washburn College. He has a number of ranches in this part of the country, 10,000 acres in all, each ranch managed by competent men, and all under his supervision. His residence in Oberlin is one of the finest in the State.

While Mr. Benton has taken an active part in politics he has never permitted his name to be used as candidate for any position. He was chairman of the Republican senatorial committee in 1896, and has also been chairman of the Republican central committee. He was a delegate to the Chicago National Republican convention in 1908, and has been prominently mentioned several times for congressman. He is a life

member and director of the Kansas State Historical Society; is a member of the Kansas Bankers' Association, and at the Wichita meeting, May 17 to 19, 1904, delivered an address on "The Country Banker and Cattle Paper in the Light of History;" is a member of the State Agricultural Association, and in 1903 delivered an address before that body on "The Live Stock and Agriculture Feature of Northwest Kansas." Besides various addresses before the different associations of Kansas, Mr. Benton has written articles for papers and magazines on various subjects. Five years ago he toured England with his family, and on his return wrote an article for the newspapers on "European Cathedrals and Abbeys as Twentieth Century Monuments to Biblical History," which received wide and favorable press notices. Mr. Benton has just been appointed by President Taft as supervisor of Indian funds, and took the office January 2, 1913, his duties being to maintain supervision of these funds and recommend the manner in which to handle this vast property. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of the Ancient Order United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Sons and Daughters of Justice.

Dempster Scott was born in Lapeer county, Michigan, March 24, 1853. He was the only child of Oren and Susan (Hungerford) Scott. His father was born and grew to manhood in Vermont and his mother was born and raised in New York. He father was one of those sturdy frontiersmen who pioneered in New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas. He worked many years of his life at the carpenter trade, helping to build the first capitol at Madison, Wis.

In the spring of 1860 he sold his property in Lapeer county, Michigan, and with his wife, Susan, and son, Dempster, started with a team for Kansas. In Appanoose county, Iowa, he met people returning from Kansas, who said that the crops were killed by drought; that the streams and wells were going dry; that stock was dying from want of water, and that everyone was leaving the Territory of Kansas. He decided to remain in Appanoose county that summer, and in the fall moved to Maquoketa, Iowa. In the spring of 1861 he moved from there to Green county, Wisconsin, where the family lived till the spring of 1871, when he again loaded an emigrant wagon and started for Kansas with his wife and son. In the latter part of May of that year he arrived at Clyde, Kan., where they camped while he looked around for a homestead. On June 1 he located on the watershed, where the water runs north to Five Creeks and south to Chapman creek, being three miles east of where Miltonvale is now located. Junction City, forty-five miles away, was the nearest railroad point. The terminal of the Central Branch was then at Waterville, which was forty-eight miles distant. Oak Hill, ten miles away, was the nearest postoffice. During that summer there were many antelopes in the country and one could see them nearly every day,

and the deer also were numerous. That fall a band of Indians camped at the head of Five Creeks and killed many deer. Oren Scott's home was only one-half mile from the Texas cattle trail, over which thousands and thousands of Texas cattle were driven north from Abilene, where Wild Bill was city marshal. In 1872 a star route was established from Concordia to Oak Hill. The Zahnesville postoffice was established at the home of Oren Scott and he was postmaster for six years. Oren and Susan Scott died in Miltonvale.

In the spring of 1874 Dempster Scott, having attained his majority, began work for himself. He bought two yoke of cattle and commenced breaking prairie. That was the famous grasshopper year. During the latter part of July the hoppers came down in showers and ate whole fields of corn in a single night. In a few weeks they had eaten all the vegetation except the prairie grass. In September of that year Dempster Scott went to Illinois and worked in Mason county until the next February, when he returned home. In that month he took a homestead of 160 acres, one-half mile north of his father's place. He built a dugout and a stone stable, and broke 120 acres of prairie. In 1876 and 1877 he broke prairie with his oxen for T. C. Henry, the Union Pacific land agent at Abilene, who was then the wheat king of Kansas.

On December 10, 1878, Dempster Scott was united in marriage to Miss Clara Dunn, the daughter of James B. and Isabella Dunn, both of whom were born and raised in Pennsylvania. James B. Dunn enlisted in Company M, Second regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer heavy artillery, on February 8, 1864, and served two years. He was in a number of hard-fought battles of the war. Clara Dunn was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on December 1, 1861, and after the war removed with her parents to Monroe county, Iowa, afterwards coming to Sullivan county, Missouri. In the spring of 1877 the family came to Cloud county, taking a homestead two miles east of Miltonvale, and on that place Mr. and Mrs. Scott were united in marriage. James B. Dunn died in Atwood in 1902 and his wife died in the same city in 1900.

Dempster Scott and his wife lived on their homestead until the spring of 1880. Their eldest son, Charley E. Scott, was born in the old dugout on October 18, 1879. In the spring of 1880 they made proof on their claim and moved to Burr Oak, where Mr. Scott and Dr. Monnahan engaged in the drug business for three months. He then returned with his family to Zahnesville, which is now located close to the southwest corner of the homestead which they had recently left. They started a small drug store. In the spring of 1881 Dud Hathway, of Clay Center, and W. T. Mathews, of Zahnesville, who now lives at Miltonvale, erected a new store building, 24 x 60, two stories, one mile east of Miltonvale, anticipating the arrival of the Kansas Central railroad (narrow gauge), for which Star township, in Cloud county, had voted $10,000 in bonds. In 1882 Dempster Scott secured six yoke of cattle, hitched them to his

store, which was 14 x 28, ten feet being partitioned off of the rear for a residence, and hauled it to the new location. Shortly afterwards the Zahnesville postoffice was moved to that place. In 1881 the railroad built the grade and in April, 1882, laid the track to Miltonvale, which derived its name from Milton Tootle, late of St. Joseph, Mo., he owning the land on which the town was built. Mr. Scott bought one of the first lots sold and built one of the first buildings, moving his store to the new town within two days after the first train ran into Miltonvale. On the night of July 9, 1883, a disastrous fire visited Miltonvale and Scott's drug store and residence, in the rear, were destroyed, but owing to the energy of an insurance agent he had $1,000 insurance, and within two weeks bought out his former competitor, Dr. S. V. Fairchild, and for several months had the only drug store in the thriving town of Miltonvale. On July 29, 1881, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott and was christened Jessie Belle Scott, and on August 7, 1884, Oren Dempster Scott, their third child, was born.

On December 24, 1884, Mr. Scott sold the drug store and began reading law in the office of A. J. Blackwood at Miltonvale. He was admitted to practice in the district court of Cloud county at Concordia on August 18, 1886. In September he left Miltonvale with a team and buggy and drove to Concordia, thence to Mankato, Smith Center, Phillipsburg, Norton, Oberlin, Atwood and Bird City, and decided to locate at Atwood. In November he and his wife and three children left Miltonvale and went by rail and stage to Stratton, Neb., from which point they drove thirty miles southeast to Atwood, arriving on November 25, 1886, that being Thanksgiving day. There were about 200 inhabitants at that time.

Within sixty days G. W. Holdrege and other officers of the Burlington railroad came to Atwood and explained that they were going to build a railroad up the Beaver valley, and that Atwood, nestling in the beautiful valley, which is unsurpassed by any in the State, was unfortunate for the reason that it was not a practical place for the company to build a roundhouse and machine shops. This they were going to do at Blakeman, five miles west of Atwood. The town fight was on and raged all through the year 1887, the railroad company moving houses and buildings to Blakeman, free of charge, and giving the owners of the buildings lots in Blakeman, Dempster Scott cast his lot with Atwood, and in company with S. T. Lloyd, Albert Hemming, S. H. Tindell, John M. Burton, M. A. Wilson, F. R. Morgan, J. C. Arbuckle, Frank E. Robinson and others put up the strongest town fight that the Burlington people ever experienced, and which lasted for three years. For years the railroad company had moved towns here and there in Nbraska, always locating them on their own town sites, and county seats were like pawns on a chessboard in their hands. To the west of Atwood they moved Celia to McDonald, three miles. In Cheyenne county they moved Wano to St. Francis, two and one-half miles, and moved the county seat from

Bird City to St. Francis. In Rawlins county they spent thousands of dollars circulating a petition calling for a county seat election, accompanying the petition through the county with a four-horse load of flour, and giving every signer a sack of flour. Atwood partisans followed on their trail with a remonstrance and strike-off, which remonstrated against the calling of an election, and asked that the signer's name be stricken from any petition that he may have signed in favor of having the election called. Fully sixty per cent. of all who signed the first petition signed the remonstrance and strike-off, and finally at the trial in the supreme court Atwood was victorious and no election was called. The victory was celebrated at Atwood by a barbecue and a day of speechmaking and general rejoicing. During the fight employees of the railroad openly boasted that they owned the courts in Nebraska and would in Kansas before the fight was over. The company refused to put a depot at Atwood until so ordered by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, and then set off a boxcar to be used as a station. This is history, and Blakeman is now deserted, being a whistling station.

In 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 farm loans were promiscuously negotiated throughout the country and a heavy crop of mortgages were harvested in Rawlins county, many of the settlers leaving as soon as they got their farm loan. In 1890 there was a complete crop failure. In 1891 and 1892 there were good crops, but many of the people had left. In 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 the crops were failures and hundreds of the remaining settlers left, but Scott stayed and struggled on with his law practice. In April, 1903, he and his son, Charley, who attended the Kansas University in 1898 and 1899, bought the Republican "Citizen" newspaper, which was founded here in 1881, and published the paper until October, 1909, when they sold it.

Dempster Scott lived on a farm until 1880 and his school advantages were meager. Although thus handicapped he has persevered with zeal and untiring industry in the practice of law, until now he is ranked as one of the ablest lawyers in northwest Kansas, and enjoys a large practice, extending into Cheyenne, Sherman and Thomas counties, and he and his wife are happily located in one of the best residencs of Atwood, surrounded with forest and fruit trees over a foot in diameter, which they planted years ago. Their son, Charley, lives just across the street, and his little boys, Dempster and Beverly, are at Grandpa's every day. Charley was admitted to the practice of law years ago and is in partnership with his father, the firm being Dempster Scott & Son. Mr. Scott's daughter, Jessie, married C. C. Blood, of Illinois, and they and their daughter, Lois, are located at McDonald, twenty miles west of Atwood. Oren Dempster is a jeweler and optician, and with his wife and son, Hayes, lives at St. Francis, fifty miles west of Atwood, where he has a good business.

Dempster Scott was a charter member of Atwood Lodge No. 164,

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and became a member of Atwood Chapter No. 84, Royal Arch Masons, shortly after its organization, on June 20, 1902. He was also made a Knight Templar in Atwood Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 54, shortly after its institution, which was on May 30, 1910. Mr. Scott has always been an active and energetic man and has been closely identified with all movements for the upbuilding of Atwood and Rawlins county.

A. C. Blume, the first settler and first postmaster, first school teacher and first county commissioner in Rawlins county, Kansas, was born in the Province of Hanover, in Germany, May 21, 1842, son of C. A. Blume, who was a judge in the court of Germany. After attending school for a short time our subject was engaged as a traveling salesman for an umbrella and parasol house, traveling all over Germany.

In August, 1865, Mr. Blume came to America, landing the 28th of that month, after two months on the ocean. He first settled at Buckeye, Iowa, where he was employed as a section hand on the railroad. Here he worked about three and a half years, and in 1869 went to Michigan and was employed as foreman of a construction gang on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad. From there he went to Detroit and secured a position as roadmaster of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan railroad. After one year with this company he was taken sick and had very poor health for two or three years, in which time he went to Angola, Ind., where he was for some time under the care of physicians, who at last advised him to come west. Accordingly, in 1873, he came to Crete, Neb., where he remained for some time under the care of physicians, and after spending all his money was at last cured by a simple remedy recommended by the neighbors. In 1875 he started for Kansas in a wagon, looking for a home, and in May of that year settled on the land where his home is now located. The Indians came through the country frightening the settlers, and for a day and a half Mr. Blume lay behind a bank of earth on his place, afraid to build a fire or to be seen. He then went to Kirwin, Kan., where he took out homestead papers, and continued on to Crete, Neb.

In the spring of 1876 Mr. Blume brought his wife to Kansas, and they lived in the dug-out which he had made when he first came to the State. As there was not very much here to do for a living, Mr. Blume left his wife in Kansas and returned to Crete, Neb., to work. After working there all summer he started to Kansas, and as his team was mortgaged, he walked all the way, taking seven days for the trip. They had but $58.00 to provide themselves with food and clothing for a year. The next spring he walked back to Crete, worked all summer and returned on foot in the fall. In the spring of 1878 he again walked to Crete and in May returned with two parties to locate land, and when this was done drove back to the same town, remaining there until the raid of 1878, when he took the train to Kearney, Neb., from which place

he went by the Union Pacific to Plum Creek, walking from that place to his home. It was two weeks after the raid before he heard of it, but when the news reached him he made the trip as hurriedly as possible. On his return he found some cattlemen in his neighborhood, and worked for them at 75 cents per day, which enabled him to live.

Mr. Blume then engaged in farming and stock raising. On December 16, 1876, he was appointed postmaster of Prag, now Ludell, Kan., and the signers of the petition for postmaster were secured at Hardy, Neb. In 1881 the county of Rawlins was organized and Mr. Blume was on the first board of county commissioners. The board met in June 1881, and ordered the election for July 6 of that year to organize the county and locate the county seat. He was elected commissioner at this election and served continuously until 1889. He has been township trustee five times, having been elected for the fifth time at the last election. He also organized and taught the first school, which was a private institution, so that he was the first teacher, first settler, first postmaster and first county commissioner of his county. At the time Mr. Blume was postmaster he had to bring the mail from Cannerville, in Decatur county, making the trip on foot. The nearest railroad station was on the Kansas Pacific, sixty-six miles south. During all of the intervening years our subject has been farming and raising stock, and has added to his original homestead until he now has 520 acres of land in his farm on Beaver creek, near Ludell. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On September 17, 1870, Mr. Blume was married, in Angola, Ind., to Miss Ella S. Miner, daughter of Milo Miner, a native of Indiana, and a descendant of early Pilgrims, to whom he can trace his ancestry. Mr. Miner was a farmer, but had retired at the time of his daughter's marriage to Mr. Blume. Mrs. Blume was born and raised in Indiana, where she attended the common schools and later graduated from college. Mr. and Mrs. Blume have had six children: William A., now located in Idaho; Ollie, married to Martin F. Akers, and living in New Mexico; Carl M., located in Oregon, a carpenter by trade; Henry died in infancy; Rexford R. and George A., now farming the homestead. Rexford attended the Grand Island Business and Normal College for one year. Mrs. Blume died August 26, 1909.

John W. Bartleson, president of the Beloit State Bank, of Beloit, Kan., is a striking example of what ability, coupled with industry and close application to business, will do for the average poor boy who has the determination to win. John W. Bartleson is a native of Illinois, and was born at Grand Chain, August 16, 1846. He is a son of John and Mary W. (Chapman) Bartleson. The father was a native of Virginia, born in 1801, and in 1843 removed to southern Illinois. He was a tailor by occupation and worked at his trade until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, when he, together with two sons, Edwin and

Augustus C., enlisted in an Illinois company, and upon its organization was elected lieutenant of the company, which was assigned to the Second Illinois infantry, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, together with all the officers of his company. Our subject's mother was a native of Stark county, Ohio, and was born in 1809 of New England parents. John W. Bartleson was one of a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity and reared families, one dying in infancy. Their names are as follows in the order of birth: Edwin, born in 1826, deceased; Augustus, born in 1827, retired farmer and stockman, Muskogee, Okla.; Robert B. and William W. (twins), born in 1829, both deceased; Amanda, born in 1830, deceased; Eliza S., born in 1832, now the widow of N. P. Tarr, Mound City, Ill.; James, born in 1834, now a farmer and stockman at Olmsted, Ill.; Warren K., born in 1835, wholesale grocer, Jacksonville, Fla.; Aratus, born in 1838, deceased; Mary Jane, born in 1839, deceased; Alonzo, born in 1844, deceased, and John W., the subject. Eight of the brothers served in the late Civil war, all returning to their homes at the close of the war except Alonzo, who was a member of the Eighteenth Illinois infantry, who died while in camp at Cairo, Ill. The mother died January 4, 1868, at Grand Chain, Ill. She lived to see all her children grown up and married. They all lived near the old homestead and in her declining years the mother took much pleasure and satisfaction in visiting among them. She was a devout Christian woman and a lifelong member of the Christian church. Mr. Bartleson was educated in the common schools of Pulaski county, working on the farm in the summer and attending school in the winter terms.

About the time that young Bartleson was approaching the age of manhood the country was absorbed in the greatest struggle of its existence for the preservation of the Union, and while yet a mere boy he enlisted October 9, 1863, in Company I, Eighty-first Illinois volunteer infantry. His brother, James, was captain of the company. The regiment operated with the Army of the Tennessee and participated in many important expeditions and engagements. At the battle of Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, one hundred and twenty-five members of this regiment were taken prisoners and private John W. Bartleson was one of the number. He was confined in the Confederate prisons at Andersonville, Milan, and Savannah until November 26, when he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md. From there he went home on a furlough, where he remained for a time, when he went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where he was exchanged, in April, 1865, and returned to his regiment at Montgomery, Ala., remaining in the service until July 14, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. Thus closed a military career of which any man might be justly proud. He endured the many hardships incident to soldier life, on the march, in camp and on the field of battle, but the supreme test of human endurance was life in the Con-

federate prisons, and Mr. Bartleson had his full share of this feature of war. He was slightly wounded at Guntown, Miss. At the close of the war he returned to his Illinois home, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Kansas, locating a soldier's claim in Center township, Mitchell county. During the first five years in Kansas he lived in a dug-out and in 1878 built a frame house, which was his home until 1886, when he removed to Beloit, where he has since resided. Mr. Bartleson has prospered in all his undertakings and has acquired a great deal of land. He owns several well improved and valuable farms in Mitchell county.

Mr. Bartleson was first married February 28, 1867, in Massac county, Illinois, to Miss Melissa C. Copeland. She died March 19, 1870, at Grand Chain, Ill. To this union were born two children, both of whom died in infancy. On February 8, 1872, Mr. Bartleson was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Anderson, of Allens Spring, Ill. They became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Clarence P., born March 16, 1875, now cashier of the Beloit State Bank, Beloit, Kan.; Maurice W., born October 10, 1876, salesman, Kansas City, Mo.; Silas L., born February 10, 1878, farmer, Mitchell county; Elsie L., born May 26, 1879, married Ray L. McClelland, bookkeeper, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Maud E., born December 19, 1882, now the wife of Ralph E. Boyles, electric engineer, Montreal, Canada; John H., born March 22, 1884, building contractor, Denver, Col.; and Mary B., born June 16, 1888, attending college at Pittsburgh, Pa. The wife and mother departed this life December 31, 1902, and on October 5, 1910, our subject was married to Miss Ida M., daughter of William C. and Mary A. (Piper) Cochran, of Beloit, Kan., the former a native of Monmouth, Ill., where he was born November 13, 1838, and the latter was a native of Glasgow, Ky. They now reside in Beloit Kan. William C. Cochran is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in Company D, Thirteenth Iowa volunteer infantry, and was discharged on account of physical disabilities. In 1870 he came to Mitchell county and farmed until within the last few years, when he came to Beloit, where he has since lived a retired life. For years John W. Bartleson has been a prominent figure in central Kansas finance. In 1887 the Beloit State Bank, one of the pioneer banking institutions of Mitchell county, was organized and he became one of the directors. He became its president in 1898 and has since that time been a dominant factor and the active head of this institution, which is considered one of the substantial banking houses of the State. Mr. Bartleson is also interested in the insurance and loan business and has other extensive business interests in addition to these. He has had an active and successful career and is one of the progressive and prominent business men of the State. Politically he has always been an active Republican and served as register of deeds of Mitchell county from 1886 to 1890, which has been the extent of his office holding career, as he has been primarily a business

man and not a politician. He is a member of the Christian church at Beloit, Kan., and also a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 145, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Beloit Chapter No. 47, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, Beloit; a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, of Isis Temple, Salina, Kan., and is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Beloit Post No. 147; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Sons and Daughters of Justice.

John S. Elder, clerk of Rawlins county, was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, June 1, 1852, son of John M. and Roseau (Webber) Elder, the former a native of Kentucky, of English descent, and the latter a native of Switzerland, who came to America in 1833. John M. Elder was a farmer and stock raiser in Montgomery county, Illinois, where the subject of our sketch was born and raised. He attended the common schools and later the Hillsboro Academy at Hillsboro, Ill.

After leaving school Mr. Elder taught in the rural districts of Bond and Montgomery counties for two years. In 1873 he went to Fairfield, Clay county, Nebraska, where he taught school for one year, after which he attended the law department of the Kentucky University for six months, and then for five years taught school in Dycusburg, Ky., during which time he continued to read law. Returning at the end of this time to Clay county, Nebraska, Mr. Elder taught at Spring Ranch for two years. In 1879 he came to Kansas and took a hometsead in Rawlins county, where he was the teacher of the first public school, the school house of the only district in the county being located at Atwood. He had 110 pupils the first term. After teaching two terms he was elected county superintendent of public instruction for Rawlins county in the fall of 1885, and served one term, in which time he organized fifty districts and also ran a store at Celia, Kan. The first school house at Atwood was part dug-out and part log, but during Mr. Elder's second term a frame building was put up and it is now the Baptist church building at Atwood.

Mr. Elder put up the first building at Celia, but when the railroad came through McDonald he moved to that town. He then taught school for two years, after which he removed to Blakeman, Kan., and after teaching school for one year at that place he became manager of the Howard Lumber Company at Blakeman. He held this position for three years, and in 1896 was appointed mine officer of the Kansas State penitentiary, serving two years in this capacity. Mr. Elder returned to Rawlins county and taught school for several terms, at the end of which time he received the appointment as shipping clerk of the Kansas State penitentiary, his duty being to ship out all the products manufactured in the institution. This position he held for ten years and three months. In 1910 Mr. Elder went to Tulleride, Col., where he was

employed for eighteen months as manager of the Ionia Mining Company. In August, 1911, he came back to Rawlins county and made the race for the office of county clerk on the Republican ticket, and was elected, taking the office January 1, 1913. Mr. Elder is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On December 25, 1878, Mr. Elder was married in Crittenden county, Kentucky, to Miss Mattie Hildreth, daughter of William and Sarah (Fleming) Hildreth, natives of Kentucky, where she was born and raised, and attended the common schools. They had two children: Ollie P., who married Nelson Vezina, and now lives in Lansing, Kan.; Guy W., who is now agent for the Missouri Pacific railroad at Kelly, Kan. The wife and mother died in June, 1885.

Mr. Elder was married the second time on November 27, 1887, to Miss Maggie E. Hill, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Alexander) Hill, natives of Ohio, Mrs. Elder having been born in Darke county of that State, where she was raised till the age of sixteen, attending the commou schools. The Hill family came to Kansas, locating in Rawlins county, where Mr. Hill engaged in farming, and the wife of the subject of this sketch taught school ten terms and was editor of the Blakeman "Register" one year before her marriage. They had one child, Mabel E., who died in January, 1911. Mrs. Elder died June 22, 1912, leaving her husband and one adopted son, Donald.

Latham E. Harrison, banker, of St. Francis, and one of its foremost citizens, having been the first mayor of the town, a pioneer merchant, and legislator from Cheyenne county, was born August 5, 1866, in Tama county, Iowa, near Marshalltown, son of Rev. David and Margaret (Adair) Harrison, natives of Ohio, who came to Iowa in 1853, where Rev. Harrison was engaged as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1878 the Harrison family came to Kansas and located in Jewell county, at Jewell Center, now the town of Mankato. The piece of ground where the subject's sister once lived in a sod house is now in the center of Mankato, and his father's house now occupies the same site.

Rev. Harrison preached in sod churches and dug-outs in the early days; is a veteran of the Civil war, and at present still lives in Mankato. The name of the town was changed from Jewell Center to Mankato about three years after the Harrisons located here, and our subject received his education in the schools of that city.

After leaving school Mr. Harrison went to work on the Mankato "Jewellite," a newspaper of Mankato, and later was with the Burr Oak "Herald," Jewell County "Review," and "Monitor," a paper still published in Mankato. After two years in newspaper work, he traveled one year for his brother, who owned a music house in Mankato. He was then employed in the general mercantile business of L. M. Butts, where he remained until the winter of 1888. At this time he removed to Cam-

bridge, Neb., continuing in the mercantile line for a short time, until his brother, who had located in St. Francis, called him to this town on pretended sickness in order to induce him to locate here. He was prevailed upon to handle a stock of goods that had been taken over by a bank, and for that purpose located in St. Francis in 1889. He worked one year as manager of the store for the bank, at the end of which time he and his brother bought out the party who had bought the stock and embarked in the mercantile business under the firm name of Harrison Bros. They remained in partnership until 1896, when Latham Harrison bought his brother out. He continued in business and today he is the leading merchant of St. Francis. Two years ago Mr. Harrison took his two sons into the business, which is now known as the Harrison Mercantile Company.

In 1896 Mr. Harrison organized the Cheyenne County State Bank, and has been its president since the organization. He was the first mayor of St. Francis and for nine years was president of the Cheyenne County High School. In 1904 he was elected representative of Cheyenne county to the legislature, in which body he served on the following committees: County lines and county seats, penal institutions, banks and banking, and irrigation. He introduced House Bill No. 123, relating to sugar beet bounty, and Bill No. 599, relating to the city of St. Francis. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Bankers' Association of Kansas, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Harrison was married June 27, 1888, to Cora Tippin, daughter of G. M. and Jennie (Montgomery) Tippin, of Mankato, Kan. Her father was a native of Indiana and her mother of Ohio, and they took a homestead in Jewell county, near Mankato, in 1880. Here Mr. Tippin engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Harrison was born in Page county, Iowa, where she began her education, finishing in the schools of Jewell county. She was a teacher before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have four children: Benjamin G., Harry D., Hollis and Manette. Benjamin G. and Harry D. graduated from the county high school and attended the Kansas Wesleyan University, after which they engaged in business with their father. Hollis is now attending the Kansas Wesleyan University and Manette is a graduate of the county high school, in the class of 1913. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and all take an active part in church work.

Josiah Crosby, of St. Francis, Kan., president of the St. Francis Telephone Company, and a dealer in grain and broom corn, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 12, 1856, son of Oliver H. P. and Margaret (Trott) Crosby, of Maryland, the former being a farmer and stockman of that State.

Josiah Crosby was raised in Belmont county, Ohio, and received his

early education in the common schools. His father died when the boy was but ten years of age, and immediately he started in life for himself. He farmed and raised stock until twenty-six years of age. In 1884 he left Ohio and came to Kansas, locating in Jewell county in the spring of 1885, where he purchased a farm and remained two years. In 1887 he removed to Cheyenne county, took a homestead and farmed until the spring of 1892. In the fall of 1891 he was elected sheriff of Cheyenne county and served two terms. He then purchased a ranch and engaged in stock raising, continuing in this business until 1907.

In 1896 Mr. Crosby was elected representative from Cheyenne county to the State legislature, and served three successive terms, during all of which time he was a member of the educational committee and was a member of that body at the time the textbook law was drafted. During his first term he was chairman of the claims and accounts committee. In 1904 Mr. Crosby was elected county attorney, and served two years, after which he devoted his entire time to his ranch, until 1907, when he sold it and removed to St. Francis. Since 1892 he has been engaged in broomcorn buying and shipping. For five years Cheyenne county was the banner county of Kansas for broomcorn. Since moving to St. Francis Mr. Crosby has added grain and hay to his broomcorn business, and has three warehouses on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tracks. The firm is known as Josiah Crosby & Son. In 1904 Mr. Crosby, with other local parties, bought the St. Francis Telephone Company, which at that time had a very small system. He has since extended its lines to connect with the Bell system and with the Consolidated systems, but the St. Francis Telephone Company still is an independent concern, owned and operated by local capital, Mr. Crosby being its president. He is also a stockholder in the St. Francis "Herald," a local newspaper. Mr. Crosby is a Democrat, a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In October, 1877, Mr. Crosby was married to Malinda Miller, daughter of A. J. and Margaret (Shuman) Miller, of Batesville, Ohio. Both her parents were born in Ohio, but the family came from Pennsylvania, and is of German origin. Mr. Miller was engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Crosby was born in Batesville, Ohio, raised on a farm with her parents and attended common schools. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby have nine children: Homer M., Clarence M., Laura, Margaret, Elizabeth, Florida, Gail, Theda and Marie. Laura is married to William Linning; Margaret married R. R. Turner; Florida is married to Fred Hammers; Elizabeth is married to Frank Confer, and they all live in Cheyenne county. Clarence M. is married to Minnie Lockard. Gail is now in the high school at St. Francis and Theda and Marie are attending the common schools. Mr. Crosby has always been identified with educational affairs, serving on the school board of his district, also having organized a number of districts.

George T. Tremble.—Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Ellsworth county who occupies a more enviable position in banking and financial circles than the man whose name heads this review. It is not alone because of the brilliant success he has achieved, but on account of the straightforward business policy he has ever followed that places Mr. Tremble among the leading bankers of Kansas. He was born near Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin, February 12, 1870, the son of Martin E. and Saram M. (Cook) Tremble. The elder Tremble was a native of Keysville, Clinton county, New York, a lumberman who owned mills at Big Suamico, Wis., with wholesale and retail lumber yards at Racine, Wis. He also owned a line of lumber schooners and was regarded as one of the successful and wealthy lumbermen in a notable lumber country, until his death in 1882. Mrs. Tremble passed away in 1875, when George Tremble was still a child and upon the death of his father he went to live with an uncle, David S. Beach, of Marshall, Mich. The boy received his early education in the public schools of Marsall, graduating from the high school in 1888. That summer he came to Kansas determined to cast his lot with the Sunflower State and make his fortune in the West. Locating at Wilson, Ellsworth county, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Wilson State Bank, but in 1889 returned to Michigan on account of the death of his uncle. Having come to see that a good education was the best equipment for the battle of life Mr. Tremble entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, graduating with the class of 1894. The same year he returned to Kansas and was elected the cashier of the Central National Bank of Ellsworth in July, and served in this capacity until 1908, when he was elected president of the institution, succeeding B. S. Westfall, and is still serving as the executive head of the bank.

The Central National Bank is one of the strong banking houses of Kansas. Money could not buy the place it holds on the roll of honor. It stands first in the city of Ellsworth; first in the county of Ellsworth; fifth in the State of Kansas; and 357th among the 7,500 National banks in the United States; and of the 300 National banks within the State only twenty-three are in such condition and so substantial as to be entitled to positions on the roll of honor, where this bank has been placed by the determination and executive ability of its officers. In 1912 the bank had a capital of $50,000; surplus of $125,000, and deposits of $625,000. It was established in 1885 as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the principal owners being C. F. McGrew, president; J. W. Powers, cashier, and G. W. Clawson. A year later a National charter was taken out, under which the bank still operates. The presidents of the bank have been as follows: C. F. McGrew, January to July, 1886; G. W. Clawson, July, 1886, to January, 1889; M. P. Westfall, January, 1889, to May, 1891; H. Rammelsberg, 1891 to 1894; B. S. Westfall, 1894 to 1908 and George T. Tremble since that date. The cashiers during

this period have been: J. W. Powers, 1886 to 1887; E. H. Tenney, 1887 to 1888; M. K. Brundage, 1888 to 1889; B. S. Westfall, 1889 to 1894; G. T. Tremble, 1894 to 1908, and B. L. Gardiner since 1908. From the first opening of its door the bank has been regarded as a substantial institution, having some of the strongest and best residents of the county on the board of directors, who are as follows: G. F. Tremble, president; E. D. Schermerhorn, vice-president; B. L. Gardiner, cashier; Frederick Melchert, of Lorraine, Kan., a retired farmer; F. A. Meryweather, capitalist; J. R. McLavrin, capitalist, and Joseph Kalina, Sr., a retired man of Ellsworth. Mr. Tremble is also president of the Frederick State Bank, vice-president of the Bank of Holyrood, and a director in the Wilson State Bank and Citizens' State Bank, of Dorrance, Kan. He is president of the Ellsworth Oil and Development Company, and treasuerer of the Ellsworth Salt Company. In politics he is an Independent, but has served three terms as mayor of Ellsworth, and during his term in office was instrumental in securing the refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the city, amounting to about $130,000. While he was mayor the new water works and pumping plant were constructed at a cost of $12,000. Mr. Tremble is a very capable business man and banker; he is a large landowner and one of the progressive and enthusiastic boosters of Ellsworth and Kansas. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees; is a member of Aldemar Commandery of Ellsworth. Wichita Consistory and Isis Temple Shrine, of Salina. On June 1, 1904, Mr. Tremble married Mary, the daughter of the late Col. Edward C. Culp, one of Salina's prominent citizens. The family consists of three children: Edward Culp, born April 21, 1906; Martin Eggleston, born May 3, 1907, and George T., Jr., born May 3, 1908.

Frank Sharon Foster.—In the progress and development of this great commonwealth, no factor has exercised more influence than the press, which not only reflects public opinion but forms it and plays an important part in the politics of the State. Ellsworth county has been fortunate in the character of its newspapers, which are progressive, ever advancing the interests of central Kansas and endeavoring to uphold justice in the community. Prominent among the men who control the journalistic interests of central Kansas is Frank Sharon Foster, who was born at Birmingham, Van Buren county, Iowa, November 12, 1862. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Bloomfield, Iowa, but while still a lad realized that a good education was essential to a man who would become a successful journalist. With this end in view he entered the literary department of the University of Kansas, graduating with the class of 1885. During the summer following the completion of his college course Mr. Foster came to Ellsworth and purchased a half interest in the Ellsworth "News," which was founded in 1880 by Z. Jackson. The firm name of the new concern was Collett &

Foster. They changed the name of the paper to the Ellsworth "Democrat," and in 1891 renamed it the Ellsworth "Messenger." Three years later Mr. Foster purchased his partner's interest in the publication, since which time he has been the sole owner and editor. The "Messenger" is a weekly, with a circulation of over 1,700. It reaches homes all over the county and exerts an influence that cannot be measured. In connection with the "Messenger" Mr. Foster has a job printing establishment, the largest in Ellsworth county, which has proved a most profitable investment under his able management. In politics Mr. Foster is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He was elected county clerk in 1892, but refused renomination. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Democratic State convention, and for many years has been secretary of the Ellsworth county central committee. Since 1894 he has served as city clerk of Ellsworth, a position which his training well qualifies him to fill. Mr. Foster's fraternal associations are with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is a past commander of St. Aldemar Commandery No. 33. On June 8, 1891, Mr. Foster married Mollie B., the daughter of Alexander Sheriff, a pioneer resident of Ellsworth. There are two children in the family, Norman McLeod, born December 5, 1894, and Frank Sharon, Jr., born August 8, 1906. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Arthur Dale Jellison, banker and one of the leading representatives of business interests in Ellsworth county, was born at Wilson, Kan., June 18, 1876, a son of Asa Adams and Catherine Ann Stahl Jellison. Asa Adams Jellison was a native of the State of New York, and his mother was a descendant of John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts. Asa Adams Jellison's early life was spent in New York, Ohio and Illinois. In 1872 he came to Kansas and located in Ellsworth county, being one of the founders of Wilson. He was a natural progressive in all matters, was one of the pioneer merchants and a prominent stockman of that section. In politics he was a Republican and took an active part in politics, but would not accept public office, though he served several terms as mayor of Wilson. Mr. Jellison was the chief organizer of the first church in Wilson—the Presbyterian, and a large contributor to the building fund, which he raised. He was one of the organizers of the Wilson State Bank and the Bank of Holyrood. Ever working for the benefit and improvement of the community in which he lived, he contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of Wilson. In 1896 he passed away, being survived by his widow, who died May 23, 1912. The following children survive: Albert C., of Portland, Ore., an extensive timber and land owner; William C., of Portland, Ore., the president of the Estacoda National Bank, of Estacoda, Ore., and who is interested in lumber and various other enterprises; Charles R., assistant cashier of the Wilson State Bank, and Arthur Dale, who was reared in Wilson.

Arthur Dale Jellison received his preliminary education in the public

schools of his native town and then graduated from the Kansas Wesleyan Business College, of Salina, in the fall of 1893. Soon after leaving college he entered the Wilson State Bank in a minor capacity, but showed such ability in the banking business that he was rapidly promoted, successively filling the positions of assistant cashier, cashier and president, succeeding Benjamin Westfall, who died in 1908.

The Wilson State Bank ranks among the first five of the Kansas institutions. It was organized in 1886 and has a capital of $40,000, surplus of $80,000, undivided profits of $20,000, and deposits of $400,000. The bank has the finest of modern furnishings and equipment; the offices are the finest of any State bank in Kansas, as all the wood is mahogany and the metal work bronze. Mr. Jellison is regarded as one of the able and most substantial bankers in central Kansas. In addition to his interests at Wilson he is president of the Bank of Holyrood, vice-president of the Citizens' State Bank, of Dorrance, a director of the Sylvan State Bank of Sylvan Grove, of the First National Bank of Luray, and of the Frederick State Bank; and the present treasurer of the Kansas' Bankers' Association. He is also a director of the Farmers' and Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of Wichita, of the Ellsworth Salt Company, and owns about 1,000 acres of fine farming land near Wilson. He is heavily interested in a 14,000-acre tract of land at Hill City, and in the Page City Irrigation Company. For many years he was a member of the firm of Jellison Brothers, founded by his elder brother, which conducted an extensive lumber business at Wilson. Mr. Jellison is a stanch supporter of the Republican party; and for fifteen years has served as township treasurer; he has been mayor of Wilson and has been clerk of the school board for several years. He takes a deep interest in educational affairs or any movement which tends toward the development of the town or its institutions. In 1910 he gave the high school playground to the town. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, member of the Isis Temple Shrine of Salina, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian church, giving liberally to the building fund for the new edifice and it was due largely to his activity that the new building was secured. On December 20, 1899, Mr. Jellison married Maude S., the daughter of Richard Gifford, a pioneer farmer of Wilson. Mrs. Jellison is very popular socially and is one of the leaders of Wilson and Ellsworth county. Mr. Jellison is an energetic man, fond of outdoor sports and athletics, being one of the most popular men of Wilson.

Arthur Larkin, deceased, one of the honored pioneers of this great commonwealth, served faithfully and long in the West. He was one of the founders of the city of Ellsworth, and one of its most active and prominent builders. Mr. Larkin was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 20, 1832. When a mere lad of sixteen he landed in New York, a poor boy, determined to make his fortune in the new world. He landed in this

country in 1848, and for a few months remained in New York, when he went to Fort Clark, Texas, and enlisted in the United States service in the Mexican war, in Captain Ford's company of Texas Rangers, and at the close of that war he enlisted in the regular army service until 1861, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability at Fort Leavenworth. He was first sergeant of his company at the time. After leaving the army he engaged in freighting by team to Denver, Col., but in the fall of 1866 gave that up to open a restaurant in Junction City, Kan., at the same time freighting to Salina. In 1867 he located at Ellsworth and soon built the Larkinf House, the first hotel, which was one of the first buildings in the town. It was burned in 1869, and in 1872 Mr. Larkin erected the White House, which he operated until 1905. He also built the American House in 1878, known today as the Baker House, and the Rogers House. Mr. Larkin was one of the pioneer merchants of Ellsworth, opening a general store there in 1868; subsequently he established branch stores at Lincoln Center and Little River. All his life Mr. Larkin was imbued with the spirit of progress, and was one of the few men who had the courage of his convictions to carry out projects that seemed ahead of his time. An example of this spirit was his erection of the first flour mill at Ellsworth and the first elevator. In 1876 he erected the first fine store building on Douglas avenue. This was a two-story stone structure, where he conducted a mercantile business until 1895. His sons subsequently carried on business operations there under the firm name of Larkins' Sons. Several other good pieces of business property were owned by Mr. Larkin, who operated his home farm of 200 acres south of the town; a 480-acre tract near Frederick and a 720-acre ranch southeast of Ellsworth. For many years he was a breeder of Hereford cattle and an extensive feeder. He kept a fine training stable for the high-bred driving horses which he raised, which had a wide reputation. In 1885 Mr. Larkin erected a large and elegant home on a raise of ground south of Ellsworth overlooking the town. It was fitted out with all modern conveniences, with private water plant, gas well, lighting and heating systems. In addition to the beautiful stone house there is a fine barn on the premises with every convenience for horses and automobiles. Mr. Larkin's time was not devoted entirely to personal affairs, as he served as county commissioner and county treasurer of Ellsworth county. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and contributed liberally to the Catholic church, of which he was a member.

In 1861 Mr. Larkin was married, at Fort Leavenworth, to Alice Beard, who was a native of Indiana. On November 4, 1911, Mr. Larkin passed away, being survived by his wife and two sons: Francis Larkin, born June 3, 1875, the manager of the American Woodwork Manufacturing Company, of Evansville, Ind., and Charles Larkin, who is the active manager of the estate. Arthur Larkin, the eldest son, born February 28,

1871, died in 1910. He married Miss Rose Pressney, and they had three children: Alice Verlin, born January 26, 1900, a student at Mt. Carmel Academy, Wichita; Lawrence Pressney and Arthur 3d at home. Thomas, Mary Ann, Edward and Hubert, children of Arthur Larkin and Alice Beard, all died in childhood. During his life Mr. Larkin built up a name for honesty, fair dealing and integrity, gaining for himself a place of honor and confidence in the minds and hearts of his friends. In the early days of frontier life he became the fast friend of William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, and they had agreed that whenever one of them died, the survivor was to attend the funearl of his friend, but Mr. Cody could not be located at the time Mr. Larkin was laid away, and the fact was deeply regretted.

James Cowie, deceased, mining engineer, and pioneer salt manufacturer of Kansas, was a representative of that class of substantial builders of this great commonwealth who did his full share in establishing and maintaining the material interests of the State. He was born February 22, 1840, at Camsland, Lenarkshire, Scotland, the son of George Cowie, a coal mine manager, and his wife, Jennie Campbell Cowie. Reared in Scotland, the land of hills and heather, Mr. Cowie entered a mine at the tender age of nine, attending school at night that he might gain an education. With the passing years his Scotch thrift, perseverance and diligence enabled him to work up and become manager of mines, having charge of twenty-one shafts at Kilsyth. In 1883 Mr. Cowie left his native land for America to seek a wider field for his professional work. One of the first pieces of engineering he undertook in this country was the sinking of the first coal shaft at Streator, Ill., for Congressman Plumb. Following this he entered the employ of the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., in 1885. During his connection with this firm he sunk four shafts and put them in operation. Five years later he became associated with the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company at Leisenring, Pa., but after sinking three shafts became interested with S. E. Baker and P. S. Crowell, of Springfield, Ohio, and J. M. Phelps, of Dayton, Ohio, in organizing the Royal Salt Company, of which Mr. Cowie was made manager. The company secured 2,000 acres of land at Kanopolis, Kan., where a vein of salt 200 feet thick was opened 800 feet below the surface, the first salt shaft to be sunk in the State. Over $100,000 was spent on the plant; twenty-two tenement houses were erected for the employes. When Mr. Cowie came to Kanopolis the town had only about fifty inhabitants, while he employed over a hundred men. The project was remarkably successful. due to the excellent management of Mr. Cowie, and became a paying proposition from the first. He remained with the firm until 1906, when he became associated with Paul Lanius, John McNeal and a Mr. Hummell, of Denver, in the organization of the Crystal Salt Company, which secured a 700-acre tract of land at Kanopolis, over the same vein that the Royal

Salt Company's tract covers. Here a $100,000 plant was erected and put into operation, of which Mr. Cowie was manager until his death, June 5, 1911. Mr. Cowie owned a large interest in the plant, which has eight tenement houses near it for the use of the employes, who number about one hundred. Due to the large salt industry Kanopolis has the largest freight tonnage of any station on the Union Pacific railroad between Kansas City and Denver, as the output of the two plants is about 2,000 cars a year. A town of 600 population has grown up at Kanopolis, due to the salt plants and the business they brought. Mr. Cowie is regarded as the real builder of the town, as he assisted with time and money and project for civic improvements. He was a Republican in politics and served as mayor of the town two terms. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church, in which he was an active worker and trustee.

Mr. Cowie married Elizabeth Barrowman, of Boness Linlithgowshire, Scotland, who survives him. To this union were born the following children: George Cowie, the manager of the Standard Salt Company, Little River, Kan.; James Cowie, Jr., president of the Exchange State Bank and manager of the Royal Salt Company, of Kanopolis, Kan.; Daniel Cowie, manager of the Detroit Salt Works, Detroit, Mich.; Jeanette, the wife of Samuel H. Hogsett, a real estate dealer of Kansas City, Mo.; and Elizabeth, the wife of George P. Kelley, a coal and salt operator, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Cowie was one of the canny Scotchmen whose natural ability, business training and ancestral traits made him a mining engineer of the first class, a good citizen and markedly successful business man, although he was modest and unassuming in manner and appearance, leaving others to learn his worth and merits from others than himself.

James Cowie, Jr., president of the Exchange State Bank, manager of the Royal Salt Company, and well known business man of Kanopolis, Kan., was born September 9, 1865, at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, a son of James and Elizabeth Barrowman Cowie, both of whom were natives of Scotland. He received his early education in the schools of his native country, and then entered the engineering school of Glasgow University, where he graduated with the class of 1883. The same year he came to the United States with his parents, locating at Streator, Ill., where he compiled a map of that city. In 1885 he entered the engineering department of the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa. After being associated with this concern five years Mr. Cowie resigned to become superintendent of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, but in 1892 severed his connections with it to go to Dolomite, Ala., as superintendent of the mines of the Woodward Iron Company, located there. For two years he held this position, then for ten years was superintendent at Blue Creek, Ala., for the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. In 1902 Mr. Cowie came to Kanopolis as assistant superin-

tendent of the Royal Salt Company, and four years later, when his father resigned as superintendent, he succeeded to that position. In 1906, with his father and W. M. Benton, Mr. Cowie organized the Exchange State Bank of Kanopolis, with a capital of $10,000. He became the first president of the institution, which position he still holds. From the first the bank prospered under the careful guidance given it by Mr. Cowie, who has keen business insight and is regarded as one of the most conservative and prosperous bankers of central Kansas. In 1912 the bank had surplus of $3,600 and deposits of $50,000. Politically, Mr. Cowie is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For some time he has served as president of the board of trustee of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member.

In 1892 Mr. Cowie married Jennie, the daughter of Richard Thompson, a mine superintendent, of Cumberland county, Maryland. They have three children: James Cowie III, a student of Emporia College; Richard and Martha. Mr. Cowie is a gentleman of genuine worth who has many warm personal friends and stands high in the regard of his business associates.

Frederick Koster has had an active and successful business career and ranks as one of the extensive property owners of the State. He is a native of Massachusetts and was born in Middlefield, that State, March 28, 1852. He is a son of William and Elizabeth Ann (Greenlief) Koster, who were the parents of seven children, viz.: John S., William H., Elizabeth A., George, Isabel, Frederick and Franklin, all of whom are living with the exception of William H., who died January 20, 1860. William Koster, the father, was born in New York City, May 22, 1811, and died at Bondsville, Mass., January 3, 1858. He was a paper manufacturer and had had a very successful career. Frederick Koster was educated in the public schools of Bondsville, Mass., and Monson Academy at Monson, of the same State. In 1869 he went to Wisconsin, where he worked in the pine woods of that State one year. In 1870 he and a brother fitted themselves out with a team of oxen and a wagon and drove to Kansas. They located on Government land in Ottawa county, where our subject farmed for twenty-one years. He added to his original holdings until he now owns over thirty-three hundred acres of land. He has been an extensive dealer in cattle and has been very successful in that business. In 1891 he removed to Miltonvale, where he has since made his home. Mr. Koster was married December 25, 1874, to Miss Clara C., daughter of John B. McCoy, of Lamar. To this union six children have been born, as follows: Cora May, born February 15, 1877, married J. Brooks Johnson May 29, 1902, and they have one child, Brooks Koster; Jessie Rosella, born January 31, 1880, married W. H. Shroyer, January 1, 1901, and four children have been born to them—Eva May, born October 11, 1901; Ella Grace, born July 20, 1903; James Frederick,

born April 18, 1904, and J. Austin, born August 18, 1909; Ella Myrtle, born September 14, 1881, married John Hauserman July 4, 1906; Viola Belle, born January 23, 1884, married Eli Walker June 18, 1906, and two children have been born to them—Queena Esther, born August 3, 1906, and Clifford Austin, born April 8, 1908; John Frederick, born January 13, 1886, married Irma Austin in 1908 and they have one child, John F., Jr., born October 25, 1909; and George Melvin, born December 27, 1898. Mr. Koster is one of the substantial and influential citizens of central Kansas, and while he has led a very active business life, devoted to private enterprises, in which he has been eminently successful, he has also taken an active part in all movements tending to the betterment of the community. He has served as township treasurer and has been mayor of Miltonvale, but has never aspired to hold public office. He is a stanch Republican, a member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Christian church.

A. C. T. Geiger, a prominent attorney of Oberlin, Kan., and a well known public speaker and orator, was born in Cedar county, Iowa, January 19, 1858, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lichtenwaltey) Geiger, the former a native of Germany, who came to America with his parents when eight years old. Jacob Geiger was an educated man, having attended college at Marietta, Ohio, and at one time was a candidate for Congress of the Second Iowa district, in which he lived. He was a farmer. His wife, and mother of our subject, was a native of Maryland, of German and English descent.

The subject of this sketch was raised on his father's farm, where he helped with the work and attended the country schools. After finishing the common school course he attended school at Carthage, Ill., taking the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1882, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1885 on his record as a student and by reason of having taken up law. While in college he won the junior oratorical contest and received a medal. His father owned several farms and wanted the boy to remain at home, but as he was determined to learn a profession he went to college. His father soon had reason to be very proud of him and wanted him to finish. After leaving college he returned to Cedar county, Iowa, and taught school, at the same time reading law from books loaned him by his brother, who was practicing that profession at the time. Two of his three brothers are lawyers.

In 1885, Mr. Geiger was admitted to the bar of Iowa at Tipton, in that State, Judge Hedges presiding on the bench. After working for a few months in his brother's office at Tipton he started west, in January, 1886, and located at Oberlin, Kan., February 25 of that year, where he began the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1886 he was elected county attorney and served two years, after which he practiced law for about eighteen months, when he was appointed county attorney by the district judge, and in the fall was elected without opposition. He was

reëlected, but did not complete his term, resigning within one year after his second election to become district judge, to which office he was elected in 1893, and served eight years. The biennial election law was then introduced and for one year he was not on the bench, but after that time he was elected again and served one term of four years. He was judge at the time of the most celebrated case ever tried in Kansas, that of the State vs. Dewey, which lasted for seven weeks, and there has never been any adverse criticism on his judicial management of that case. The Ellen Lunney murder trial, which lasted one week, was also tried before him. After leaving the bench he resumed the practice of law in Oberlin and has continued ever since. Mr. Geiger is retained as attorney by several large corporations. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masons in all branches, and is a Pregressive Republican.

Mr. Geiger was married November 2, 1887, to Frances P. Hopp, daughter of Adam and Louise C. Hopp, both of German descent, of Carthage, Ill., where Mr. Hopp was engaged in the leather business. Here Mrs. Geiger was raised and attended the public schools and the Carthage College, where she and Mr. Geiger were classmates, graduating together. They had five children: Marie L., now the wife of D. C. Watkins, of Ellis, Kan.; Elizabeth V., now located in Madison, Neb.; Carl E., a senior in the high school at Oberlin; Eunice F. and Willard T. attending the Oberlin High School. Mr. Geiger's first wife died August 15, 1900. Mr. Geiger was married the second time on November 9, 1901, to Miss M. R. Borin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Borin, of Stockton, Kan., where she was born and raised. Mr. Borin was for a number of years instructor in the State Reform School at Pontiac, Ill., and later was in the implement business. He is now farming. Mrs. Geiger was educated in the schools of Stockton and in the Stockton Academy. They have one child, Robert A. Geiger.

When Lwellyn was running for governor Mr. Geiger campaigned in his behalf, making speeches, and for some time relieved him in his speaking. Our subject is a well known speaker and orator of note.

Charles Edwin Hall is a man who has worked his way upward to a position among the substantial men of the community in which he lives. He has, by industry and perseverance, won the support and confidence of many men, who honor him for his high standard and progressive ideas. Mr. Hall was born in Rosendale township, Foun du Lac county, Wisconsin, Februàry 26, 1852, the son of Dr. Storrs and Elizabeth Scribner Hall. Dr. Hall was born in Washington county, New York, and received his early education in New England. Subsequently he graduated from the literary department of Rutland College, Vermont, before taking up the study of medicine at Yale University. After completing his professional course the doctor located in Wisconsin, where he became a popular and well known physician and prominent citizen.

He died in 1905, at the age of ninety-one years. Four sons survive him: Sidney S., a physician of Ripon, Wis., who graduated from the medical department of Harvard University and served as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy during the Civil war; William S., of Denver, Col., who has large dairy interests; Ira S., of Minneapolis, Minn., and Charles Edwin, who was reared in Wisconsin. He received the educational advantages afforded by the excellent public schools of Wisconsin and completed a two-year course at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., but was compelled to leave college because of ill health and take up out-door life. He devoted the years from 1869 to 1877 to regaining his health and the latter year came to Kansas, locating at Russell for the purpose of engaging in the banking business, but his health again failing, he returned home. The lure of the West held with Mr. Hall, who had great faith in Kansas, and in 1885 he returned to establish a drug business, which he conducted until 1889. He then became register of deeds of Russell county, having been elected to that office on the Republican ticket the year previous. He was reëlected in 1891 and again in 1893 and 1895. During the four terms Mr. Hall was in office he made a fine record, gaining the confidence of the voters by his honesty and ability, becoming one of the most popular men in the county offices. During President McKinley's administration, in 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Russell, serving four years. In 1890 Mr. Hall purchased the abstract books of the county and upon retiring as postmaster he added to this business by handling real estate and insurance. At the same time he handled a growing mortgage and loan and abstract office, becoming the leading man in this line west of Ellsworth. Mr. Hall has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and has been liberal in the expenditure of his time and energy for the public. He is chairman of the Russell County Republican Central Committee; has been a delegate a number of times to the Republican State conventions and to the National convention in 1904. He is secretary of the Russell Commercial Club. For some years he has been a director of the Russell State Bank and is a large owner of both business and residence property. Progress has been Mr. Hall's watchword and he has consistently urged and stood for civic improvements. He is popular as a friend and highly respected as a business man by his many friends and acquaintances. Fraternally he is a member of St. Aldemar Commandery, Knights Templar, of Ellsworth, of Isis Temple Shrine, of Salina, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. On December 23, 1874, Mr. Hall married Emma M., the daughter of Henry I. Ackerman, a merchant of Fond du Lac, Wis., and a sister of Theodore Ackerman, one of the founders of Russell. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall—Winifred R., who owns the American College of Dressmaking at Russell, and Henry Storrs, who died in 1892, aged twenty-two. He was educated at Washburn College and was studying medicine at Ripon, Wis., at the time of his death.

Mrs. Hall is a prominent church worker at Russell, takes a leading part socially and is helping build up the public library in connection with other civic improvements.

Charles Clark Evans.—In the development of the agricultural resources of Kansas, which has placed her in this respect in the front rank among her sister States of the Union, opportunity has been offered to many men not only to cause the wilderness to bloom, to realize substantial returns in a financial way, but to become leaders and teachers among their fellow men. Among those who have been of potential value in the upbuilding of northwestern Kansas is numbered the subject of this article. As a stockman and farmer he has been successful, as receiver of the United States Land Office at Colby and as treasurer of Sheridan county he served with credit, and to his pluck, energy and enterprise Sherman county is indebted for her first irrigation project.

Charles Clark Evans was born at West Liberty, Iowa, on July 9, 1859, a son of William C. and Mary Ann (Winslow) Evans. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, in the commercial era which followed, in the French and Indian wars and later in the war of the Revolution. The Evans family orinigated on the Isle of Man and was founded in America during the early settlement of the Connecticut Colony. John Evans, paternal great-grandfather of our subject, served in the war of the Revolution with the Colonial forces. He was a farmer and lived at Schodack, N. Y. His son, Simeon, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the War of 1812. His early life was spent in farming in Delaware and Otsego counties, New York. In 1830 he sought opportunity in the West and became a pioneer of Geauga county, Ohio, first opened to settlement as the Western Reserve. He married Polly Kelly, a daughter of Stephen Kelly, born in Rhode Island. He served with the Continentals throughout the war for independence. William C. Evans, father of our subject and the son of Stephen, was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1822. His early years were spent in farming, first in Ohio, where he came with his parents in 1830, then at Port Byron, Ill., where he removed in 1850. In 1855 he became a resident of West Liberty, Iowa, where he filled the position of local agent for the Mississippi & Missouri railroad, at that time recently completed and now a part of the Rock Island lines. After a few years' service in this capacity he resigned from the company's employ to resume agricultural pursuits. He developed one of the best farming enterprises and stock breeding establishments in that section of the State. As a breeder he had the distinction of introducing the Short Horn strain into the State. The last years of his life were spent in Sheridan county, to which State he had removed in 1884. On the formation of the Republican party he became a consistent advocate of and supporter of its principles. Iowa

honored him with public office, in which he served with credit. He was twice elected to its State legislature and was active and influential in the passing of legislation of importance. He was a member of the recruiting board of his district during the Civil war and was detailed on special service in the South. He married Miss Mary Ann Winslow, a descendant of Kenelen Winslow, a native of England, who came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1629, of which a brother, Robert Winslow, was one of the early governors. Her grandfather, Stephen Winslow, was a soldier of the Continental line in the War of the Revolution, who late in life located in Windsor, Lake county, Ohio, where he died, aged eighty-five. Her mother was a daughter of Jonathan Nye, also a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He was a sergeant in Captain John Granger's company of Minute Men and his command was known as the Lexington Alarm Roll. His residence was in New Braintree, Mass. Mary Ann (Winslow) Evans was born in 1830 and died in 1908. Eight children were born to William C. and Mary Ann Evans, all of whom survive. Lucy D., a graduate of Iowa University, is a teacher in the Moline (Illinois) public schools, a position she has occupied for the past thirty years. Wilma A. is the wife of W. H. Shipman, an extensive manufacturer of harness and racing materials, of West Liberty, Iowa. Ella is the wife of Grant Nichols, a well known bandmaster of the same city. Sarah R. is county superintendent of schools of Yellowstone county, Montana. Warren A. is an expert accountant of Billings, Mont. Hugh S. is in the lumber business at Tacoma, Wash. Roy W. is an electrician of Deer Lodge, Mont. The subject of this article completes the family.

Charles Clark Evans was reared on his father's farm at West Liberty, Iowa, and received his education in the public schools of that city. In 1879 he came to Kansas and engaged in sheep ranching in Chase county. From 1882 to 1884 he followed the cattle business and in the latter year removed to Sheridan county, where he took a homestead fifteen miles west of Lenora. Here he established a successful stock business and added to his grazing lands until he became the owner of 1,000 acres. In 1903 he was persuaded by G. L. Calvert, of Goodland, to purchase a tract of land in Voltaire township, Sherman county. On this property was placed the first irrigating plant in northwestern Kansas, which is now in successful operation. He has added to his original holdings until he now has 1,760 acres. About ten per cent. is in alfalfa and the rest in wheat and corn. This venture required not only a large investment, but pluck and energy to nurse it along to profitable production. As a pioneer in this character of farming in his section of the State, Mr. Evans has evidenced the possession of far-sightedness and enterprise which have not only produced satisfactory financial returns for his investment, but have been of incalculable benefit to Sherman county. In connection with public affairs of his section of the State he has become well and favorably known. He has been a life-long Republican

and has taken an active part in the affairs of this organization. In 1887 he was elected commissioner of Sheridan county and served one term, refusing to accept nomination for a second. He was elected treasurer in 1895 and reëlected in 1897. In February, 1892, he was appointed receiver of the United States Land Office at Colby and reappointed in 1902. He served in this capacity until the abolition of the office on March 31, 1909. On conclusion of his government service he became a resident of Goodland, his present home. He has served as chairman of the senatorial committee of the thirty-ninth district for the past eight years and has been a delegate to several State and congressional conventions of his party. Mr. Evans has attained to the Knights Templar degree in Masonry.

On December 28, 1882, Mr. Evans married Miss Isabella Kelly, daughter of John Kelly, a prominent stockman of Chase county, Kansas. Mr. Kelly was born in Ireland, for a time was a resident of Illinois, and his daughter was born in Pittsfield, that State. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of four children: William Kelly Evans, born January 27, 1884, a graduate of Kansas Agricultural College, class of 1905, now superintendent of his father's ranch in Sherman county. He married in 1912 Miss Elsie Rosenbrough, of Cheyenne county, Kansas. Mary A. Evans, a teacher in the Colby, Kan., schools, was born March 15, 1887, and is a graduate of Thomas County High School and for a time a student in Washburn College; Wilma D. Evans, born January 3, 1889, a graduate of the Domestic Science Department of Kansas Agricultural College, class of 1909, and now a teacher in the United States Government School for Indian Girls, at Tuskahoma, Okla., and Jessie B. Evans, born February 2, 1898. Mrs. Evans is a woman of broad culture and refinement and popular in the social circles of Sheridan and Sherman counties, in which she is a leader. She is president of the Round Table Club of Goodland and a member of the Presbyterian church. As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with the practical activities and responsibilities of a work-a-day world, Mr. Evans has been successful; but over all and above all, he is rich in the possession of a well earned popularity and in the esteem which comes from honorable living. Progressiveness and energy have marked the management of his commercial affairs and his methods have been clean, capable and honest. As a public official, he served with honor and distinction. His close associates have always been men who have had the welfare of the community at heart and who have been ready to assist, with time and money, any enterprise or measure which had for its object commercial, civic or social betterment.

John Jones Knight.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well directed efforts, and who have been of material value in

furthering the advancement and development of the commonwealth. Mr. Knight has become well known to the citizens of northwestern Kansas as a breeder of pedigreed cattle, and successful agriculturist, and to the citizens of Sherman county through his ten years' service as register of deeds.

John Jones Knight was born in the city of Hereford, England, on December 5, 1861, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Knight. The family is of Welsh origin. The firm of Knight & Rogers, of Hereford, of which Thomas Knight was a member, were noted breeders of Hereford cattle and among the first to export pedigreed stock of this strain to the United States, their operations in this line beginning as early as 1865. Thomas Knight brought his family to American in 1881 and located in Racine, Wis., where he resumed his stock breeding and engaged in farming. In 1885 he again sought a new home and located in Sherman county, Kansas. Five homesteads adjoining each other were taken up by the family—his mother, Mary Knight, two sons, John Jones and Thomas, and a daughter, Mary, being the homesteaders. These properties were situated in township 6, range 38, and comprised some of the choicest bottom land in the county. As a potent factor in the early development of Sherman county Mr. Knight became well and favorably known and he was held in the highest esteem by its citizens. He retired from active pursuits in 1899 and became a resident of Colorado Springs, Colo., where he died in 1901. He married, in early life, Miss Mary Jones, who died at Hereford, England, in 1880. They were the parents of six children, four of whom survive: John J., the eldest, is the subject of this article; Thomas Knight is vice-president of the Lake County State Bank at Chase, Mich.; Susanah is the wife of Irving Everett, sheriff of Pitkin county, Colorado, who was recently elected for a fourth consecutive term and was the only Republican receiving a majority in the 1912 election; Sarah is the wife of H. M. Sherrod, a prominent ranch owner and breeder of Hereford cattle, of Sherman county; Mary J. married E. M. Portner, a contractor and builder, of Colorado Springs, Colo., and died in 1897; Hannah, the youngest child, died at Colorado Springs in 1904, aged 31.

John Jones Knight attended the schools of his native city, those of Racine, Wis., and took a course in Phillips Preparatory School at Madison, Wis. Subsequently he learned the carpenter trade. On the removal of the Knight family to Kansas, in 1885, he became one of the five to take up a homestead and engaged in work incident to changing the prairie into a productive farming enterprise. The love of fine cattle, inbred in him, accounts for his extensively engaging in the breeding of registered Hereford stock, of which he is one of the most prominent and successful in his section of the State. His land holdings total 1,320 acres and are devoted to alfalfa, wheat and corn raising. He maintains a herd of Herefords averaging 150 head, and has sold breeding

animals over a large section of the State. In the political affairs of his county he has for many years taken an active part. He is a Democrat and one of influence. He held various township offices previous to 1903, when he entered the office of register of deeds, to which he had been elected in 1902. He has served five successive terms, having been re-elected in 1904, 1906, 1908 and 1910. In 1912 he was elected county commissioner, in which capacity he is serving at the present time. He has the distinction of having served a longer time than any county official of Sherman county and his incumbency of the office of register of deeds was marked by fidelity and courtesy to his fellow citizens, while the administration of the business of the office was of the highest standard of excellence, which is evidenced by his numerous reëlections at the hands of a satisfied constituency. He has served as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Goodland since 1903 and has been a delegate to several State and congressional conventions of his party. He has attained to the Knights Templars degree in Masonry and is a member of Sparks Lodge, No. 170, Knights of Pythias, of Goodland.

Mr. Knight married, on August 16, 1886, Miss Rosa A. Collier, daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Brechner) Collier. Mr. Collier was a farmer and surveyor and the first actual settler of Sherman county. A large part of the original surveying was done by him and he also located fully half of the settlers. He became one of the county's most influential men and was an active worker in the Democratic party. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Knight, two of whom are living: Myrtle C., born January 31, 1888, is assistant register of deeds; she entered the office under her father in 1903 and remained with his successor; Nellie S., born December 8, 1892, graduated from Goodland High School with the class of 1911. Joseph F., born May 11, 1889, died December 11; 1906; Mamie I., born March 9, 1895, and Maggie M., born December 23, 1902, died within a day of each other in 1904, of scarlet fever.

The family residence in Goodland is one of the city's social centers. The family have long been known for their hospitality, and Mrs. Knight and her daughters are active in the work of the Methodist church, of which they are members. Mr. Knight is one of the progressive men of his section of the State, loyal and public spirited as a citizen, and enjoys to the full the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He has been successful in the things which he has undertaken and possesses initiative and executive ability of high order.

John Robert Connelly, editor and publisher, member of Congress from the Sixth Kansas district, was born at Mt. Sterling, Ill., February 27, 1870, a son of Arthur and Sarah J. (Manar) Connelly. His father was born near Greencastle, Ind., September 16, 1834, and his mother in Kentucky, March 4, 1844. Arthur Connelly farmed in Illinois from 1861 to 1883, when he went to Nebraska, remaining until 1887, and then came to

Kansas, taking a homestead in Thomas county, near Colby. He died there January 2, 1912, and his wife died November 2, 1899. He was a Democrat, a member of the Methodist church, and of the Butler, Mo., Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. They had five children, all living at present: Dora A., wife of Thomas J. Upchurch, a farmer, of Meriden, Kan.; William E., a veterinary surgeon, of Medical Lake, Wash.; Laura B., wife of John Carden, a farmer, of Meriden, Kan.; John R., our subject, and James A., an employe of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad at Gem, Kan.

John R. Connelly was educated in the public schools of Nebraska and graduated from the Salina Normal University at Salina in 1894. In the fall of that year he was elected superintendent of schools of Thomas county, and was reëlected in 1896. Upon retiring from this office January 1, 1899, he bought the Colby "Free Press," which paper he has published and edited ever since. He has a good, modern brick building, first class equipment, a paying business, a subscription list of 1,200. The paper is Democratic. In 1908 he was a candidate for Congress from the Sixth district, but was defeated by Mr. Reeder, the Republican candidate. Again, in 1912, he was a candidate and defeated I. D. Young. He has been a delegate to numerous State and congressional conventions of his party, is a member of Colby Lodge, No. 306, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Colby Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias, having gone through all the chairs of the latter, and is a member of the Christian church. While he was superintendent of public instruction Mr. Connelly secured the establishment of the Colby High School, which was the first one in the Sixth district. For the past twelve years he has been a member of the Colby board of education.

On June 17, 1896, Mr. Connelly married Miss Lilian Souders, daughter of Richard Souders, a farmer of Colby. She is a member of the Christian church, active and prominent in the social life of Thomas county. Mr. and Mrs. Connelly are the parents of six children: John Vernon, born April 18, 1897; Arthur Richard, born September 17, 1898; James Lloyd, born December 29, 1900; Inez Catherine, born January 25, 1904; Dorotha May, born February 23, 1907, and Annie Laurie, born April 15, 1912.

Herbert O. Caster, of Oberlin, Kan., a prominent attorney of northwest Kansas, formerly a schoolman and superintendent of public instruction of Decatur county, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, August 28, 1871, son of Dan and Jane Turner Caster, natives of Ohio, where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1878 they came to Kansas and took a homestead in Decatur county. In 1881 Dan Caster was elected chairman of the board of county commissioners and in 1891 and 1893 represented his county in the State legislature.

There was not a frame house in the county at the time the Caster family came here and their first home was part sod house and part dug-out. Here the subject of our sketch was raised and attended com-

mon schools in a sod school house with dirt floor, working with his parents on the farm during vacations. His parents were progressive and soon had a fine ranch. After leaving common schools he went to the Oberlin High School, graduating in 1891, after which he taught school in Decatur county for one year and then attended the Ottawa University, at Ottawa, Kan., where he took the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1898. While in college he was president of the State Oratorical Association, business manager of the college paper, and represented his college in several debates, in all of which Ottawa was the winner.

After leaving college Mr. Caster was appointed superintendent of the Oberlin city schools, which position he held for three years, and organized the first accredited high school course. In the fall of 1900 he was elected superintendent of public instruction in Decatur county, and reëlected in 1902, during which time he was reading law. In the fall of 1903 he drafted a petition to the legislature for a county high school, secured three-fourths of the signers to this petition and went down to Topeka to assist in getting the measure through, in which he was successful. He was on the high school board for eight years, six years of which he was treasurer. All of his brothers and sisters have been teachers in Decatur county, and Mr. Caster organized the first lecture course in the county, and also in 1907 organized the first chautauqua in Oberlin and managed it for five years. In 1904 he was Democratic candidate for Congress for the Sixth district, but was defeated by Congressman Reeder, the Republican nominee. The next year he was a member of the legislative committee of the State Teachers' Association. In June, 1906, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law with Judge Langmade, now judge in this district. In 1908 Mr. Caster was elected county attorney, serving one term, after which he has been devoting his entire time to the practice of law and he now has a large clientage over all the northwestern part of the State. Mr. Caster is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist church, for eleven years has been superintendent of the Sunday school, is a member of the board of the Baptist State Convention, secretary of the board of trustees and the teacher of a men's Bible class. Mr. Caster's father was in the county at the time of the Indian raid and has the tassel from an Indian bridle which he picked up the next morning while out bringing in the dead.

On August 23, 1900, Mr. Caster married Miss Maud Van Grundy, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Van Grundy, natives of Ohio who settled in Kansas in 1890. Mrs. Caster was born and raised in Missouri, where she attended the common schools and later was a student at Tarkio College, in Tarkio, Mo. After leaving college she taught common schools in Decatur county six years and in the Oberlin schools four years. Mr. and Mrs. Caster have three children, all attending school in Oberlin: Ethel, born October 10, 1901; Mary, born April 19, 1905, and Robert, born September 7, 1907.

S. M. Henley, a prominent farmer of Meriden, Kans., is one of the largest land owners in Jefferson county. He was born in Buchanan county, October 1, 1858, and is a son of F. W. and Harriet C. (Burns) Henley, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Indiana. The Henley family came to Kansas in 1865, and located about three miles north of Winchester, in Jefferson county. Here the father bought a farm and was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, October 27, 1877, at the age of sixty. The mother died August 26, 1913, aged eighty-six years. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living, as follows: Sarah J., married Robert Downey, Topeka, Kans.; Anne married James Oliver Davis, Winchester, Kans.; Harriet married Miles Pitcher, Starr, Ore.; F. W. Jr., miner and prospector; James T., was a mine operator and died in San Francisco in 1901; David B. Iron River, Mich.; S. M., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, married James Reynolds, Winchester, Kans.; O. D., Topeka, Kans., and Kate I., married T. J. Morgan, Topeka, Kans. S. M. Henley was a lad of seven years when the family located in Jefferson county, and here he was reared and educated, spending his boyhood days in assisting with the farm work. When he was twenty-two years old, he bought land near Meriden, and began farming on his own account. He soon drifted into the cattle business, and became one of the extensive feeders and shippers in this section of Kansas. He now feeds from five to seven carloads of cattle, for the market, annually. He is also an extensive wheat and alfalfa raiser, and owns about 800 acres of land, which is operated under his personal supervision. In 1908 he removed to the town of Meriden, but the fact that he changed his residence, in no way affected his method of farming. His automobile keeps him in close touch with the farm, and it might be well said of him, that he is making a success of farming, by telephone and with an automobile. Mr. Henley was married July 4, 1881 to Miss Elizabeth McMahon, of Winchester, Kans., and to this union has been born one child, Nona E., aged five years. Mr. Henley is interested in various other enterprises, in addition to his farming and stock business. He was a stockholder and director in the State Bank of Meriden for several years, and a charter member of the Farmers State Bank of Meriden, and was instrumental in the consolidation of these two banks, and is now a heavy stockholder and a director of the Meriden State Bank. He has taken an active interest in the welfare of his town and county, and has served as mayor of Meriden for two years. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a Mason.

Alexander Dunn, Jr., cashier of the State Bank, of Holton, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born February 20, 1850, and is a son of Alexander and Catherine (Scott) Dunn, also natives of Scotland. The father was an artist and designer, and in 1853 immigrated to America with his wife and children. He remained, however, but a short time

when he returned to his native land, and later located at Manchester, England, and here Alex. Jr., attended school until he was sixteen years old, when he came to America alone, and was followed by his father and the other children the following year, the mother having died in England. Upon arriving in this country young Dunn obtained a position with A. T. Stewart & Company, New York, which for a number of years was one of the leading mercantile institutions of the country, and is now the John Wannamaker, New York store. Mr. Dunn was advanced from one position to another until he had charge of a department of this great mercantile institution. In 1872, he resigned his position and came to Kansas, locating in Jackson county. He settled on a farm about seven miles from Holton where he engaged in farming and stock raising, and was thus engaged for ten years. In 1882 he removed to Holton, and in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Fairley, engaged in the general mercantile business under the firm name of Dunn, Fairley & Company. This business continued until December 23, 1887, when the block north of the Court House square was destroyed by fire, where their business was located. Mr. Dunn then engaged in the real estate and loan business, and on January 1, 1899, he and a few other Holton citizens organized the State Bank of Holton, which was first opened for business in his real estate office which was a small frame building on the north side of the square. Mr. Dunn became cashier of the bank at its organization, and has remained in that position to the present time. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Holton, becoming vice-president of that bank at its organization, and still holds that position. He is recognized as one of the capable bankers of northern Kansas and the institution with which he has been connected has prospered from the beginning. Mr. Dunn was married, May 1, 1873, to Miss Rose, daughter of Joseph W. and Elizabeth (Pope) Taylor, natives of Hendricks county, Indiana, where Mrs. Dunn was also born. The Taylor family came to Kansas in 1861, and settled in Jackson county where the father was a farmer and stock raiser for a number of years, and later engaged in the mercantile business at Holton where he died in 1911. His wife passed away February 15, 1914, at the age of eighty-two. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have been born six children, two of whom survive: Edward S., engaged in the insurance business at Holton, and Rose E. married Edward C. Starin, a lumberman at Guilford, Mo. Mr. Dunn takes a keen interest in the welfare of his home town, and has always encouraged local development. He has served a number of terms on the school board, and was president of that body one term. He has also served on the city council. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has been secretary of the board of trustees for twenty years.

Charles Stewart Ayres, of Danville, Kans., is a native of Indiana. He was born on a farm in Switzerland county, Indiana, December 21, 1849, and is a son of Horace M. and Eliza (Humphrey) Ayres. The father was born in Herkimer county, New York, December 30, 1815, and when a child, his parents removed to Indiana, in 1837. He spent his entire life in that State, and died in 1878. Charles Stewart Ayres is one of a family of seven children: Romeyne B., born March 8, 1840, was killed in battle during the Civil War, January 20, 1864; Helen M., born January 20, 1843, died in 1863; Adaline, born October 9, 1849, died February 5, 1850; Charles Stewart, the subject of this sketch; Henry B., born November 11, 1853, now a farmer in Alfalfa county, Oklahoma; James W., born December 26, 1855, died July 6, 1858; and Elizabeth B., born December 30, 1857, died February 20, 1900. Charles Stewart Ayres was educated in the public schools of Indiana, and remained in his native State until 1888, when he came to Kansas, locating in Harper county, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in Chisaskia township. He was married January 24, 1876, to Miss Ruth Tinker, a native of Switzerland county, Indiana, born January 8, 1849. She is a daughter of Henry and Caroline (Campbell) Tinker of Switzerland county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Ayres have been born two children: Harry Romeyne, born June 22, 1877, married Elizabeth Hollman, April 10, 1905, and they have one child, Ruth, born April 4, 1907; Lucy, the younger child of Mr. and Mrs. Ayres, was born April 21, 1879, married Frank Smith March 20, 1904. Mr. Ayres is a highly respected citizen, and the family is prominent in Harper county.

Rev. Charles H. Husband, a prominent Kansas clergyman, now pastor of the Congregational Church at Anthony, is a native of the Sunflower State. He was born on a farm in Saline county, June 4, 1870, and is a son of Elijah and Mary M. (Elwell) Husband. He comes of Revolutionary stock, tracing his ancestry back to Herman Husband, who lived in North Carolina prior to the Revolution, and who, in 1770, raised a regiment and waged battle with the British Governor Tryon, in which he was defeated. He escaped to Pennsylvania, where he became the first settler in Somerset county, and later becoming prominent in political affairs, being a member of the State legislature. The line of descent is through his son Isaac Toscape (born during the flight from North Carolina and named in commemoration of the event), who became a celebrated theologian of his day. Then through his son Herman, who was a noted minister of the Disciples' church for forty years. To Herman were born ten children, of whom the third, Elijah, born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1838, was the father of the subject of this sketch. When Elijah Husband was six years old his parents removed to Randolph county, Illinois, where his father followed farming and the ministry until his death in 1876. He was killed in an accident by being thrown from a

colt at the age of sixty-five. Elijah Husband was reared in Randolph county where he followed farming until 1866, when he came to Kansas, locating on government land in the Smoky Hill Hiver Valley, near where the town of New Cambria is now located. He was one of the very first settlers in that section of the State. His first home was a dug-out, and he entured all the hardships and privations incident to early life on the plains, and at that time hostile Indians were not infrequent in that part of the State. In 18878 he sold his homestead and bought land in Saline River Valley, where he was successfully engaged in farming and breeding thoroughbred horses until his death December 26, 1879. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a private in Company K, Illinois Marine Regiment, which bore the particular designation of "The Horse Marines." Politically he was a Republican but never aspired to hold public office. He was elected justice of the peace one time, but refused to qualify. He lived a consistent Christian life, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1862 to Emeline Conant, who died three years later, leaving one child, William Horace, and in 1869, Elijah Husband and Mary M. Elwell were united in marriage. She was a daughter of John Calvin and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Elwell, and was born February 18, 1848, in Washington county, Illinois, and was a teacher in Saline county, Kansas, a number of years before her marriage. To Elijah and Mary M. (Elwell) Husband were born three children: Charles H., the subject of this sketch; John Harmon, born November 2, 1873, in Saline county, married Nellie Deitrick and they have two children, Harold and Helen. John H. is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, Kansas infantry. He is now a farmer and dairyman in Chase county, Kansas. The youngest of the family, Emma Edith, was born March 24, 1877, in Saline county. She was educated in the Saline Normal School, and was engaged in teaching ten years prior to her marriage. She is now the wife of William W. Stegeman, of Marion county, Kansas, and they have three children, Ralph, Margaret and Ruth. Rev. Charles H. Husband was educated in the public schools, attending high school at Salina, and at the age of seventeen began work in a planing mill at Salina, remaining there for three years. In 1890 he went to Pittsburg, Kans., and was employed as a salesman in a department store four years. When fourteen years old, he had identified himself with the Presbyterian Church of Salina, and had been active in Christian Endeavor and Y. M. C. A. work, and in 1894 became General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Parsons, Kans. He held that position four years. In 1896 he was elected state treasurer of the Kansas State Christian Endeavor Union and for three years was president of the Fifth District of the Kansas Christian Endeavor Union. In 1898, he became city editor of the "Parsons Daily Globe" and held that position one year. During all these years he had been preparing himself for the ministry, and for five years was a licensed minister in the Congregational Church, and

on July 7, 1903 was regularly ordained a minister of the Congregational church at the council held at Dover, Kans, of which Dr. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka was Moderator. In 1904 he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Chapman, Kans., remaining there two and one-half years. He was next located at Linwood, Kans., for four years and two years at Highland, Kans. On April 1, 1913 he became pastor of the Congregational Church of Anthony, Kans. This is one of the oldest congregations in Harper county, and was the first church organized in Anthony and the first to build a church edifice in the town. This was in 1878. Rev. Charles H. Husband was married June 4, 1900, at Neodesha Kans., to Miss Blanche Hendricks Lindley, a native of Neodesha, born May 7, 1877. She is a daughter of Frank C. and Carrie Hill (Lane) Lindley, the former a native of Ohio born at Athens, April 20, 1834, and came to Kansas in 1872 and is now living retired at Neodesha. His wife was born in Montezuma, Ind., October 21, 1852. Mr. Husband seems to have inherited his talent for his ministerial work, as not only was the great-grandfather a noted theologian, and the grandfather an able minister for forty years, but an uncle, David Husband, has been very prominent in evangelistic work in the Disciples' Church for more than forty years, having served as State evangelist of several States, active in Kansas in 1877 and 1878, and at present is located at Eugene, Oregon. Mr. Husband became a Mason in 1907, and has been active in Masonic circles since that time.

Dr. John W. Graham, a pioneer physician, of Northern Kansas, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, near New Philadelphia, December 5, 1845. He is a son of Joshua E. and Sarah Hearn Graham, both natives of Ohio and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father was a farmer in Ohio, and in 1858, removed to Buchanan county, Iowa, locating near Independence, where the parents spent their lives. Dr. John W. Graham received his preliminary education in the district schools of Iowa and also a course in the Lenox Collegiate Institute. The Civil war came on about this time, and he enlisted in Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and saw service in Tennessee and Mississippi, participating in operations against Hood and Johnson. He was discharged in the fall of 1864, when he returned to Iowa, and read medicine under the direction of Dr. Markham at Winthrop, Iowa. In the fall of 1867, he came to Kansas and located at Wetmore, then a new station on the Central Branch Railroad. The following year, he opened the first drug store in Wetmore, and began the practice of his profession. He had an extensive practice, and long rides over the unbroken plains of from twenty to forty miles to minister to the sick and dying, was a common incident in those pioneer days. He experienced all the hardships and inconveniences of the pioneer doctor. In 1881 he entered the Northwestern College at St. Joe, Mo. where he was graduated in the class of 1882, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. About this time,

he sold his drug store, and has since continued the practice of medicine in Wetmore. He has been uniformly successful in his practice and is regarded as one of the capable and conscientious physicians of Nemaha county, and in many instances is the family physician, "even unto the third generation." He is a staunch Democrat, and has always been active in the councils of his party, and has been a delegate to numerous county and State conventions, and on several occasions has served on the congressional and senatorial committees. He was the first Mayor of Wetmore, and has served a great many terms in that office, and is the present incumbent. He has always been progressive and favored municipal improvements, and it was largely due to his efforts that Wetmore has its present municipal lighting plant, which has proven a success. In the early days he served eighteen years as justice of the peace, and during that time some important cases were tried in his court, by such celebrated lawyers as Hon. B. P. Waggener and Senator John J. Ingalls. Dr. Graham was united in marriage in October, 1870, to Miss Alma M. Rising of New York State, a daughter of N. H. and Mary E. Rising, also natives of New York. They were pioneers of Kansas, coming to this State in 1856, and located on the Kickapoo Reserve, where the father conducted a stage station. He also had a stage station, store and trading post at Granada, Kans., and a stage station at Log Chain. To Dr. and Mrs. Graham have been born five children: Guy St. Clair Graham, graduated from the Wetmore High School, and was later a student of pharmacy and medicine in Kansas University, and graduated from the Central Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo. with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and is now engaged in practice with his father at Wetmore; Hallie Graham, a graduate of the Wetmore High School and now the wife of Dr. C. M. Lukens, Muscotah, Kans.; Dr. Percy B. Graham, a graduate of Wetmore High School, and the Western Dental College, Kansas City, Mo., now engaged in the practice of dentistry at Republic, Kans.; Myrtle A., a graduate of Wetmore High School, married Percy B. Worthy, Republic, Kans.; and Edward N. Graham, a graduate of the Wetmore High School, now engaged in the wholesale grocery business, Los Angeles, Calif. Dr. Graham is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Grand Army of the Republic, Modern Woodmen of America, and the County, State and American Medical Association, and his wife and daughters are members of the Baptist church.

Dr. Augustus P. Lapham, a prominent dental surgeon of Wetmore, Kans., is a native of Canada. He was born April 10, 1860, near Port Sarnia Province of Ontario, and is a son of Augustus and Mary Ann (Flint) Lapham, both natives of England, whose parents emigrated to Canada when they were children. The father followed farming and stock raising throughout his life in Canada, where he died in 1870. Dr. Lapham is one of a family of eight children. He received a good common school education, and after leaving school continued to study by himself,

and in that way has acquired an exceptionally good education. When a boy of ten he went to work in a woolen mill, and in this way assisted his parents, as they were poor and had a large family. He continued to work in the woolen industry for thirteen years, and during this time was promoted from one position to another until he had worked himself up to a responsible place. In 1883 he came to Kansas and located at Frankfort, where his brother-in-law, Mr. Mason, was engaged in the furniture business. He entered the employ of Mr. Mason, working in his furniture store about three years, and studied dentistry under the preceptorship of Dr. C. W. Brandenberg of Frankfort, and in 1895, passed the State Board of Examiners and was licensed to practice, and after being associated with Dr. Brandenberg about a year, he went to Wetmore in 1896 where he has since built up an extensive practice. Dr. Lapham has been exceptionally successful in his professional career, and is recognized as one of the leading dentists of northern Kansas. He was united in marriage December 31, 1884 to Miss Thursa E. Brown, a native of Ohio who came to Kansas with her parents when a child. She is a daughter of John Brown of Frankfort. To Dr. and Mrs. Lapham have been born three children: Edith, a graduate of the Wetmore High School and Kansas University, is now the wife of Leonard Tetz, and resides in Graham, Mo.; Marsena M., a graduate of the Wetmore High School, class of 1912, and is now a student at the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kans., and Augustus P. Jr., now a student in the Wetmore schools.

Since locating at Wetmore Dr. Lapham has taken a prominent part in local affairs, and has served one term as mayor of Wetmore, and has also been a member of the schol board. His fraternal associations are with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Lapham and daughters are members of the Eastern Star.

Guy L. Hursh, a prominent attorney of Jackson county, is a native of the Keystone State. He was born at Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1877, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Katherine (Wilson) Hursh, natives of Pennsylvania where the father was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1881 the family came to Kansas, locating at Lancaster, Atchison county, where the father engaged in farming and stockraising. Guy L. Hursh attended the public schools at Lancaster and later the Atchison County High School, Effingham, where he completed the course. He then entered Midland College, where he was graduated in the class of 1897, with the Degree of Bachelor of Science. While a student at Midland College, he determined upon the law as his life's work, and during his last two years at college, he also read law in the office of Solomon & Bland at Atchison. He also assisted his father on the farm, during vacation, and did private tutor-

ing during the school year, and in this way assisted in defraying his college expense. In 1898 he entered the law department of Campbell University, with advanced standing, and graduated in the class of 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and went to Blackwell, Oklahoma, where he was successfully engaged in the practice until January 1901, when he came to Holton, and engaged in the practice with Mr. Keller, and later Mr. Walton was admitted to the firm, the firm name being Keller, Hursh & Walton. In the fall of 1901, Mr. Hursh became a member of the law faculty of Campbell University, and during the years of 1903-1904 was Dean of the law department. This, however, did not interfere with his practice. From 1903 until 1911, Mr. Hursh was engaged in the practice alone, and during the latter year, formed a partnership with E. R. Sloan, and the firm name is now Hursh & Sloan. Mr. Hursh is a Republican, and has taken an active part in the political affairs of his town and county, and has frequently represented his party in county and State conventions. In 1903, he was appointed city attorney of Holton, serving two terms and in 1910, was elected county attorney of Jackson county, and re-elected in 1912. In his practice he has taken part in some of the most important litigation in northern Kansas, and is considered one of the able lawyers of the state. He is now president of The Campbell University Company. Mr. Hursh was married October 11, 1899 to Miss Edna Poling, a native of Ohio. She is a daughter of J. D. and Mary A. (Seiver) Poling, natives of West Virginia, who removed from that State to Ohio and later came to Kansas, locating in Jackson county where Mrs. Hursh was reared and educated. She is a graduate of the Holton High School and also Campbell University. To Mr. and Mrs. Hursh have been born two children, Doris Poling and Galen Noll, both students in the Holton schools. Mr. Hursh is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Hursh holds membership in the Eastern Star and is Worthy Matron of the Holton Lodge.

Frederick P. Achten, cashier of the First National Bank of Wetmore, Kans., is a native of the Sunflower State. He was born in Nemaha county, November 2, 1862, and is a son of John and Annie (Bross) Achten, natives of Baden, Germany. The father came to this country while a young man and located at Paris, Ill., at a very early date in the history of that section. He came to Kansas in 1858 with his young wife and settled in Nemaha county, where he bought land and engaged successfully in farming and stockraising. His first home on the plains was built of hewed logs, where the family lived until 1866, when he purchased another place in Granada township, which is still known as the "Achten homestead." To John and Annie Achten were born eight children, as follows: Frank M., deceased; Frederick P.,

the subject of this review; Elizabeth C., married Thomas W. O'Donnell, Wetmore, Kans.; George, deceased; Mary A., married Charles M. Crandall, Seneca, Kans.; Irene, married Augustus Kotzinger, Bancroft, Kans.; Dolly, deceased; and one child who died in infancy. Frederick P. Achten was reared on his father's farm, and received his early educational discipline in the district schools, remaining at home until he was about twenty years old. At this time his father bought a general store at Granada, Kans. and later Frederick took the management of this business which he and his brother George bought three years later from their father and successfully conducted for ten years. Then for ten years more he and Mrs. Achten conducted the store. During this time he bought considerable land on which he raised and fed cattle quite extensively in connection with his mercantile business. They built up a large mercantile trade, in that section, and also bought cattle and grain on a large scale. During a single season he and his brother bought over 75,000 bushels of corn. In 1906, he sold the store devoting his time to farming for about a year, moving to Wetmore in 1908. At that time he with T. E. Henderson and others organized, and established the First National Bank of Wetmore. This is one of the substantial banking institutions of Nemaha county, and was organized with a capital stock of $25,000, and began business March 4, 1908. The first statement issued by the bank May 14, 1908 showed deposits amounting to $42,500, and the last statement issued, January 13, 1914, showed that the deposits had increased to the amount of $146,000. The bank has a surplus of $10,000, with an earned surplus, and undivided profits of $2,791.00, according to the last statement. The above figures show that this institution has had an unusual healthy and substantial growth since its organization. Mr. Achten became cashier and Mrs. Achten, a woman of rare business ability, assistant cashier, at the organization of the bank and they have since conducted the business of the bank and directed its policies. He is recognized as one of the capable financiers of northern Kansas, and possesses the natural attributes of a successful banker,—honesty, good judgment and decision. He is still extensively interested in farming and stock raising, and is one of the large feeders of the county. He usually has on hand about 400 head of cattle and a great many hogs. During the time he resided in Granada, he took a commendable interest in public affairs and served as township treasurer and treasurer of the school board a number of years. He was also post master of Granada until the office was abandoned. Mr. Achten was united in marriage, January 3, 1888, to Miss Lillian A. Donaldson, a native of Powasheek county, Iowa. Mrs. Achten came to Kansas with her parents, when a girl. She is a daughter of James R. and Rosetta J. (Cushman) Donaldson, the former a native of the Empire State and the latter of Illinois. The mother is of English descent, of Puritan stock. James R. Donaldson

practiced law in Iowa for a number of years, and in 1878 came to Kansas and now resides at Goff where he is a justice of the peace, and does some legal business, in connection with his office. To Mr. and Mrs. Achten have been born five children: Olive A., deceased; Sylvia E., a graduate of the Seneca High School and later a student at the Kansas State Agricultural College and Baker University, is now the wife of Edgar W. Campbell, an attorney at Wetmore; Frederick J. a graduate of the Wetmore High School who attended the Kansas State Agricultural College; Ethel I., a student in Wetmore High School and Harold M. also a student in the Wetmore schools. Mr. Achten and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mrs. Achten is a member of the Eastern Star.

Timothy Heimann, a prominent farmer and stock man of Nemaha county, Kansas, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Clinton county, December 19, 1847, and is a son of B. H. and Catherine (Menke) Heimann, natives of Hanover, Germany. The parents immigrated to America in 1837, and, at this early date, located in Illinois taking up government land in Clinton county. This original homestead has never passed out of the family. Both parents died from cholera, in 1854, when that disease swept over the State of Illinois. Timothy Heimann was one of a family of six children, and is the fifth in order of birth, only two of whom are now living. After receiving a meagre education, such as the pioneer schools of that day afforded, he and his brother, H. H. Heimann, engaged in the general mercantile business under the firm name of H. H. Heimann & Bro. They conducted this business, and were successful, for five years, when Timothy sold his interest which gave him a working capital, and in 1873, came to Kansas, locating in Richmond township, Nemaha county, where he bought a farm of 80 acres. He met with the varied failures and successes of the average pioneer Kansas farmer. He lost his first crop by drouth, and the grasshoppers claimed the next, but finally success came permanently and he added to his original place, until he now has one of the fine farms of Nemaha county, containing 2,040 acres. He has been very successful in the stock business, and his high grade short horn cattle, are known throughout Northern Kansas, for their excellence. He has also bred some fine Percheron horses, and has raised Poland China hogs extensively. For a number of years, Mr. Heimann has been a successful feeder of cattle, for the market, marketing on an average of 100 head annually, for thirty-two years. During the last few years, on account of the high price of land, he has not invested his money in farms, but has loaned it instead, as he figures that an interest-paying investment gives larger returns than a farm investment. While Mr. Heimann has been a successful farmer in every particular, he has found time to devote to other enterprises and public affairs. He was one of the

organizers of the Seneca and St. Benedict Fire Insurance Company, and for the last twenty-one years has served as treasurer of that company. He has been a member of the school board of District No. 33, for a great many years, and has always been willing to assist with his time and money, any commendable public enterprise. He was married May 5, 1872, to Miss Ellen Otke, a native of Clinton county, Illinois, and a daughter of Henry and Bernadina (Weberg) Otke, natives of Hanover, Germany. They were pioneer settlers of Clinton county, Illinois, coming there in 1835. To Mr. and Mrs. Heimann have been born nine children: Henry, a farmer in Richmond township, Nemaha county, married Anna Haferkamp and they have six children, Bernadina, Barney, Ellen, Nora, Frank and Annie; Katie, married Joseph Dick of Axtell, Kans. and they have one child, Adalaid; George, farmer in Marion township, Nemaha county, married Catherine Bergman, who died March 10, 1909, leaving two children, Helen and Lawrence, and on October 11, 1911, Mr. Heimann married Agnes Duldmeier and they have one child, Alma; Eleanora, married Henry Berens, Summerfield, Kans., and they have two children, Beatrice and Norbert; John B., deceased, married Josephine Bergman, to whom was born two children, Edward and Leo; Joseph, farmer, Marion township, Nemaha county, married Frances Bergman, and they have one child, Amanda; Timothy Jr., at home; Mary Agnes died in infancy, and Anna Martha. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

John S. Hixon, county treasurer of Jackson county, is a Kansas pioneer. He is a native of Ohio, born April 20, 1850 and a son of Jacob and Casandra (Stonebraker) Hixon, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father was a farmer in Ohio until 1857, when he removed to Putman county, Indiana, remaining in that State until 1864, when he came to Kansas. He arrived in Jackson county, September 6th of that year, and located on a farm in Franklin township. John S. Hixon received his education in the public schools, and about the time he reached his majority, engaged in general farming and stock raising in Franklin township, where he remained about thirty years, when he removed to Liberty township, where he followed farming and stock raising until 1903. After an extended trip through the west that year, he returned to Jackson county, locating at Holton, where he engaged in the creamery, poultry and egg business. Mr. Hixon has been a life long Republican, and since coming to Kansas has taken a commendable interest in local politics. While a resident of Franklin township he served three terms as township trustee, and served two terms in that capacity while a resident of Liberty township, and has been a member of the Holton school board. In 1912, he received the Republican nomination for county treasurer and was elected, and is now very acceptably filling that responsible office. He is one of the popular county officers of Jackson county. He was united in marriage

April 16, 1871 to Miss Alice, daughter of A. J. and Harriet (Mann) Clarke. Mrs. Hixon is a native of Indiana, having been born in Putnam county, where she was reared and educated. Her parents are natives of Indiana, and among the early pioneers of Kansas. They removed from Putnam to Jackson county in 1870, and located in Grant township, where the father followed farming, principally, although he was a carpenter and worked at his trade some. To Mr. and Mrs. Hixon have been born four children: Charles, a practising dentist at Atchison, Kans.; Lorena married John C. Neeley and now resides at Weiser, Idaho, where her husband is a retired stockman and banker; Ernest H., a mail clerk, Kansas City, Mo. and Edgar died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hixon are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and his wife holds membership in the Eastern Star. Mr. Hixon has ever been loyal to the interests of Jackson county, and is ever ready, and willing to support any measure for the betterment of the county and State, which has been his home for half a century.

James A. Ayers, secretary of the Rafter Farm Mortgage Company, is a well known business man of Jackson county. He is a native of Indiana, born in LaPorte county, January 8, 1866, and is a son of John and Tresa (O'Brien) Ayers, natives of England. In 1870 the Ayers family left the State of Indiana, and came to Kansas, settling on a farm about a mile from Holton, and here the father engaged in farming and stockraising, and met with success. James A. Ayres received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Jackson county, and later entered Campbell University at Holton, graduating in the class of 1886. He then taught school in various schools in Jackson county, during the winter, while in the summer time he was engaged in farming. He had taken an active interest in politics from boyhood, having been identified with the Republican party, and in 1904 was elected register of deeds of Jackson county, and in 1906 was reelected to that office, serving two terms. While he held that office, he had also continued his farming operations, by proxy, and after the expiration of his term in office, devoted himself to farming one year. October 1, 1909 he became connected with the Rafter Farm Mortgage Company, and in June 1912 was elected secretary of the company and now holds that responsible position. Mr. Ayers was united in marriage, May 23, 1888 with Miss Jennie Walker. She is a native Kansan, born in Doniphan county, and a daughter of Joseph and Harriet L. (Smith) Walker, natives of New York State. They were very early settlers in Doniphan county, coming to this State in 1860, and locating at Troy, where they lived until 1880, when they removed to Jackson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ayers have been born four children: Edna, a graduate of Campbell University, now a Jackson county teacher; Hattie, a graduate of the Holton High School; Wesley and Aletha. Mr. and Mrs. Ayers are

members of the United Brethren church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Modern Woodmen of America.

Emmett Ernest Rafter, was born near West Winfield, Herkimer county, New York, May 12, 1848, died in Holton, Kans., February 19, 1912. He was the sixth of eleven children: Mary A., wife of N. S. Dye, who died near Whiting, Kans., March 15, 1910; John, who died near West Winfield, N. Y., in 1850; James V., an attorney died in Mohawk, N. Y., April 24, 1907; Winnie, wife of Scott S. Gibson, Whiting, Kans.; Michael D. a teacher, died near Whiting, January 8, 1880; Emmett E., the subject of this review; Alice E., a former Jackson county teacher, died November 1, 1875; Mathew died in infancy; Ettie J., also a Jackson county teacher, died in Washington, D. C., June 5, 1888; John A., North Tonawanda, N. Y., and Giles S. principal examiner in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. John Rafter and Winnie Connelly were natives of county Sligo, Ireland, where they were married in 1878. John Rafter died near Whiting, Kans., June 17, 1887, and his wife died there February 25, 1904. Their ancestors had, for generations been employed on the Robert Jones estate. After the birth of their first child, realizing that is was not possible, in view of the economic conditions existing in Ireland, to realize the then almost inconceivable condition of owning their own home in that country, they joined the many emigrants to the Elysian of America, where an honest endeavor was rewarded by results almost beyond their dreams of hope. They landed in Quebec in 1840, and went to Schenectady, N. Y. where the father obtained employment on the construction of the Erie Canal until the next year, when they removed to Herkimer county where they remained until they followed their children, all of whom except James B., had gone, to the then far West, Kansas, in 1878. During their life in New York State, it was always the ambition of the parents that their children should receive an education, which was obtained by an earnest combined effort of all. All of the children attended the country schools, and afterward attended the academy at West Winfield, with the exception of the eldest daughter Nannie, who married at the age of seventeen. Upon the completion of the course at the academy at West Winfield, the others followed the vocation of teaching, seven of whom at different times were so employed in Jackson county, Kansas. Emmett Ernest Rafter was graduated from the West Winfield Academy in 1868. In 1869 he determined that better opportunities for success were to be had in the west. Following this determination he bought a ticket to Atchison, Kans., which was then considered the remote west. Arriving there in the fall of that year, he had enough money left from his savings to buy a ticket to Waterville, Kans., the then western terminus of the Central Branch Railway. Upon arriving at Muscotah, to him then an unheard of place, but liking its general

appearance, he got off the train. Hearing of a new inland town by the name of Holton, without a railroad, but which was pictured to him by the denizens of Muscotah as a likely place, he took his pack and started for the town, which was to be his future home. Crossing over the unmarked prairie to the southwest, he met John A. Marshall, a farmer, and member of a school district who asked him if he could teach school. A bargain was made and on the following Monday morning, he started to teach, what was then known as the Burns school. During the winter he made arrangements to buy a farm with what money he had saved from teaching the school. Before the spring he had sold this farm, and with the advanced price had sufficient means to make a still larger payment on a farm which he bought in Straight Creek township, and where he lived until he removed to Holton. He farmed and "batched" that summer, taught school the next winter, in the Taylor district, northwest of his farm, where he became acquainted with Mary Alice Taylor, to whom he was afterward married, the daughter of the late Joseph W. Taylor and Elizabeth Taylor, of Goff, Kans., who had moved to this county from Indiana in 1862. November 30, 1871 he was married to Miss Taylor. They commenced housekeeping in the spring of 1872 on the home place. In the winter of '72-3 he taught the Carbon district school; of 1873-4 the Elliott district in Liberty township; of 1874-5 the same school in which he was first employed; in 1875-6 the Whiting school. The next spring, February 21, 1876, he rented the home farm and moved to Holton, and worked in the hardware store of Babbett & Company. In the year of 1876-7 he taught the Bateman district, north of Holton. In the spring of 1879, having been studying law for the last three years, he went into the law office of Case Broderick, which was the beginning of an association which continued until the day of his death. In the fall of 1879 he was the Democratic candidate for probate judge of Jackson county, but was unsuccessful, by reason of the fact, as he afterwards said, that the majority of the voters in Jackson county came from Carroll county, Ohio, the home of his friend and opponent, I. T. Price. The following fall, 1879, he was admitted to the bar of Jackson county, being associated with Case Broderick. In the fall of 1877, he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held until 1879, at which time he was elected police judge of Holton, and held this office until 1882, when he was elected county attorney of Jackson county. He afterwards served as councilman of Holton until 1891, when he was elected mayor. In 1878 he started negotiating farm loans for farmers in Jackson county. He was by nature a practical business man, rather than devoted to the technicalities of law. His broad ideas of justice and straight forward method of, as he termed it, "striking straight from the shoulder," did not in the practice of law, give him his opportunity of making the progress he desired. As a judge he would always brush aside the small

technical reasonings, and would often say, "Let's get to the meat of this case." While the partnership of Broderick & Rafter continued, uninterruptedly, until 1884, the farm loan business increased so rapidly that it became necessary for Mr. Rafter to give it his entire attention, and Mr. Broderick attended to the law business of the firm. In 1884, a partnership was formed with Robert G. Robinson, under the firm name of Rafter & Robinson, Case Broderick having at the time been appointed as federal judge of the territory of Idaho, by President Arthur to which place he removed with his family. Upon the return of Mr. Broderick to Kansas, in the fall of 1888, the firm became Broderick, Rafter & Robinson. In 1888 Mr. Rafter, in connection with John Q. Myers, Case Broderick, Robert G. Robinson and Alex Dunn, Jr., organized the State Bank of Holton of which institution he was vice-president, until 1896, when he transferred his interest, in the bank to Case Broderick. Mr. Broderick was elected to congress in 1890. His time now belonged to the public, and he withdrew from the firm of Broderick, Rafter & Robinson. Rafter & Robinson continued the business for a time when they dissolved. Mr. Rafter devoting his attention to the farm loans until 1902, when he took his son DeVere Rafter, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume, into the partnership, under the name of E. E. Rafter & Co., which partnership continued until 1908, when the business of the company was incorporated, under the name of the Rafter Farm Mortgage Company, with E. E. Rafter as President, which position he held at the time of his death. Case Broderick was elected vice-president of the company and DeVere Rafter was secretary and treasurer. During the last few years of his life he did not engage actively in the business, but devoted his time, more to looking after his personal affairs. During the last two years of his life, he was not in the best of health, and the only vacation he had taken from his business in twenty-five years, was spent at Hot Springs, Ark., in company with his wife, Mr. Broderick and his daughters, Jennie and Frances. The relationship existing between Mr. Broderick and Mr. Rafter was more that of brothers, than simply business associates. They had both passed through the same experiences, in their early manhood, in a struggle for success, and both, equally, succeeded. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rafter: James Taylor Rafter, born on the farm in Straight Creek township, October 20, 1870, married Miss Emma Wolverton, December 30, 1896, to whom were born the following children: Mary Elizabeth, born January 1, 1898; Frances Evalyn, born April 16, 1899; Cora Wolverton, born June 29, 1900; Rachael Louise, born July 28, 1901 and Ernest Edson, born March 14, 1910. Evalyn Etta Rafter was born on the farm in Straight Creek township, August 2, 1874, married John C. Weedon, of Washington, D. C., April 12, 1898, to whom were born the following children: DeVere Rafter, born January 31, 1899; Frances Broderick, born June

19, 1900; John Catsby, born June 30, 1904; Ruth Evalyn, born November 8, 1907; James Edwin, born August 2, 1911. DeVere Rafter, a personal sketch of whom follows this article. Ruth Elizabeth Rafter, was born April 15, 1885, in Holton, Kans.; married Robert Judson Hurd, March 20, 1906 and they have one child, Ruth Elizabeth, born October 1, 1907. Mary Alice Rafter, the widow of Emmett E. Rafter and the above children and grandchildren survive him. Mr. Rafter lived a life of uprightness. His integrity was unquestioned. He was painstaking and accurate, daily, he transacted business of such a character that a mistake might have been construed as an intention to take an advantage, yet in all of his years of business he was proud of the fact, that he had never made an error in his work. His funeral was attended by friends and business associates of years. He led a life of usefulness to the community and assistance to his fellow man. He required, however, that all business be done in a businesslike way. A careless or neglectful man, either in a business transaction, or in an appointment, was to him an almost unpardonable offense. His memory of transactions, faces and what he read, were to him a characteristic pride. Fond of friends, he, however, chose a few, with whom he was especially intimate, and these to him were the beauties and benefits of life.

DeVere Rafter, president of the Rafter Farm Mortgage Company, Holton, Kans., is a son of the late Emmett E. Rafter, a personal sketch of whom precedes this article and whose life history is practically the story of the establishment, growth and development of the Rafter Farm Mortgage Company, which is one of the most important institutions of its kind in the State. The Rafter Farm Mortgage Company is an incorporated company, under the laws of Kansas. It makes its report to the Kansas authorities, and Kansas has the best investment laws of any State in the Union. The capital stock is $50,000, which fully paid, and this is constantly kept invested in Kansas mortgages. When a sale is made of one of their mortgages, the proceeds are immediately invested in other Kansas mortgages, to keep the supply on hand, to furnish their customers. All of the men connected with the company are practical business men who have been for years connected with this class of business. The business of this company was commenced in 1870 by Emmett E. Rafter and Case Broderick, under the name of Broderick & Rafter, under which name it continued until 1884, when Mr. Broderick retired from the firm, having been elected to congress. After his service in Congress he returned to Holton and again engaged in the business. The business was incorporated in 1908, with Emmett E. Rafter as president, which office he held until his death, February 19, 1912, when DeVere Rafter was elected president of the company. The management of this company has always been conducted along conservative lines, and a record of thirty-four years, shows that the company has never lost a cent, either principal or interest on a single

loan negotiated. DeVere Rafter is a native son of Kansas, born at Holton, March 11, 1877. He attended the public schools of Holton, graduating from high school, in the class of 1894. He then entered Campbell University and graduated with the class of 1896, after which he entered Kansas University, where he was graduated in the class of 1898, with the Degree of Bachelor of Law. The Spanish American war was in progress when he finished his course in the university, and he enlisted in the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, and served with that organization in the Philippines, in the capacity of hospital steward. After receiving his discharge from the army, he made a tour of the world, visiting important points in Europe and Asia, he returned to Holton in 1901, and engaged in the practice of law, as the junior member of the firm of Broderick & Rafter, and in 1906 this firm was dissolved, and he became interested with his father, Emmett E. Rafter, in the farm mortgage business. In 1908, when the Rafter Farm Mortgage Company was incorporated, he became secretary and treasurer of the company, and served in this capacity until the death of his father in 1912, when he became the president of the company. Mr. Rafter is also interested in other commercial enterprises, being a director of the American Independent Telephone Company, and the Kansas State Bank. In 1911, he was appointed State inspector of farm loans, for the insurance department of the State of Kansas, and is now serving in that capacity. He has also kept up his interest in military affairs, and in 1910, when Company B, Second Regiment, Kansas National Guard was organized at Holton, Mr. Rafter was elected Captain, and in 1911 was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, on Governor Stubbs' staff, serving in that capacity throughout the administration. Mr. Rafter was united in marriage March 20, 1907, to Miss Amy Overmyer, a native of North Vernon, Ind. She was educated in the public schools of Topeka, Kans. and Bethany College. Mrs. Rafter is a daughter of David and Alice (Hicks) Overmyer, of Topeka, Kans. To Mr. and Mrs. Rafter have been born two children, David Obermyer, born January 2, 1908 and Alice, born May 24, 1909. Mr. Rafter is a member of the Masonic lodge.

Cecil C. Tolle, M. D., a leading physician of Nemaha county, was born in Manchester, Ohio, May 25, 1885, a son of M. E. Emanuel and Elizabeth (Ashenhurst) Tolle, natives of Ohio. The mother died in 1903, and the father now resides at Decatur, Ill. Dr. Tolle worked hard to acquire his education, and deserves great credit for the progress which he has made by his own unaided efforts. After completing high school, in his native town, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in a drug store, receiving at first but two dollars per week. He worked there about a year, and was also employed in a grocery store in Cincinnati for a time, when he returned to Manchester, but in a short time returned to Cincinnati where he again worked in a grocery

store about two years. He then went to Bouds Ferry, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery business for himself, and also served as post master of the town. After about one year he sold his business, and went to Cincinnati again, where he remained until 1903, when he went to Kansas City, Mo. When he reached that city, his entire capital consisted of $9.00, but he had determined to study medicine regardless of financial prospects. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, secured a newspaper route, and carried papers to pay his way through college. He also waited on table, and at odd times assisted a photographer, whose studio was near the college. During vacations, he clerked in a drug store, and from these various sources of income, was able to defray his expenses while going through college. After attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kansas City, two years, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Kansas, in 1905, and was graduated in the class of 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then located at Neal, Kans., where he practiced his profession three years, and met with good success. He then returned to Kansas City, and took a post-graduate course, and next located at Powhattan, Kans., and after six months, not being altogether satisfied with his location, he came to Goff, in July, 1911, where he has since built up an extensive practice in Goff and surrounding country. Dr. Tolle is a close student of the progress and principles of the science of medicine, and is regarded as one of the able younger members of the medical fraternity. He was married July 25, 1905, to Miss Tillie Carver, a native of Altoona, Kans., and a graduate of the Kansas City High School. She is a daughter of Frank and Emma (Carroll) Carver. The father is superintendent of the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company of Kansas City. To Dr. and Mrs. Tolle have been born, two children, Frank E. and Gaynelle. Dr. Tolle is a member of the County, State, Northwestern and American Medical Association, and is a member of the Committee of Censors of the Nemaha county association. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mrs. Tolle is a member of the Baptist Church and belongs to the Eastern Star.

Edwin Carter Wilcox, a prominent lawyer of Anthony, Kans., was born at Outville, Ohio, May 20, 1870. He is a son of George Carter and Lucetta (Hilbrant) Wilcox. The father was born in Ohio, February 19, 1841, a son of Josiah Carter and Mary (Beecher) Wilcox, the former a native of New York, born in 1826, came to Ohio with his parents when an infant. He spent his life in Ohio, and died at Outville, Ohio, in 1911. His wife, Mary Beecher, was a daughter of Lyman Beecher, a close relative of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mary Beecher was born May 20, 1830, at Outville, Ohio, and now resides at that place. She, like many other members of the Beecher family, is a well known literary

E. C. Wilcox.

woman, and known in the world of letters as a short story writer, chiefly dealing with religious topics. Josiah Carter and Mary (Beecher) Wilcox were the parents of seven children as follows: George Carter, the father of the subject of this sketch; Edwin, deceased; Emily; Roswell; Susie, deceased; Charles, and Zina. George Carter Wilcox was educated at Granville Academy, Granville, Ohio, and has made farming and the hotel business the principal occupations of his life. He removed to Cedar county, Missouri, in 1887, and is now living retired at Bromough, Mo. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in Company F, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio infantry, for four years and took part in many important engagements, including Missionary Ridge, Nashville and Franklin. He was seriously wounded on three occasions and when discharged was sergeant of his company. He was married February 1, 1866, to Miss Lucetta Hilbrant, a native of Newark, Ohio, born May 5, 1848. She was a daughter of Aaron and Ella Hilbrant, natives of Virginia, who settled in Ohio at an early date. To George Carter and Lucetta Hilbrant Wilcox were born five children, as follows: Mary Belle, born January 21, 1867, married William R. Stomp, August 20, 1887, and they have three children, Hazle, Pauline and Willis; Minnie Emily, born August 13,1868, married Fred F. Brown, August 20, 1887, and they have one child, Clara; Edwin Carter, the subject of this sketch; Gertrude Quinetta, born January 21, 1876, married George T. Davis in 1897, and they have three children: Vesta, Vincent and Marvin. Florence Fawn, the youngest of the family was born December 20, 1887. She married Clyde Strickland in 1906, and they have one child, Clydine. Edwin Carter Wilcox, whose name introduces this article, has been a hard student all his life and is practically a self-educated man. He remained on his father's farm in Madison county, Ohio, until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to work in a machine shop to learn the machinist's trade. He remained there eighteen months, and during that time he was also reading law, and in 1888 came to Anthony, Kans., pursuing the study of law and on January 20, 1890, was admitted to the bar of Kansas. He was admitted to practice in both the State and Federal courts, and has been successful in his chosen professional field from the start. He is a Republican and since coming to Kansas, has taken an active interest in politics. For four years he was a member of the city council of Anthony, and in 1892, acted as assistant attorney general in the prosecution of liquor cases in Harper county. In 1910 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Harper county, serving two years, and while in that office stood for an honest and impartial enforcement of law, and Harper county never had a more conscientious prosecuting attorney. In 1913 he organized the Wilcox Adjustment and Title Company of which he is president. This company does a general farm loan, abstract and collection business. Mr. Wilcox has one of the best law libraries in Harper county. He was married September 17, 1896, at Franklin, Tenn., to Miss Anna Josephine Couch,

a native of that State, born August 14, 1872. She is a daughter of Joseph E. and Josie (Anderson) Couch, both natives of Tennessee. The father was a Confederate army veteran. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have been born two children, Edwin Harold, born June 23, 1898 and Joseph Howard, born August 1, 1900. Mr. Wilcox is a Thirty-second Degree Mason and Mrs. Wilcox is a member of the Eastern Star, and is prominent in the local lodge having passed all the chairs. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of which Mr. Wilcox is a steward and trustee. The Wilcox residence is one of the finest in Harper county, and is known for its hospitality.

John Q. Myers, president of the State Bank of Holton, has been the executive head of this bank since its organization. The State Bank of Holton was organized in 1889, and on June 1st of that year opened its doors to the business public. The bank was organized with a capital stock of $50,000. The original organizers were R. G. Robinson, Case Broderick, William Friend, Henry F. Myers, John Stows, W. R. Fisher, G. D. Abel, Alexander Dunn and John Q. Myers. At the first meeting of the stockholders, John Q. Myers was elected president and Alexander Dunn, cashier, and these two gentlemen have occupied the same positions ever since. The bank began business in a small room on the north side of the Court House Square, and immediately began the erection of a bank building at the corner of Fourth and Park streets. They occupied this building until November, 1905, when it was destroyed by fire, and the following year the present modern bank building was erected on the site of the old structure. The offices are fitted out with up to date bank fixtures, and is a model of comfort and convenience, for both the patrons and officers of the bank. The State Bank of Holton is one of the substantial financial institutions of northern Kansas and many of the best business men of Jackson county are interested in it. The bank has had a healthy and substantial growth since its organization. Its business has more than doubled since the first year. The first official statement, issued June 12, 1889, showed resources amounting to $241,207.01, with deposits of $103,703.25, and the statement issued December 4, 1913, showed that the resources were $405,580.85 and deposits of $370,845.07. John Q. Myers, whose name introduces this article, was born at Phillipi, Va. (now West Virginia), June 25, 1845, and is a son of Martin and Sarah (Rowe) Myers, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. The father was a mechanic, and in 1857 came to Kansas and bought a claim in Jackson county, at a land sale held at Ozarkie, Kans., and returned to his Virginia home shortly after, and in 1864 John Q., then nineteen years old, came to Kansas to take charge of the land which his father had bought, and make some improvements before the family came to this State. He came as far at St. Joseph, Mo. by rail, and from there made his way to Jackson county as best he could. He proceeded to build a log hut,

and started in farming and stock raising in a small way and taught school in the winter. In 1867 the other members of the family came to Kansas and joined John Q. in the pioneer home that he had prepared. He continued farming and school teaching until 1875, when he was elected registrar of deeds of Jackson county, holding this office until 1879, when he was elected county clerk for a term of four years. He then removed to southern Arkansas where he remained two years, when he returned to Holton, and about this time the State Bank of Holton was organized, as above set forth with which he has since been identified. Mr. Myers was married in December, 1873, to Miss Katherine Wilson, a native of Illinois, where she was reared and educated, and in 1869 came to Kansas with her parents. Her father J. M. Wilson was a mechanic in early life but after coming to Kansas followed farming and stockraising. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been born two children: Clarence, a farmer and stockman, Jackson county, and May. Mr. Myers is a close student of the problems of finance, and his long experience in the banking world entitles him to classification among the leading bankers of the State. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

William H. Lasswell, a Kansas pioneer, who for over half a century has been a part of the life of Kansas, and shared the vicissitudes of early day life on the staked plains, is today a dominant factor of Jackson county. He was born in Rock Castle county, Kentucky, April 19, 1842, a son of Ransom and Nancy (Snodgrass) Lasswell, natives of Virginia. The father was a farmer in Kentucky, and died when William H. was about ten years old. In 1857 the mother, and the children went to Clinton county, Missouri, driving the entire distance from their Kentucky home, with a team and canvas covered wagon. Here they settled on a farm and remained until 1860. William H. was the only son and while he was a mere boy, the responsibility of maintaining the family fell, principally, upon him, and he set about to do the best he could, and finally won. He came to Kansas in 1860 and settled on a rented farm in Leavenworth county. He had only one horse and he met with crop failures, and in addition to working his little place, he frequently worked out for farmers, generally receiving about $13 per month. In 1863 he drove an ox team to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and the following year made a similar trip to Denver, Colo. on a freighting expedition. On the last trip, the train to which he was attached, was attacked by hostile Indiana on the plains, but at the time, they were escorted by government troops, and the Indians were driven off, without being able to carry out their plan of plunder and massacre. During this trip, Mr. Lasswell saw thousands of buffalo roaming over the plains,—herds frequently extending for miles. During his early residence in Kansas and Missouri, the border warfare was raging in all its fury,

and to add to his other troubles, being a Democrat by nature and principle, he was frequently a victim of abolition enthusiasm, and on one occasion, while calling on a young lady in Missouri, he was captured by Federal soldiers, but after satisfying them that he was not really a bad man, after all, he was released. He continued to work rented land about ten years, and in the early seventies, bought his first farm of forty acres in Leavenworth county, to which he added another forty, and in 1880 sold his Leavenworth county property and removed to Jackson county, settling in Washington township, which afterwards became Adrian township. He bought a farm of 80 acres, and immediately engaged in the cattle business quite extensively. There was considerable free range at that time, and he took advantage of the situation, investing heavily in cattle. His business increased from year to year, until finally he was marketing nearly a thousand head of cattle a year, and becaame one of the successful cattle men of that section. He shipped some of the finest cattle to reach the Chicago market, and his cattle frequently topped that market. As he succeeded in his business, he continued to buy land, until he became perhaps the largest land owner in Jackson county, now owning over 3,000 acres. He remained on the farm until 1901, when he removed to Holton and continued to direct his farming operations, and cattle business from his home in Holton. He hired a superintendent, and spent considerable time driving from his home to the farms and back, but this proved unsatisfactory, and after two or three years, he turned the management of his farm and stock business over to his two sons, H. A. and Otis, who are now successfully conducting the same. In order to have something to do, Mr. Lasswell then engaged in buying and shipping of horses and mules, which developed into an extensive business within two or three years, and when he found this was getting to a point where it required too much attention he retired. Mr. Lasswell has many other interests besides his vast acres in Jackson county. In 1900 he was one of the organizers of the Kansas State Bank of Holton, and was for one year president of that institution. He is now president of the First National Bank of Mayetta, Kans., an institution with $25,000.00 capital and undivided profits of $13,000. He is also president of the State Bank of Hoyt, and for several years has been interested in the Independent Telephone Company of which he is now a director. Mr. Lasswell was united in marriage, February 22, 1863, to Miss Sarah E. Ballinger, a native of Henry county, Indiana, born March 3, 1840. She is a daughter of Elwood and Hannah (Berkshire) Ballinger, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Dayton, Ohio. The father was a carpenter, and also followed farming. They came from Ohio to Indiana at an early day, and in 1842 moved to Platt county, Missouri, which was early in the settlement of that section. In 1856, the Ballinger family removed to Jackson county, Kansas, and were among the very first settlers of that part

of the State. To Mr. and Mrs. Lasswell were born seven children: Marion, deceased; H. A., a farmer and stockman of Jackson county, married Mary Graham, who is now deceased, and he married for his second wife, Alma Morrow; Jess R., maried Jennie Smith, and now resides in Portland, Ore.; Otis, married Peachy Bidwell and is a farmer in Jackson county; Maud S., married Arther Cosgrove and resides in Los Angeles, Calif.; E. Blanche and Alice, deceased. Mr. Lasswell is a staunch Democrat, and is active in the councils of his party in the State. He has served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, has frequently been a delegate to county, congressional and State conventions, and on several occasions has attended National Democratic Conventions. He was a delegate at the Denver convention when Bryan was nominated for president. He is not a fair weather Democrat, but has fought the battles of democracy for democracy's sake. Personally he is one of the grand old men of Jackson county, who finds pleasure in doing good, and is best liked by those who know him best. He is a member of the Masonic lodge.

William Mast, banker, merchant and stockman, Goff, Kans., is a native of Nebraska, born in Richardson county, February 6, 1876. He is a son of William and Mary (Bertram) Mast, natives of Germany, who came to this country when children, with their parents. The father was an attorney, practising for several years at Richardson county, Nebraska, where he also served as probate judge for a time. He came to Kansas with his family in 1888, settling on a farm in Granada township, Nemaha county. He retired in 1893, and removed to Goff where he died in 1897. William Mast, Jr., the subject of this sketch, received his education in the district schools, and assisted his father on the farm. In 1895, when the father retired, William and his brother, Herman, took charge of the home farm, and worked it in partnership. They followed farming and stock raising, extensively, until in 1901, when the partnership was dissolved. William then began farming alone, having leased a half section of land. Here he carried on general farming, and engaged heavily in the cattle and hog business, but recently he makes a specialty of buying and feeding cattle, and perhaps is the largest feeder and shipper in the county, handling thousands of cattle, as well as several hundred hogs annually, and has been very successful in this line. He is an extensive land owner, and has 1,265 acres in Kansas, besides considerable farm property in Missouri. In addition to his cattle business, he is an extensive mule dealer. He is also interested in the mercantile business at Goff, and was one of the organizers of the Home State Bank of Goff, and was its first vice-president. In 1912 he became president of that institution, a position which he now holds. Mr. Mast is one of the successful young men of the State, and is truly the architect of his own fortune. He is a hard worker, and every dollar that he possesses is the result of his own efforts. As a business man he is recognized as a leader.

Luther A. Corwin, M. D., of Goff, Kans., is a native of Indiana, born at Solsberry, Greene county, February 25, 1860. He is a son of J. E. and Mary E. (Hill) Corwin, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father was a carpenter and cabinet maker in early life, and in 1872 removed with his family to Kansas and settled at Sabetha. Here he engaged in the furniture business which he continued for a number of years. He was also prominent in Nemaha county politics, and served two terms as probate judge, and was elected to the legislature for one term. Dr. L. A. Corwin is a notable example of a self made man. He worked to obtain his own education after receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of Sabetha, he graduated from the high school and later took a normal school course. He then studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Oliver F. Gray, of Sabetha, Kans. for a time, when he entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo. After studying one year there he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ills., and after continuing his studies there one year returned to the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., where he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At intervals, during the time that he was attending school and college, he worked in various places and saved his money with which to pay for his education. He clerked in a general store in Idaho for nearly two years, and between school terms worked in a furniture store at Sabetha. He practised medicine at Goff two years, receiving his degree, by authority of a permit issued to him by the Northeastern Medical Association. Since locating at Goff he has been a dominant factor in the business of the town, and was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Goff, which was the pioneer bank of the town. This bank was organized in 1890 and Dr. Corwin was its first vice-president. Later, he disposed of his interest in this bank, and when the Farmers State Bank was organized he became president of that institution. These two banks were consolidated later into the First National Bank of Goff, and he became vice-president. He also organized the Home State Bank and was its president until 1910, when he sold his interest, and has since practically devoted himself to his vast landed interests. He owns about 2,500 acres of land, and is extensively interested in farming. Dr. Corwin was united in marriage November 26, 1912, to Miss Nell Hilliker, a native of Sioux City, Iowa. She received her education in the public schools of Girard, Kans., graduating from the high school, and later took a course at the Kansas City Business University, and for years was a member of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., being the only woman grain buyer in Kansas. She was successful in that line and remained in business until her marriage. She is a daughter of A. R. and Sabina (Van Fleet) Hilliker, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. The family came to Kansas in the early eighties, and settled in Crawford county, near Girard, where the father was engaged

in farming and stock raising. Dr. Corwin is a prominent Mason and a member of the County, State and American Medical Association.

Edward Mather, an early Kansas pioneer and veteran of the Civil War, was born August 11, 1838, and is a son of Joshue E. and Mariah (Frisbie) Mather, the father a native of Vermont and a son of John and Abigail Webster (Emery) Mather. Abigail Webster Emery was a near relative of Daniel Webster. John Mather was of English descent and his ancestors have been traced back to the fifteenth century. Among them are prominent lawyers, doctors, statesmen and soldiers. The Mather family was prominent in Colonial days, and several members served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and Edward Mather has some of the early historic relics of the family. Joshue E. Mather was born in Rockingham, Vt., November 24, 1810, and died August 28, 1880. He married Mariah Frisbie, June 10, 1834, and to this union ten children were born, of whom Edward was the third. Joshua E. Mather was reared on a farm in New York where his father had settled in 1815, and in early life was a carpenter, and later followed blacksmithing. About 1844 he removed to Illinois, settling in Will county. Chicago was then only a small town. He bought a farm in Will county and remained one year, and in 1845 returned to New York, where he was engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron five years. He was also in the lumber business until 1852, when he again went to Illinois and settled on his farm in Will county. Edward Mather attended school until he was about fourteen years of age, after which he worked on the farm with his father until 1859, when he made a trip to Kansas, and found some government land in Nemaha county, upon which he located, and bought 480 acres. He bought the land on which the town of Vliets, Kans., now stands, but sold it long before the town was laid out. After acquiring 640 acres of land in Kansas he returned to Illinois and about this time the Civil War broke out, and in August 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Regiment, Illinois Cavalry. He participated in the engagement at Ft. Donaldson, and numerous fights along the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, where he took part in the siege of that city. He was at the battle of Shiloh and many other hard fought battles and skirmishes of the war. For a time his company was General Grant's escort, and about the time Sherman's army started on the memorable march to the sea, Mr. Mather was transferred to the ordnance department, and was located at Vicksburg about a year when he rejoined his regiment, and they marched back to Springfield, Ill., where he was discharged November 4, 1864. Mr. Mather cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1860. In 1866 he engaged in farming for himself in Illinois until May, 1877, when he returned to Kansas, and located on the farm which he had purchased in 1859. This place is still in his possession, and his land patent was signed by President Buchanan. Upon arriving in Kansas, Mr. Mather built a small frame house on his farm and made some

other improvements, his wife died in 1879, and he remained on the place but a short time. He went to Joliett, Ill., for the purpose of giving his children better school advantages. After remaining there about two years, he returned to Centralia, Kans., and engaged in the lumber business. He also built a large livery barn, which he conducted for a time in connection with his lumber business. He continued the lumber business until 1913, when he sold it. He was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years, and for a time made a specialty of Durham cattle, but later raised the Polled-Angus. He also raised hogs extensively, and continued his farm and stock business until October, 1911, when he retired and removed to Centralia and built a fine modern home where he now resides. Mr. Mather was married November 21, 1866, to Miss Henrietta Theresa, daughter of Isaac and Hanna (Allen) Bellou, of Illinois. Hanna Allen was a descendant of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. To Mr. and Mrs. Mather were born four children: Reuben Elbert, farmer, Nemaha county, Kansas married Estelle Haley, and they have five children, George E., Ray A., Ruth E., May M., and Clara W.; Alice, married Robert K. Miller, now deceased, and his widow resides at Centralia and has two children, Raymond Mather and Albert Royce; James I., farmer, Nemaha county, married Myrtle Wells, and they have five children, Edward, Roland Emery, James Israel, Glen Reuben and Myrtle Alice. Minerva Mather, the youngest of the family is now deceased. The wife and mother of these children died December 26, 1879. On October 1, 1884, Mr. Mather married Cordelia E. Royce, daughter of Calvin and Abigail (Webster) Royce. Calvin Royce was a native of Marlowe, N. H., born April 16, 1799, and Abigail Webster was born in Rockingham, Vt., January 5, 1806. The father died October 4, 1889, and the mother died April 3, 1896. Mrs. Mather is the youngest of six children, and was born in Essex county, New York, March 14, 1847. She attended the district school and later graduated from the high school at Essex, N. Y., and taught school one term. She is a member of the Congregational Church of Centralia, Kans., and active in the work of the congregation. Mr. Mather is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and commander of the Centralia post.

Oscar C. Payne, a well known physician and surgeon of Humboldt, Kans. is a native of Illinois. Dr. Payne was born in McDonough county December 10, 1868, and is a son of B. I. and Margaret (Holden) Payne, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Illinois. The father was a successful farmer and stock raiser and is now living retired at Wichita, Kans. Dr. Payne was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Ill. After completing school he traveled extensively throughout the United States, and later took a course in Osteopathy and engaged in the practice of that profession at Osawatomie, Kans., where he remained about a year,

when he removed to Ottawa, and practiced five years. He then entered Lincoln Medical College, Lincoln, Nebr. where he was graduated in the class of 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. When he was a junior in medical college he passed the examination of the Kansas State Board of Medical Examiners, and practiced in Montgomery county, Kansas, during the summer of 1902. After completing his medical course in 1903 he located at Humboldt, Kans., where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Payne has been successful in his chosen field of professional work, and has built up a large practice. He was married July 29, 1897 to Miss Nellie White, daughter of Rev. W. T. and Malissa (Lodge) White, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Indiana. Rev. W. T. White was a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister of Kansas. He came to this State in 1867, and settled at Erie, and was a charter member of the Southeast Kansas Conference. He was active in the ministry until the time of his death in 1911. His wife passed away in 1909. Mrs. Payne was born at Twin Springs, Cherokee county, Kansas, and attended school at various places where her father was located in the ministry. She is a graduate of the Humboldt High School and attended Baird College, Clinton, Mo. To Dr. and Mrs.. Payne have been born two children: Arthur and Edwin, students in the Humboldt schools. Dr. Payne is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights and Ladies of Security. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Payne is superintendent of the Sunday school and president of the board of trustees. Mrs. Payne is a member of the Eastern Star.

Phillip Claypool, a successful business man of Jackson county and veteran of the Civil War, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Muskingum county, April 10, 1847, of Virginia parents, John and Dolly (Cuhm) Claypool. The father was a farmer in Ohio, and Phillip spent his boyhood days on the home farm, and attended the district schools. He remained at home until February 15, 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Ohio infantry. This was a veteran regiment and had seen much service before young Claypool joined it, as well as afterward. He participated in many hard-fought battles during the latter year of the war, and was with Sherman on his march to Atlanta. He was discharged May 15, 1865, and returned to his Ohio home, where he remained about a year. He then went to Vermilion county, Illinois, and worked in a saw-mill, where he remained four years. In April, 1870, he came to Kansas and located in Jackson county. At that time land could be bought there for $10.00 per acre, but he was without capital and unable to buy even at that price, so he worked rented land for three years. In 1873 he bought his first land in Kansas. He followed farming and stock raising and fed a great many cattle for market most of which he raised. Mr. Claypool has prospered in

his undertakings, and invested in land, from time to time, until he is now one of the large land owners of Jackson county. He owns 1,090 acres of some of the finest land in the State. In 1909 he removed to Holton where he built one of the fine residences of the town, which is now his home. He continues to operate about 350 acres of land with hired help, but looks after the supervision of it himself. He was interested in the organization of the National Bank of Holton and was one of its first directors, and later became vice-president, and when the bank was reorganized, and became the Linscott State Bank, Mr. Claypool continued to hold the office of vice-president, and is still serving in that capacity. He was also one of the organizers of the Western Elevator Company of Holton, and was a member of the first board of directors of that company. Mr. Claypool was married February 23, 1876, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of William and Mary (Bennett) Cruzan, the former a native of Vermilion county, Indiana, and the latter of Kentucky. Mrs. Claypool was born in Douglass county, Illinois, and in 1857, when her parents came to Kansas, she was but three years old. The family settled on government land in Jackson county, where the father was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years. He died at his home in Soldier Valley, Kans., in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Claypool are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kans.,—Perhaps no other man in the State of Kansas has done more to promote and develop horticulture in this State, than F. W. Dixon. He has devoted himself to this work since he was twelve years old, and today is one of the largest strawberry plant producers in the United States. He ships strawberry plants to every State in the Union, and to nearly every country on the globe. He has sold as high as seven million plants in one year, amounting to over $17,000. His specialty is small fruit plants, and in addition to strawberry plants he produces for the market, raspberry and blackberry plants, and grape vines, which he also ships all over the world. He has made an extensive study of apple growing, and has experimented for years in this particular line, and has developed many new phases of the industry. It was his ambition to prove that apple growing can be made more profitable in Kansas than any other crop, and the results indicate that his ambition has been realized. He has raised $750.00 worth of apples on one acre, and as high as $45.00 worth on a single tree. He is an extensive apple producer, and ships about fifty carloads annually. He also produces strawberries in large quantities, his average annual shipment amounting to about fifteen car loads, and about five car loads of other small fruit. He raises about sixty acres of strawberries and about thirty acres of raspberries and blackberries. The wonderful growth of Mr. Dixon's business, from nothing, to one of the largest private enterprises in the State, is of itself the best evidence of the force and ability of the man at

the head of it. As above stated, he began his experiments in the fruit business when a boy of twelve, on his father's place at Netawaka, and in 1895 leased a farm two miles Southwest of Holton, where he continued his operations until 1901, when he rented the place which he now owns, and in 1908 bought it. The place adjoins the town of Holton on the South and contains one hundred and thirty acres. It is admirably adapted to the fruit and nursery business, and Mr. Dixon has improved and rearranged it in every detail, until he has an ideal place for his business, which is now valued at over $40,000. In addition to this place, he has by special arrangement a number of acres of apple orchards under his control, in the vicinity of Holton. He is the largest employer of labor in Jackson county, which means more to a community than anything else. During the ordinary season he employes from twenty-five to seventy-five people, and in berry picking season, there are frequently over 500 on his pay roll. Mr. Dixon is a native of Ohio, born near Ripley, August 31, 1869. He is a son of W. F. and Rebecca (Washburn) Dixon, both natives of Ohio, who now reside in Netawaka, Kans. The Dixon family came to Kansas in 1871, first locating in Brown county, where they remained a short time, when they removed to Sedgwick county. In 1881 they came to Jackson county, which has since been their home. F. W. Dixon received his early education in the public schools of Kansas and later attended Campbell College at Holton. He was granted a certificate to teach, but never engaged in that work, preferring to continue his chosen line, in the fruit industry. He was married September 4, 1895, to Miss Anjenette Young, of Whiting, Kans. She was a native of Iowa and came to Kansas with her parents when a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have been born three children: Leon, Julia and Wilmer, all at home with their parents. Mr. Dixon is a student of current events and in politics is inclined to be independent. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Grange. He possesses the rare combination of being genial, generous, shrewd and capable, which have furnished him the elements of the success which he has attained.

H. W. Baney, a pioneer business man of Kansas, who for over thirty-five years has been actively engaged in business at Holton. He is a native of the Keystone State, born at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, November 3, 1855. He is a son of William and Susan (Flinchback) Baney, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of York county, Pa., of old Pennsylvania stock. The parents spent their lives in Elizabethtown and are now both deceased. The father was a butcher, and conducted a meat market in Elizabethtown, practically, throughout his life. H. W. Baney received his education in the public schools of Elizabethtown, and, as a boy, worked in his father's meat market, and learned the butchers trade. One of the incidents of his boyhood which was firmly impressed upon his mind, was the battle of Gettysburg. His home

was about twenty-five miles from that field of carnage, and, as a boy about eight years old, he distinctly remembers of hearing the cannonading, during the battle. He remained at home with his father until 1876, when after attending the centennial at Philadelphia, he came west to Decatur, Ill., remaining a short time, then worked as a journeyman butcher at Warrensburg, Ill., when he was compelled to return home on account of poor health. He remained at home until February 11, 1879, when he started west again, this time with Kansas as his destination. After spending a few months in Lawrence, he went to Holton, which has since been the scene of his business activities. Here he opened a meat market, and did a prosperous business until 1887 when he sold out. He then entered the employ of H. W. Stewart and worked in the "Checkered Front" grocery store about a year, when he engaged in the shoe business with a Mr. Pyers, under the firm name of Pyers & Baney. In 1892 he sold his interest in this business to A. D. Walker, and bought his old meat market back, which he conducted until 1910, when he sold it again, and lived on his farm about a year, and in 1911 he engaged in the meat business again, in which he has since continued. He is one of the veteran meat men of Jackson county, and has several customers today who were among his patrons thirty-five years ago, when he embarked in business in Holton. He has seen many changes since coming to Kansas. Holton has more than doubled in population, since he came here. Mr. Baney is a hard worker, and is as active in business as he was the first day that he saw Kansas. He has a fine farm about, three and a half miles from town, where he makes his home, driving from there to his market each day. Mr. Baney was married July 3, 1880 to Miss Emma L. Seltzer, of Mount Joy, Pa. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Baney is a member of the Presbyterian church.

J. G. Porterfield, a Kansas pioneer and Civil War veteran, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Pulaski county, that State, February 7, 1838, and is a son of Milton and Eliza Ann (Collier) Porterfield, both natives of Kentucky. When J. G. Porterfield was a boy, of four years, his parents removed to Missouri, where the father worked at the carpenter trade and followed farming. They remained in that State until 1856, when they came to Kansas, and settled in Calhoun, now Jackson county, and located on government land, about five miles north of where Holton now stands, and here the parents both spent their lives. When the Porterfield family settled in Kansas, the town of Holton did not exist. It was laid out the following year. The country was one broad range of unbroken prairie. Their nearest market places were Atchison and Leavenworth, and they had to drive to one of these places, or the other, for their supplies, during the first few years. The border war in Kansas was on in all its fury which added to the dangers and disagreeable features of pioneer life. J. G. Porterfield remained at home and followed

the peaceful pursuit of farming until August 23, 1862, when he enlisted at Holton in Company B, Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Infantry. This regiment was mainly occupied along the border, in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, and did considerable scouting and skirmishing. They participated in the campaign against General Price, took part in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, and Mine Creek, and many other engagements of lesser importance. During the last six months of his service, Mr. Porterfield's regiment was sent on a campaign against the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes in the far West, and went as far as Fort Laramie, Wyo. They then returned to Fort Leavenworth, where they were mustered out, and Mr. Porterfield received his discharge, August 30, 1865. He then returned to Jackson county, and engaged in farming again. He gave his undivided attention to farming, and stock raising until 1874, when he was elected county clerk of Jackson county, and was re-elected to that office twice, serving three terms in all. Mr. Porterfield was married October 18, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Russell, of Holton, Kans. and to this union was born ten children: Dora, a teacher in the U. S. service in Oklahoma; Robert, farmer, Jackson county; Frank, farmer, Jackson county; William C. and Charles W. (twins), Holton; Gaius, farmer, Jackson county; Vinnie, teacher, Jackson county; Flossie, married Robert Linville, Fort Collins, Colo.; Bert, teacher, Winchester, Kans.; Grace resides at home and is her father's housekeeper. The wife and mother died in June, 1911. Mr. Porterfield owns one of the finest farms in the county, a short distance from the town of Holton, but resides in town where he has a fine, modern residence,—one of the ideal homes of the beautiful city of Holton. He has been a life long Democrat, and a staunch advocate of the policies and principles of his party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Fraternal Mystic Circle, and is a member of the United Brethren church.

R. G. Robinson.—Although touched by the hand of death, in the prime of manhood, R. G. Robinson, late of Holton, Kans., had won a foremost place at the bar of Kansas. His was a busy life, and his unselfish devotion to his profession, and unremitting hard work, bore heavily on his physical constitution, and no doubt shortened his days. His tired heart ceased in the midst of a brilliant and prosperous professional career. R. G. Robinson was born in Ipova, Ill., April 5, 1861, and was the only son of William and Hannah (Morrison) Robinson, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania. The Robinson family came to Kansas, in 1864, locating in Leavenworth after a brief residence in Illinois. The father was engaged in freighting across the plains for a time, and later came to Jackson county, where he managed the Smith & Wilson ranch for several years, when he removed to Holton, where he spent the sunset of his life. He died in 1901 and his wife is also now deceased. R. G. Robinson, the subject of this review, received his early education in the public schools of Jackson county and later took a

course in pharmacy in a Philadelphia college, and when a mere boy, took charge of a drug store, which his father owned at Sabetha, Kans. After a few years he determined to follow the profession of law, and attended Columbia University of New York city, and later read law in the office of Hayden & Hayden of Holton, Kans. After being admitted to the bar he engaged in the practice in Holton, becoming a member of the firm of Broderick, Rafter & Robinson. This firm was later dissolved and he became a member of the firm of Robinson, Graham & Hurrel. Mr. Robinson was not engaged in the practice very long before his great ability as a lawyer was generally recognized. He possessed a well balanced legal mind, and was a profound student of the law. He was an able trial lawyer, and regarded as one of the most forceful advocates of the Kansas bar. He was a life long Republican and took an active part in politics. He had a natural gift of oratory, and was a convincing public speaker, and his services on the platform were always sought in political campaigns. He was elected county attorney of Jackson county in 1884, and succeeded himself in that office serving two terms. He also served one term in the State legislature. In addition to his large law practice, he was interested in various other enterprises, including banking, farming and stock raising. He operated a ranch of 640 acres on Straight Creek, which is now conducted by his widow. During the last few years of his life, he travelled a great deal in this country and abroad, with the hope that a change of climate would benefit his health, but he gradually grew weaker and the end came at his Holton home, April 13, 1898, a few days after he had returned from the South. He was prominent in lodge circles and was a Thirty-second Degree Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He had been master of the Holton lodge, and was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Robinson was married December 31, 1890 to Mrs. Frankie Nunamaker, widow of the late Dr. T. L. Nunamaker. She is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wark) Hurrel, both natives of Ohio. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Robinson and C. F. Hurrel, an attorney at Circleville, Kans. Samuel Hurrel, the father served in Company F. Seventy-eighth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, through the Civil war and was taken prisoner and confined in Libby and Anderson prisons during the latter part of the war. At the close of the war, while on his way home being so weakened from the effect of Southern prison life, he was sent to a hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he died, and his family knew nothing of his whereabouts until after he had been dead three months. The mother, later, came West and was married, and is now deceased. Mrs. Robinson came to Kansas in 1872, when a young girl, and Holton has been her home since that time. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were born two children, Helen D., a graduate of the Holton High School and the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, where she specialized in

Domestic Science, and Herbert William, a graduate of the Holton High School and now a member of the Class of 1916 State Agricultural College, where he is making a special study of Animal Husbandry. At the death of her husband, Mrs. Robinson decided to continue the cattle business, in which he was interested during his life time. She knew nothing of the details of that business, but determined to learn and accordingly went to work. She studied the business thoroughly, in every detail, and the result is that today she has the largest herd of high grade Hereford cattle in Jackson county, and is probably the most extensive cattle woman in Kansas. At times she has as high as three hundred head on her 640-acre ranch on Straight Creek. She makes a specialty of raising high grade Herefords, and selling them when calves, and frequently receives as high as $40.00 or $50.00 per head. Her customers extend over several States, and she has shipped calves as far as Old Mexico. She also sells a great many beef cattle in the Kansas City markets. Mrs. Robinson has proven herself to be a very capable business woman, her success being unusual. She has a fine home in Holton, and directs her farm work from there, and makes frequent trips to her ranch. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an active factor in church work and social affairs of Holton.

Henry Clay Primm, a pioneer Kansas merchant of Freeport, is a native of Virginia. He was born December 25, 1838, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, Va. (now West Virginia), and is a son of Thomas S. and Anna Minerva (Davis) Primm, the father a native of Farquhar county, and the mother a native of Shenandoah county and both descendants of old Virginia stock. They were the parents of nine children: Mary, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Salina, deceased; Emma, married Frank Coles, and resides at Tecumseh, Neb.; Sarah, married B. F. Miller, Muncie, Ind.; John Davis, deceased; Henry C., the subject of this sketch; Charles Edward who served as a lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, West Virginia infantry, during the Civil War, and is now a merchant at Weston, W. Va., and William J., deceased. Henry C. Primm received his education in the public schools of Clarksburg, and attended the academy from which he graduated at the age of eighteen. His father was a merchant, and the boy was practically brought up behind the counter. In 1866, he became a traveling salesman for a Baltimore wholesale dry goods house, and was a "knight of the grip" for six years. In 1872, he came west, and was variously engaged until 1880, when he embarked in the mercantile business at Strong City, Kans., where he opened a dry goods store. In 1884, he sold that business and came to Freeport, and engaged in the general mercantile business. His was the first establishment of the kind in the town, and in addition to the mercantile business he bought grain for ten years, and since then has devoted himself exclusively to merchandising, and by his square dealing, and straightforward method has won the confidence of a host of

customers. He was married December 9, 1884, at Strong City, Kans., to Miss Mary Spritzer, a native of Mannington, W. Va., born in 1858, and departed this life at Freeport, Kans., July 20, 1895. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian church and a woman of noble Christian character. To Mr. and Mrs. Primm were born three children: Reuben P., born August 20, 1885, a banker of Kiowa, Kans.; Milton W., born January 20, 1887, now a merchant at Sharon, Kans., and Carmel, born August 20, 1889, resides at home. Mr. Primm's long experience in the mercantile business has been successful, and he has accumulated a competency. He is an exceptionally well preserved man for his years, although he is nearing his seventy-seventh milestone on the journey of life, he is as active as the average man at forty. His vigorous mind and body at this advanced age is, no doubt, due to his even temperment, and mode of living. He is a vegetarian and lives the simple life, and is a believer in outdoor recreation. He is liberal in his religious and political views, believing in the universal creed and Jeffersonian Democracy. He believes in the golden rule, but says: "If any doubt exist, do the other fellow before he does you."

Paul Klein, a prominent business man of Iola, Kans., is a native of Illinois. He was born in St. Clair county, September 7, 1856, and is a son of Paul and Annie (Leibrock) Klein, natives of Prussia. They emigrated to America in 1848 and settled in St. Clair county, Illinois, being among the very first settlers of that section of the State. They were the parents of ten children The father died in St. Clair county at the age of eighty-four, and the mother died in 1868. Paul Klein, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of St. Clair county and was twelve years old when his mother died, and after that had very little opportunity to attend school. Shortly after the death of his mother, he was apprenticed to learn the wheelwright trade and followed that occupation until he was about twenty years old. He then engaged in farming, rented land in St. Clair county, where he remained about nine years. In 1886 he came to Kansas, locating in Ness county, where he took a homestead. He followed farming and stock raising there for three years. This was early in the settlement of that section of the State, and he experienced real pioneer life on the unbroken plains. He lived in a sod house, and endured the many hardships incident to the life of the early settler. The nearest railroad was at Wakeeney, forty miles distant. This was their nearest trading point, and in 1889, when the Missouri Pacific Railroad was built further west, Mr. Klein was one of the first to locate at Utica, on the line of the new railroad. There was but one house in the town when he located there. He engaged in the hardware and implement business, which was the second commercial enterprise to locate there. The other was a grocery store. He also engaged in the lumber business, and had the first lumber yard in Utica, which he conducted in connection with his hardware store. Dur-

Paul A. Klein.

ing President Cleveland's first administration, he served four years as postmaster at Utica. In 1903 he disposed of his interests in Ness county, and removed to Iola, Kans., and purchased the lumber business of A. L. Taylor, which he has since conducted. Mr. Klein is interested in various other enterprises in addition to his lumber business. He was one of the organizers of the Iola State Bank, and is interested in the Horton Concrete Company, of Kansas City, Mo. He is a Democrat and has taken an active part in both local and State politics. He served on the city council of Iola for five years, resigning to accept the office of county commissioner from the Third District of Allen county, and served two years in that capacity. In 1912 he was elected state senator from the Fourteenth District and was active and influential in the 1913 session of the legislature. He introduced ten bills in the Senate, seven of which became laws. He served as chairman of the committee on Roads and Bridges and was a member of the committees on Banks and Banking, Education and Educational institutions, Cities, second and third class, Elections, Military Affairs, Mines and Mining, Oil and Gas. He is prominent in the councils of his party, and has been a delegate to three State conventions and has attended two national Democratic conventions as an alternate delegate. He was at the Baltimore convention of 1912. Mr. Klein was married October 20, 1880, to Miss Katy Rhinehart, a native of St. Clair county, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Klein have been born three children, one boy who died in infancy; Cora, a graduate of Washburn College, married C. A. Boyd, of Edwards county, Kansas, and Edna, now a student of Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., and a member of the class of 1915. The Klein family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Klein is a member of the board of trustees. He is a Thirty-Second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

James M. McKeever, a representative farmer and stockman of Southern Kansas, is a native of Iowa, born October 14, 1855, in Wayne county, that State. He is a son of Nicholas and Mary E. (Moore) McKeever. The father was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county in 1832. He left his native State in 1854, and journeyed west, locating in Iowa, where he followed farming until 1877, when he again went west, this time to Kansas and located on government land in Chisaskia township, Harper county, where he became one of the most extensive farmers in that section, having added to his original holdings until at the time of his death, November 8, 1913, he owned 1,240 acres of land. He was a Democrat, and prominent in local politics, having held various local offices and served one term as county commissioner of Harper county. His wife was also a native of Belmont county, Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children: James M., the subject of this sketch; Minnie; John; Della; Susan; Mary, deceased; Burris; Kye K.; Warren; Valter and Vollie (twins). James M. McKeever was educated in the public schools.

of Wayne county, Iowa and came to Kansas with his parents in 1887, and homesteaded a claim in Chisaskia township, Harper county, where he has since resided. His first home in Kansas, was a sod house, and his first few years in the new country were filled with hardships and privations, incident to pioneer life in those days, but he had faith in Kansas, even when the prospects looked most discouraging he stayed with it, and won and now has a farm of 680 acres of some of the most valuable land in southern Kansas, all well improved. In addition to being a successful general farmer, he is a breeder of Polled-Angus cattle, in which he has also been unusually successful, and from which he has realized substantial profits. Mr. McKeever was married June 12, 1901, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Ashlock, a native of Macoupin county, Illinois, born June 29, 1869, a daughter of William J. and Clarinda (Danley) Ashlock, both natives of Illinois. The father was born September 24, 1834, and is a Civil War veteran having served in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He came to Kansas with his family in 1878, and after spending one year in Cowley county, removed to Harper county, and took up government land. The Ashlock family consisted of six children: John William, born May 28, 1857; George H., born September 7, 1859; Jesse J., born May 3, 1862, died March 29, 1914; Emily F., born July 21, 1865, died in 1867; Charles A., born February 21, 1868, and Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. James M. McKeever, of this review. To Mr. and Mrs. McKeever have been born three children, one of whom is living, Margaret Lota, born October 21, 1907. Mr. McKeever is a Democrat, and takes a commendable interest in promoting the policies and principles of his party, but has never aspired to hold political office.

L. B. McBride, cashier of the First National Bank of Nortonville, Kans.—Although a young man, Mr. McBride is a prominent factor in the banking industry of Jefferson county. His life has been spent in the banking business, since he was a mere boy. He is a native son of Kansas, and is the third generation of the McBride family in this State. He was born in Atchison county, near where the town of Potter is now located, March 22, 1879, and is the only child of Thomas N. and Belle (Hocker) McBride, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Lebanon, Ind. The father came to this State with his parents in 1854, when he was four years old. He was a son of Joseph McBride who settled in Atchison county, where the town of Potter is now located. A part of the original homestead where he settled is still owned by the family, never having changed hands by transfer. Thomas N. McBride was a carpenter and farmer in early life, and was very successful in a business way. In 1899 he became cashier of the Bank of Winchester, and served in that capacity until 1907, when on account of poor health he resigned. He died April 17, 1898, aged fifty-eight years, and his widow now resides in Nortonville. He was prominent in the affairs of Eastern

Kansas, and well known in politics as a leading Democrat. L. B. McBride, of this review, received his education in the public schools, attending high school at Leavenworth, and when seventeen years of age became bookkeeper in the Bank of Winchester, and in a short time was made assistant cashier and in that capacity, practically had charge of the bank's affairs during the last few years of his father's life, on account of the latter's poor health. In 1908 he became cashier of the First National Bank of Nortonville, a position which he has since held. This is one of the pioneer banking institutions of Jefferson county, and is one of the substantial banks of Eastern Kansas. It was organized as the Bank of Nortonville, in 1885 as a state bank, and in 1900 was reorganized, becoming a National Bank, under the title of the First National Bank of Nortonville. Mr. McBride was married September 26, 1907 to Miss Ida O. Ballou, of Effingham, Kans. She was born at Jamestown, Cloud county, Kans, and is a daughter of Rev. H. E. Ballou. To Mr. and Mrs. McBride have been born two children: Lawrence T. and Louisa Belle. Mr. McBride is extensively interested in farm lands, and is vice-president of the Waldron State Bank of Waldron, Kans. He is known for his straight forward and consistent business methods. He has a keen insight into the intricate financial problems of the day, and is a thorough master of the principles of banking. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. The family are members of the Christian church.

Valentine C. Mott, a well known Kansas pioneer, now deceased, was one of the substantial citizens of Harper county, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising to the time of his death. He was born in Branch county, Michigan, January 4, 1855, a son of M. P. and Ann Eliza (Hanford) Mott. The father was born September 6, 1823, in Delaware county, New York. In 1850 he removed from New York State to Branch county, Michigan, where he died September 13, 1886, at the close of an active and successful business career. His wife was also a native of New York State, a daughter of Seth and Nancy (Brownell) Hanford, born March 20, 1826. Valentine C. Mott was a brother of Ferris Orlando Mott, of Harper county, and for a more extended history of the Mott family see sketch of Ferris Orlando Mott. Valentine C. Mott was united in marriage April 22, 1897, at Anthony, Kans., to Miss Ella Nora Friday, a native of Madison county, Illinois, born June 6, 1864. She is a daughter of Adolph and Martha (Shippen) Friday, the father was a native of Germany, born October 28, 1832, and came to America with his parents when nine years of age. At this early day they located on a farm in Madison county, Illinois, where the father, Leopold Friday, was killed in a saw mill accident in 1843, leaving five children: Robert, Adolph, Wally, Edward and William. Adolph Friday was a Kansas pioneer, coming to this State in 1876, he located in Sedgwick county, where he remained two years and in 1878 went to Harper county and took up government land in Odell township, where

he was successfully engaged in farming until his death, February 21, 1891. He was one of the well to do farmers of Harper county. His marriage to Miss Martha Shippen took place January 21, 1861, and four children were born to thi sunion; Matilda Elizabeth, born April 6, 1862, died October 4, 1862; Ella Nora, widow of Valentine C. Mott, the subject of this review; Louis William, born March 4, 1871, and Wally May, born September 7, 1874, married J. B. Woodard, December 7, 1893, now resides at Enid, Okla. To Valentine C. Mott and wife have been born three children: Lota, born October 10, 1898; Nellie, born February 14, 1901, and Nora, born December 1, 1906. Mrs. Mott now resides near Danville, Harper county, and the family is prominent in that section.

Fred Rump, a member of the board of county commissioners of Harper county, Kansas, is a native of Germany, born December 23, 1849. He is a son of Peter and Sopha Rump. The family came to America in 1852, when Fred was three years old, and settled in Adams county, Illinois, where the father died in 1860. The mother passed away in 1876. They had two children, Fred, the subject of this sketch, and John H., born August 18, 1852, now retired and resides at Quincy, Ill. Fred Rump was reared on a farm in Adams county, Ill., and attended the public schools at Quincy, Ill., and when a boy learned the painter's trade. In 1873 he went to California and worked at his trade two years, and in 1875 returned to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming in Adams county nine years. He came to Kansas in 1884, locating in Silver Creek township, Harper county, three and one-half miles southeast of Freeport, where he bought a farm and has since resided. His farm contains 480 acres, is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Rump is a close student of scientific agricultural methods, and is a progressive, practical farmer. He also takes a keen interest in public affairs, and politically is a Democrat. In 1913, at the solicitation of the people of his county, he became a candidate for county commissioner, and was elected and is now capably filling that office. He is a capable business man and conscientious in the performance of his duties, whether it be in his private business, or in the public service. He was married April 27, 1874, at Quincy, Ill., to Miss Almira C. Childers, of Burton, Ill., a daughter of Gould and Lois (Hancks) Childers, the former a native of Adams county, Ill., and the latter of New York. The father was born April 11, 1831 and died December 9, 1890, and the mother was born May 3, 1830, and died May 9, 1893. They were married May 7, 1850, and the following children were born to this union: Abbie, born April 18, 1851; Jacob Henry, born November 28, 1852; John W., born November 3, 1854, died in infancy; Almira C., born April 8, 1856, the wife of Fred Rump of this review; Mary Elizabeth, born January 27, 1858, died April 20, 1912, and Robert, born December 17, 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. Rump have been born five children, Almira Gertrude, born January 29, 1877, died July 20, 1879;

Mabel May, born May 18, 1878; Charles Fred, born May 24, 1880, died October 20, 1880; Glenn, born July 14, 1883, and died February 18, 1912, and Ralph, born February 5, 1895. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Samuel A. Thompson.—Numbered among the successful agriculturists of Southern Kansas is the gentleman whose name introduces this article. He is a native of Iowa, born January 8, 1863 in Fayette county that State. His parents, Samuel A. and Martha Jane (Sherman) Thompson, were both natives of the Buckeye State, the mother being a member of that famous Sherman family, which has figured so conspicuously in the military and political history of the country. Samuel A. Thompson was one of a family of six children: Mary P. deceased; Amanda K.; Annis E.; Zachariah C., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Frances A., and Samuel A., the subject of this review. Samuel A. Thompson spent his boyhood days on a farm in Iowa where he received his education in the public schools, and in 1883 came to Kansas, locating in Harper county, where he bought unimproved land, which he has improved and brought under a high state of cultivation, and now owns 480 acres, one and one-half miles east of the town of Harper, which is one of the most productive farms in the county. He is extensively interested in raising and feeding cattle and hogs, and is one of the largest alfalfa growers in Harper county. Mr. Thompson was married April 6, 1892 at Harper, Kans., to Miss Ida Gwinn, a native of Saline county, Missouri, born August 21, 1869. Her parents, William M. and Martha (Liggett) Gwinn were natives of Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born, nine children: Harry, born August 3, 1893; Jay Leslie, born May 25, 1895; Reid Samuel, born March 21, 1897; Walter James, born January 17, 1899; Fay Helen, born January 3, 1901, died February 8, 1914; Alice May, born September 24, 1902; Martha Ellen, born November 10, 1903; John Marion, born September 12, 1911 and Roy, born September 14, 1913. The family are members of the Church of Christ, and are prominent in the community.

William G. Muir, M. D., the present mayor of Harper, is a pioneer physician of Harper county, and for thirty years was one of the leading doctors of southern Kansas. He retired from active practice in 1913, to devote his entire attention to his vast private interests in Harper county, and elsewhere. Dr. Muir is a native of Michigan, born in Monroe county, September 7, 1857. He is a son of James H. and Lydia G. (Gould) Muir. The father was born at Williamsport, Md., November 28, 1814. His parents were also natives of Maryland, and of Scotch descent. James H. Muir was a cabinet maker in early life, in his native State, and in 1835 removed to Michigan, when that State was practically an unbroken wilderness, and long before it was admitted to the Union. Here he followed farming as it was done on the frontier until his death, which occurred at Erie, Mich., in 1897. He married Lydia Gould, July

4, 1844. She was a native of Connecticut, and of English descent. The Gould family was founded in New England at a very early date, and were among the first settlers at Ipswick, Mass. To James H. and Lydia (Gould) Muir were born nine children: Anna, widow of Francis Wendel, Toledo, Ohio; Margaret, unmarried, a retired teacher, Indianapolis, Ind.; Richard L., died at El Reno, Okla., in 1910; James B., a prominent lawyer of Chicago, Ill.; Helen B., professor of ancient languages at the State Normal school, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Rose M., married Jerome B. Maltby, a wholesale grocer of Corning, N. Y. She died in 1890, leaving one child, Helen; William G., the subject of this sketch; Charles H., born July 10, 1869, now Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Army. He received the appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, in 1881, and graduated, eighth in his class, in 1885, and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Seventeenth Regiment, United States infantry. His first active service was with his regiment, against hostile Sioux Indians, and he participated in the Battle of Wounded Knee, where Sitting Bull was captured in 1891. He entered the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and graduated at the head of his class in 1894. He was then an instructor at that institution for a time, and when the Spanish American war broke out his regiment was one of the first to be ordered to Cuba, going to the island on the same transport with Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He was with his regiment in all of the important battles that took place in the Cuban campaign, and during that time was promoted to captain. At the close of the campaign in Cuba, his regiment was transferred to the Philippine Islands, where he served for some time. Captain Muir served on the staff of General Chaffee in China, during the Boxer uprising, and was correspondent for the war department. Later he was called to Washington, where he served as aide on the general army staff four years, and in 1914 was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and is now serving in that capacity. Colonel Muir was married in 1887 to Miss May Bennett, a daughter of Colonel Bennett, U. S. A., now deceased. To Colonel and Mrs. Muir have been born three children: James, a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, being a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, in the class of 1911; Helen and Charles. The youngest brother of Dr. Muir, Franklin I., was born June 4, 1864, and died June 2, 1892. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and was taking the Master Degree course in that institution at the time of his death. Dr. Muir received his medical education in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, which he entered in 1881 and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In July of the same year, he came to the new town of Harper, Kans., and engaged in the practice of his profession. He met with success from the start, and his skill and ability as a physician soon became known, and in a short time his practice extended throughout Harper county, and he was frequently called

to other parts of the State. He started life in Kansas without capital, but as his practice developed, his income grew with it, and he invested in land, from time to time, until he is today the largest individual tax payer in Harper county, and owns 7,500 acres of well improved farm land. Dr. Muir was united in marriage February 22, 1888, at Straughn, Ind., to Miss Lizzie J. Palin, a native of Indiana, born July 18, 1865 at Straughn. To this union was born one child, Donald, born July 24, 1891, at Harper, Kans. He was educated in the Harper High School, graduating in the class of 1907. He then entered Kansas University, where he was graduated from the law department in the class of 1913, and admitted to the Kansas bar that year. In November of the same year, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Harper county, on the Democrat ticket, being the youngest man ever elected to that office in the State of Kansas. He was united in marriage November 10, 1913, to Miss Blanche Barkdull, of Lawrence, Kans. She is also a graduate of Kansas University. Dr. and Mrs. Muir also raised one adopted child, Pearl Gray Muir, born December 12, 1894, and is now the wife of Victor R. Larsen, of Lawrence, Kans. Dr. Muir is a Democrat, and since coming to Kansas has been prominent in the councils of his party. He has been elected mayor of Harper seven times, and is now serving in that capacity. In 1898 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Harper county, serving three years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Since retiring from active practice, Dr. Muir has traveled a great deal, and for some time has spent the winters in Texas, where he also has extensive land interests.

Samuel S. Sisson.—The death of Samuel S. Sisson, March 3, 1909, meant the passing of one of the most successful and able lawyers of the State of Kansas. He had for years been known and recognized in the profession as one of the leaders, and his counsel had been sought on many occasions when the affairs of State were at stake. In Harper county, Mr. Sisson was recognized as the leading attorney, and it was seldom that a case of importance was tried in the courts of that county, that he did not represent one side or the other. From the very first he was closely identified with every move for the betterment of Harper and Harper county, and after he had been in the State, but a short time, he was recognized as one of its leading men. He had frequently been asked to accept office, but always refused, preferring to devote his time to his extensive law practice. Samuel Sisson was a native of Ohio, born in Galia county, April 24, 1848, a son of Dr. N. B. and Mary Sisson, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a physician, and during the Civil War was a surgeon in the United States Army. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel S., the subject of this review; Caroline Miranda, born August 24, 1859, married Dr. Charles G. Parker, of Gallipolis, Ohio, and Nelson Ells-

worth, born August 20, 1863. The latter came to Kansas in 1884, and was prominent in the affairs of this State several years, and later went to Oklahoma where he was United States Marshal, and Indian agent at different times, and is now engaged in the manufacturing of ice at Oklahoma City, Okla. Samuel S. Sisson was married June 5, 1880, at Bushnell, Ill., to Miss Mary Luella Pearson, an estimable woman who survives her husband and now resides at Harper, Kans. She was born at Macomb, Ill., May 11, 1859, a daughter of John B. and Mary Virginia (Ervin) Pearson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. The father was a merchant, and died in 1883, and the mother now resides at Bushnell, Ill. To Samuel S. Sisson and wife were born two children: Mary Evalyn, born at Bushnell, Ill., March 28, 1881, graduated from the Harper High School, class of 1899, taught school in Harper, Kans. until 1904, when she accepted a position as teacher in the public schools of Kansas City, Mo., where she is now engaged, and Myrtle Garnet, born at Harper, Kans., August 5, 1883, married William A. Tihen, March 4, 1897. Mr. Tihen is a native of Jefferson City, Mo., born April 3, 1880, and is a son of Herman and Ann Tihen. To William A. Tihen and wife has been born one child, Samuel Sisson, born October 21, 1908. In reviewing the character and life work of Samuel S. Sisson the esteem in which he was held by his fellow lawyers as set forth in the following resolution, following his death, seems appropriate here. "Whereas: The members of the bar of this county have been notified of the death of Samuel S. Sisson, a member of this bar; and whereas we desire to give expression, in some measure, at least, to our sense of loss in the death of Mr. Sisson. Be it resolved: That we recognized Mr. Sisson as one of the ablest, most upright, honorable, manly, genial and cordial members of this bar. He was one among the pioneers of the profession in this county, and some of us have known him and been intimately associated with him for a quarter of a century; and others for a greater or less period and the foregoing statement of the estimation is sincere and heartfelt. Mr. Sisson has been a resident of the county and a member of the bar for about thirty years, during which time he was engaged in professional work and appeared in many of the most important cases, civil and criminal, that came on for trial during that period. His ability was self-evident; his professional honor unsullied; his uniform good nature, genial wit and kindly humor shortened the hours and lightened the labor of the bench, bar and jury. In the death of Mr. Sisson, we recognize that the county has lost one of its most upright, kindly and honorable citizens. In business affairs of the county in which he resided, and in which he took an active and prominent part for many years, his record for honesty and integrity were unquestioned. Mr. Sisson during the time of his long residence in this county was not exempt from the variations and vicissitudes of fortune. He participated in both the presperity and adversity of his fellow citizens. He

has his seasons of sunshine and shadow; but it would be well with us and each of us, if, at the final close of our earthly career, we could leave behind us so long a list of friends and acquaintances who sincerely honor our memory and deeply deplore our loss. Those who were near him knew of his affectionate devotion to his family and his great concern for their health and welfare. But we will intrude no further upon the sacred relations of that home than to say, they were beautiful and inspiring. We extend to the bereaved widow and surviving relatives our sincere sympathy in their great loss and bereavement."

George W. Francis, an early Kansas pioneer and Civil war veteran, now deceased, had an exceptional career and for years was a prominent factor in Harper county. He was born in Ohio, December 28, 1830, and was a son of William and Delilah (Douglas) Francis. George W. Francis went to Illinois where he bought land and was engaged in the peaceful pursuit of farming when the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-third Regiment, Illinois cavalry and led an active military career until the battle of Corinth, Miss., when he was seriously wounded, which disabled him from further military service, and he was discharged on account of disability. In 1877, he came to Kansas, locating on government land in Harper county. Here he became an extensive farmer, and prospered, and also took an active part in local politics. He was a life long Republican, and, at one time, represented Harper county in the State legislature. He was a man of sterling character, and influential in southern Kansas. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was united in marriage February 20, 1856, at Ottawa, Ill., to Miss Caroline Young, a native of Hillsboro, N. H., born October 13, 1835, and died at Emporia, Kans., June 18, 1913. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (George) Young, natives of New Hampshire, and of English descent. To George W. Francis and wife were born seven children, as follows: Ella, married J. H. Shute, Ottawa, Ills.; Eva, deceased; Clarence W., born March 14, 1863, unmarried, now living retired at Harper, Kans.; Etta, the wife of J. O. Graham, Emporia, Kans.; Jessie, married P. N. Wright, Riverside, Calif.; Ruby, unmarried, resides at Harper, and Iona, married J. F. Noel, Cherokee, Okla. The only representatives of the family now living in Harper county are Clarence W. and Ruby Francis.

Amzi G. Patterson, deceased, was for many years an active factor in the development of southern Kansas. He was a native of Ohio, born in Athens county, April 6, 1836, a son of John and Octavia (McFarland) Patterson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Massachusetts. Amzi G. Patterson was reared on a farm, and received his educational discipline in the public schools of Ohio, and at the age of twenty-one, engaged in the retail mercantile business at New Marshfield, Ohio, which he continued for twelve years, and then embarked in the wholesale boot and shoe business at Chillicothe, Ohio, in which

he was successful and accumulated considerable capital. In 1880, he came to Kansas and bought 620 acres of unimproved land in Harper county which he improved, and here conducted a cattle ranch several years, raising blooded cattle on an extensive scale. He retired from active business in 1890, and resided in Harper until his death, September 14, 1904. He was a Republican, and took an active part in political affairs. He served four years as post master of Harper. He was public spirited, and took an active interest in the welfare of his town and county. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic lodge, and he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a conscientious man in all his dealings, and lived an exemplary Christian life. Mr. Patterson was united in marriage December 10, 1857, at New Marshfield, Ohio, to Miss Jane Jeanette Burt, a native of Cortland county, New York, born October 8, 1840. Her parents were Hiram and Harriet (Thomas) Burt, the former a native of New York, and latter of Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Patterson were born nine children: Frederick, born September 23, 1858, died at the age of nine months; Herbert Edmund, born May 5, 1860, was educated in the public schools of Chillicothe, Ohio, graduating from the high school. He came to Harper in 1879 and opened one of the first dry goods stores in the town, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He was active in Republican politics of the State, and in 1887 was elected county clerk of Harper county, serving four years. He waas thoroughly qualified for this position, and his administration of the office was very satisfactory. On account of his skill and ability, as an expert accountant, he was frequently employed by the State to audit the books in different departments of the capital at Topeka, and for several years acted as a professional public accountant. In 1912 he located at San Benito, Texas, where he now owns and conducts a large vegetable farm. He has been twice married, first to Miss Ettie Jolly, now deceased. To this union, were born three children: Herbert, Paul and Hazel. He married for his second wife, Miss Besse Cowick, and they have one child, Dorothy. Frank Albert Patterson was born May 30, 1862, married Elvira Long, and they have one child, Jeanette. Cora and Armenia Patterson, died in infancy; Leonard Patterson, born September 23, 1868, died in 1873; Hattie Patterson, born December 6, 1870, died August 20, 1871; Lee Cally Patterson, born December 8, 1879, is a printer, and resides at Corpus Christi, Texas, has been twice married, his first wife being Nina A. Clark, who died March 4, 1910, leaving three children: Helen, born August 28, 1899; Marjorie, born December 28, 1901, and Clark, born June 10, 1908. On September 18, 1912, Lee C. Patterson married Miss Gladys Bishop. The youngest child of Amzi G. Patterson is Harold Amzi, born December 1, 1882. He married Miss Nellie Litzel in 1902, and they have two children, Gerald and Doris. The Patterson family are prominent in Harper county, and are well and favorably known throughout that section of the State.

Daniel C. Presnell is a native of Tennessee, born April 4, 1846, on a farm in Washington county, that State. He is a son of John and Jane (Francis) Presnell, the former a native of North Carolina, born in 1809, and when nine years old removed with his parents to Washington county, Tennessee, where he spent his life. He died in 1888. His wife was a native of Tennessee, born in 1810, and died January 7, 1893. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Henderson, born in 1823, was prominent in Tennessee politics and was congressional librarian at Washington, D. C., from 1881 until his death, which occurred in 1905; Margaret, born in 1825, died in 1881; Emiline, born in 1827, died in 1890; James R., born in 1829, died October 29, 1859; Josephine, born in 1831, died in 1878; Melissa, born in 1832, married Adam Broyles, postmaster at the National Soldiers Home, Johnson City, Tenn.; Daniel C., the subject of this sketch; Alexander M., born in 1848, died in 1872; Caledonia, born in 1850, died in 1903 and Martha, born in 1852, died in 1894. Daniel C. Presnall was reared on a farm in Washington county, Tennessee, where he remained until 1872, when he went to Colorado, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and also conducted a mercantile business in that State until 1881. He kept a store in a Mexican village for five years, and during this time he learned to speak and write the Spanish language. He did a prosperous business, and among his customers were Mexicans, cowboys, miners and frontiersmen of every kind and description. He sold out his business, and in 1881, removed to California and remained on the Pacific coast about two years. In 1883 he came to Kansas, locating on government land in Garden township, Harper county, where he now owns 800 acres, mostly all under cultivation, well improved with a substantial residence, good barns and general farm equipment. He has met with marked success, as an extensive breeder of fine Hereford cattle. In 1912 he retired from active business, and is now living in ease and comfort at Harper, enjoying the well earned fruits of former toil. Mr. Presnell was married February 11, 1886, to Miss Susan Templin. She is a daughter of Isaac and Clerinde (Deakins) Templin. She was born March 6, 1849 in Washington county, Tennessee, and belongs to a prominent Tennessee family. Mr. and Mrs. Presnell were school day sweethearts, and their marriage was something of a prolonged romance. They are prominent in the social circle of their home town, and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Presnell is a Republican, but has never aspired to serve the "dear people" or patriotically save his country as an office holder. His fraternal affiliations are with the time honored Masonic Lodge.

Joseph P. Hershberger, a prominent Harper county farmer, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, October 26, 1861. His parents Peter and Leah (Hostetter) Hershberger were natives of Pennsylvania, the former, born April 28, 1817, and died July 20, 1867, and the latter, born October 17, 1821, and died in 1897. Peter

Hershberger's parents moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio when he was a child. After reaching his majority, he became a school teacher, and later engaged in farming, following this vocation in the State of Ohio until his death. Joseph P. Hershberger is one of a family of twelve children: Levi, born August 29, 1841; Tena, born November 6, 1842; Daniel, born December 29, 1843; Samuel, born February 14, 1846; Lydia, born February 16, 1848; Noah, born May 10, 1850; Eli, born December 13, 1851; Sarah, born June 29, 1854; Peter, born April 29, 1856; John, born February 11, 1858; Seth, born January 21, 1860 and Joseph P., the subject of this sketch. Joseph P. Hershberger spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Ohio, and attended the public schools. In 1884 he went to Illinois, settling in Moultrie county, where he was engaged in farming until 1900. He then came to Kansas, and bought 627 acres of improved land in Harper county, three miles from the town of Harper, where he now has one of the finest farms to be found in southern Kansas, large and commodious buildings and his residence is equipped with all modern conveniences including steam heat and electric light. He is an extensive breeder of Percheron horses, Durham cattle and blooded swine and is the largest alfalfa grower in that section of the State. Mr. Hershberger was married January 12, 1882, to Miss Sarah S. Gonser, a native of Ohio, born September 15, 1861. She is a daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (Warns) Gonser, natives of Ohio. To this union has been born eight children: Jennie C., born November 11, 1882, died February 1, 1889; Harry E., born January 31, 1884; Lola E., born June 13, 1888; Clara A., born October 14, 1892, died November 4, 1892; Ralph G., born July 26, 1895; Elmer Day and Ella May (twins), born September 13, 1899 and Joseph A., born August 19, 1901. Mr. Hershberger has had a successful business career, and is one of the substantial men of Harper county. He has always taken a commendable interest in the public welfare, and is always ready and willing to support any worthy enterprise, with his time and money. He has held various local offices of trust and responsibility, from time to time. The family are members of the Mennonite church.

Jasper N. Baker, a prominent farmer, and one of the county commissioners of Harper county, is a native of Illinois. He was born, October 4, 1853, on a farm in Menard county, and is a son of James H. and Elizabeth (Turner) Baker. The father was born January 14, 1826, in the same locality in Illinois, in a neighborhood known as Baker's Prairie. The Baker family settled there when that section was still inhabited by the Indians. The Bakers were Virginians. James H. Baker removed from Illinois to Carroll county, Missouri, with his family in 1869, where he followed farming until his death which occurred April 27, 1811. His wife was a native of Kentucky, born October 12, 1830. Jasper N. Baker is one of a family of six, two of whom died in infancy, the others are: Jasper N., the subject of this sketch; Charles, born August 12, 1859, a

farmer in Carroll county, Missouri; Mary, born May 12, 1866, the wife of William Day, a merchant at LeGrande, Ore., and Robert, born November 20, 1868, and died December 24, 1883. Mr. Baker was reared on a farm, and in early life his educational advantages were limited. He is self-educated, and has been a student of books, as well as men and events all his life. In 1884 he came to Harper county, Kansas, and bought unimproved land, five miles west of Harper, which he has improved and developed to a high state of cultivation. His farm consists of 400 acres, and is one of the best equipped, modern farms in that section of the State. He was united in marriage, January 1, 1877, at Carrollton, Mo., to Miss Hattie, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Westbrook) Tillman, natives of Germany. Mrs. Baker was born in New York State , February 28, 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been born ten children: Ella, born October 2, 1877; George, born January 4, 1879; Frank R., born February 17, 1880; Nellie G,. born September 8, 1881, died October 12, 1882; Flora May, born December 31, 1884; Della L., born October 2, 1886; Mabel, born May 18, 1889, married Ernest Barber, September 30, 1904, and they have one child, Marie, born April 22, 1908; Hattie V., born September 15, 1891, married Silas Maninger, September 7, 1912, and they have one child, Glenn M., born May 26, 1913; Robert D., born July 13, 1895, and Ruth E., born July 14, 1898. The Baker family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Baker is a Democrat, and while not a politician, he takes a commendable interest in promoting the principles of his party. In 1911, he was elected to the office of county commissioner, and since that time has performed the duties of that office with integrity and sound business judgment which has met with the approval of his constituents.

Adam Shriver, a Kansas pioneer and successful business man, now deceased, was a native of Indiana. He was born June 18, 1850, on a farm in Newton county, that State, and was a son of Jacob Shriver, also a native of Indiana. Adam Shriver was educated in the public schools of his native State, and came to Kansas in 1868, when he was eighteen years of age. He first located in Doniphan county, where he was employed on a farm. On December 25, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie A. Wilson, a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, born October 6, 1850. She was born on a farm adjoining the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Her parents, Grandson and Sarah (Creal) Wilson were also born in Kentucky, and come from a long line of Kentucky ancestors. The Wilson family came to Kansas in 1854, and located on government land in Doniphan county. Mr. Wilson was active in the early history and development of northeastern Kansas, and for a time was postmaster at Walnut Grove, a place which he named, the postoffice being located on his farm. During the days of the border war, he met with an untimely death, having been shot by an abolitionist. His wife died in Doniphan county, September 23, 1881. They were the

parents of four children: Samuel Boone, born in 1842, now deceased; Emily Jane, born April 22, 1844, the wife of Harvey Teeter, Ashland, Ore., John, born April 20, 1846, died December 20, 1908, and Fannie A., married Adam Shriver, the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Shriver have been born four children: Sarah Effie, born October 1, 1871, married John S. Knowles, June 24, 1900, and they have two daughters, Frances, born December 26, 1904, and Ruth, born September 20, 1910; Rose Emma, born August 15, 1873, died June 19, 1900; Grace and Roxy, twins, born June 19, 1885, Grace died in infancy, and Roxy married Wayne W. Kirkpatrick, December 26, 1904, and died August 9, 1906, leaving one child, Donald Adam, born September 23, 1905. Adam Shriver remained in Doniphan county until 1882, when he removed with his family, to Harper county. Here, he engaged in the cattle business, which he continued two years. In 1884, he engaged in the real estate and loan business in Harper, in which he remained until his death, June 30, 1900. He was a capable business man, and became wealthy. At the time of his death he owned twenty-two farms in Harper and Kingman counties, and left a comfortable fortune. In politics, he was a Democrat, and took a commendable interest in public affairs, but never sought political office. However, he served in various local offices at times.

George Henry Becker, a Kansas pioneer now living retired at Harper, Kans., was born on a farm in Berrien county, Michigan, April 4, 1849. He is a son of George and Lucinda (Faulkner) Becker, both natives of New York, who removed to Michigan at a very early day. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity. The parents spent their lives on their Michigan farm, and are both now deceased. George H. Becker was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools. He remained at home until 1878, when he came to Kansas, locating on government land in Harper county, and was one of the first settlers in that locality. He experienced all the privations and hardships of pioneer life. His first home on the prairie was a sod house, which was a mere matter of course, in those days. When he came to Harper county, he drove an ox team from Wichita, which was the nearest railroad station. His homestead was located about two miles north of the present town of Danville, and here he made his home until 1908, when he retired and removed to Harper, and is now spending his life in ease and comport. Mr. Becker is a quiet unassuming man, and has never aspired to political office. However, he has served in different township offices at times. He served as township clerk of Chicaskia township for ten years, and was one of the township trustees for four years. He was united in marriage April 26, 1876 to Miss Marion Salina, daughter of Francis and Harriet (Southerland) Johnson. Mrs. Becker was born in Berrien county, Michigan, July 23, 1848, and her parents were natives of Broome county, New York. The mother died in Michigan, July 22, 1863, and the father came to Kansas with Mr. Becker in 1878, and took up

government land in Harper county, where he followed farming until his death, April 19, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Becker have no children, although they have raised two adopted children: Guy Mericle, who was born in Harper county, November 18, 1888, married Lulu Hodges in 1908. They have one child, Loren, born May 8, 1912. Guy now operates the home farm. Beva, the youngest adopted child was born in Oklahoma, February 11, 1896. Mr. Becker and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they are active in church work, and prominent in the social affairs of their home town.

Isaac Coslett, one of the first settlers of Harper county, Kansas, is a native of Wales, born August 21, 1849. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Morgan) Coslett, both, also, natives of Wales, the father born in 1818, and was an iron worker in early life in his native land. In 1862, he immigrated to America, locating in Scranton, Pa., where he remained until 1869, where he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he also followed the vocation of an iron worker. He died in 1888, from the effect of an injury received in a steel mill two years previously, which rendered him deaf and blind. The mother was born in 1826, and died in 1904. They were the parents of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Thomas, born December 18, 1847, died in 1912; Isaac, the subject of this sketch; Evan, born in 1851; Anna, born in 1853, died in 1902; Edward, born in 1855; John, born in 1857; Mary, born in 1859; Elizabeth, born in 1861, and William, born in 1863. Isaac Coslett, whose name introduces this review is a notable example of a self-made man, and his success in life is due to his own unaided efforts. He began work as a puddler in an iron mill, at the tender age of eight, and followed that vocation until he was twenty-nine. In 1878 he came to Kansas, locating on government land, ten miles east of the town of Harper, Harper county. This was the year that Harper county was organized. His original homestead is still in his possession, and he now owns over 1,000 acres of fine land, all under a high state of cultivation. He followed farming and stock raising until 1907, when he retired and removed to Harper. While Mr. Coslett has been active in his private affairs, in which he has been very successful, he has also taken a keen interest in public affairs, as well. He is a Republican, and prominent in the councils of his party in Harper county. In 1899 he was elected county commissioner, serving one term of three years. He has served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and has been a delegate to numerous county and State conventions. He served eight years as trustee of Chicaskia township, and held the office of justice of the peace for five years. He is a stockholder in the Danville State Bank, of Danville, Kans., and was one of the organizers of The Farmers Alliance Insuranee Company of McPherson, Kans., and has been one of its directors since 1896. This company is now rated as one of the strongest mutual

fire insurance companies in the United States. Mr. Coslett was married at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 3, 1872, to Miss Margaret Ann, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Reece) Thomas, natives of Wales. Mrs. Coslett was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 3, 1852. She died at Harper, Kans., October 18, 1908, mourned by many friends. She was a deeply religious woman, and lived a consistent Christian life. To Mr. and Mrs. Coslett were born five children: Mary Jane, born December 27, 1873, resides with her father; Evan, born April 21, 1876, married Inza Sturns, October 19, 1904, and they have two children, Ellen, born December 4, 1908, and Velma, born November 6, 1911; William, born June 2, 1880, married Oscie Grime, July 10, 1907, and they have two children, Margaret Ann and Fern; John Albert, born December 8, 1882; Edward Morgan, born September 18, 1885, married Rose Doolin, February 22, 1908, and they have three children, Glen, born April 2, 1909; Edward, Jr., born May 26, 1910, and Blanche Maxcine, born July 10, 1911.

Mr. Coslett is one of the substantial men of Harper county, who has made good and earned the well merited success that has crowned his efforts. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Levi Lee Northrup, late of Iola, Kans., was a pioneer of Allen county, locating there in 1858. He began life in a new country in a humble way, and by unusual energy and ability amassed a fortune, and for years was a leading factor in the financial development of Southeastern Kansas. Mr. Northrup died at his home in Iola, March 3, 1896. He was the son of Lewis and Rebecca Northrup, natives of New York and of Scotch descent. Lewis Lee Northrup was born in Geneseo, N. Y., April 12, 1819, and was one of a family of eight children, none of whom are now living. When he was about two years of age his mother died, and he was taken to the home of an uncle at Elmira, N. Y. Here he spent his boyhood days, and his early education was limited to the common schools of that time. As he approached manhood, he was apprenticed to learn the woolen manufacturers' trade, and in 1840, by strict economy, he had saved enough out of his earnings to engage in business on his own account. He conducted a woolen mill at Albion, N. Y., until 1846, when it was destroyed by fire. He then removed to Lafayette, Ind., and two years later engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Thorntown, Ind. In 1853, at the solicitation of the Capital Union Settlement Co., who had bought a large body of land in Allen county, and laid out the town of Geneva, he sold his factory at Thorntown, and removed to Geneva, Kans. Here he engaged in the mercantile business and also operated a saw mill. When Iola was laid out, a year later, he established a branch store there, and in 1862, removed to the latter place with his family, which remained his home until his death. He maintained a branch store at Geneva until 1869, when he consolidated both stores at Iola. Up to this time Mr. Northrup had devoted himself to the mercan-

tile business, but in 1869, he engaged in the banking business in Iola, establishing the private banking house of L. L. Northrup. This was the first bank in Iola and was conducted as a private banking institution until the death of Mr. Northrup, after which it became the Northrup Bank. March 20, 1900, the institution was reorganized becoming a national bank under the title of The Northrup National Bank of Iola, Kansas. It was then capitalized at $50,000.00 and Mary E. Northrup became president, F. A. Northrup, L. L. Northrup and D. P. Northrup becoming vice-presidents and J. H. Van Nuys, cashier. In 1903, L. L. Northrup succeeded to the presidency and A. L. Brumbaugh became cashier. In 1912, E. J. Miller became president, F. A. Northrup and L. L. Northrup, vice-presidents, and Melvin Fronk, cashier. The Northrup National Bank is one of the strong financial institutions of the State and it has a spotless record of more than forty-four years. During this time it has always afforded unexcelled facilities for the prompt and satisfactory handling of accounts and ever increasing care in the safeguarding of funds entrusted to it. It offers every privilege and accomodation consistent with a prudent, progressive policy. According to the official report under date of January 17, 1914, the resources are $609,463.20 and the deposits amount to $486,831.83. These figures convey an idea of the magnitude of this institution. The Northrup National Bank stands as a monument to its founder, Levi L. Northrup. Mr. Northrup was married February 27, 1849, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Pearce, a native of Thorntown, Ind., who survives him. Eight children were born to this union, as follows: Emily Alice, born January 23, 1851, at Thorntown, Ind., and died at Bartow, Fla.; Charles Lineus, born November 27, 1854, at Thorntown, and died at Iola, May 26, 1865; an infant daughter born at Thorntown, September 14, 1856, lived three days; Orlanzo Putnam, born at Thorntown, March 9, 1858, and died at Iola, July 19, 1892; Frank Altez, born at Geneva, Kans., February 11, 1861, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume; Lewis Lee, born at Iola, Kansas, June 23, 1864, a personal sketch of whom also appears in this volume; Delmer Pearce, born at Iola, July 20, 1867, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and John Arthur, born at Iola, April 14, 1871, and died September 19, 1871. The story of the life of Levi Lee Northrup, is that of a boy born in poverty and obscurity, orphaned in infancy, thrown upon the world with a meager education, and no capital but brains, skill, industry, and character, fighting his way step by step, until he accumulated a large, if not a great, fortune. His success was not due to any sudden stroke of luck, or some fortunate speculation. His fortune was accumulated slowly, and as a result of economy, good judgment and tireless industry. He never exacted a penny beyond what he believed to be his just due; he made mistakes, as all men do, but he made them as often against himself as in his own favor. A man who is in the business of loaning money is frequently the object of bitter complaint, from those

who borrow, but Mr. Northrup was never accused of "grinding the faces of the poor," or of imposing harsh and cruel conditions upon his debtors. He was intensely loyal to his town and was always counted upon as one of the large contributors to any enterprise that was undertaken for the advancement of public interests. He was one of the most active and influential factors in bringing the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Iola, and contributed to and encouraged local factories. He was untiring in his efforts to have the local supply of natural gas used, in some way, to bring population and business development to the town, and in short, he always gave freely in time and money to any undertaking that promised to advance the interests of Iola. Next to his town, the Presbyterian church was the object of his interest and care. In the early days when the church was occupying a little room on the corner, where the Pryor residence now stands, Mr. Northrup personally did the janitor work for a long time, and attended to all the little chores that had to be done to keep the building in order, and have it ready for meetings, and for a great many years, if not ever since its organization, he contributed one-fourth of the expense of maintaining the church. He was a teacher in the Sunday school for nearly a quarter of a century, and seldom was absent during services. He will long be remembered as one of the founders and promoters of the greater Iola.

Frank A. Northrup, a leading business man of Allen county, and vice-president of the Northrup National Bank of Iola, is a native of Kansas. He was born at Geneva, February 11, 1861, and is a son of Levi Lee Northrup, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. When Frank A. was two years old the family removed to Iola, where he was reared and educated in the public schools. He graduated from the Iola High School, and was a member of the second graduating class of that institution. He then clerked in a store for his brother, O. P. Northrup, until 1885, when he took a course in R. C. Spencer's Business College of Milwaukee, Wis. He then clerked in his father's bank in Iola for a short time when he went to Zellwood, Fla., where he was engaged in the mercantile business for a time. When he returned to Iola and engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with his brothers, L. L., and D. P., as successors to the older brother, O. P., who died July 19, 1892. About a year after the death of his father, his estate took a half interest in the Iola Brick Co., and he became the active manager of that business for the estate. He continued in that capacity for two years when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to resign, and since that time he has devoted himself to looking after the Northrup estate, which consists of a large amount of property in various sections of the country. Mr. Northrup was married December 12, 1888, to Miss Alice M. Robbins, of Fort Scott, Kans., a daughter of Ebenezer and Harriet (Fraser) Robbins, both natives of New York. Ebenezer Robbins was born January 25, 1821, and came to Kansas in 1867, locating in Bourbon county. He operated a

flour and saw mill at Cato, twelve miles south of Fort Scott. He married Miss Harriet Fraser, September 30, 1857. She was a daughter of Daniel Fraser, a farmer in New York State, and to this union were born four children: William J., unmarried; Mary Maria, married Upshire Snider; George Fraser, unmarried, and Alice Maud, the wife of Frank A. Northrup, the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Northrup have been born two children: Loraine R., a graduate of the Chicago University, now in the employ of the Chicago Tribune, and Mary A., who was educated in the Iola public schools, Hasmer Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans. Mr. Northrup is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was its third Exalted Ruler.

Lewis L. Northrup, a prominent factor in the industrial development of Southeastern Kansas, is a native of the Sunflower State. He was born at Iola, June 23, 1864, and is a son of Levi Lee Northrup, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume. Lewis L. Northrup was reared in Iola, and educated in the public schools and the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He then engaged in the lumber business at Iola, and later the mercantile business, and has been active in the industrial life of that section of the State. He was one of the organizers of The Iola Gas Company, and was active and influential in locating the Lanyon Smelter at Iola. He was one of the organizers of The Portland Gas & Pipe Line Company and became treasurer of that corporation at its organization, and when the Iola Portland Cement Co., was organized, he became one of the directors and vice-president of that company. Later he became interested in the Kansas Portland Cement Co., and was one of its heavy stockholders. He was treasurer of that company and later became its president. He was one of the organizers of the Kansas Southern Electric Railway, and served as a director in that company. He was president of the Northrup National Bank from 1903 to 1912, but on account of his various other interests, which occupied his time, resigned that position and accepted the office of vice-president of the bank, a position which he now holds. He is also interested in the management of the Northrup estate, the interests of which are various and far reaching. He is treasurer of the Iola Brick Company, of which the Northrup estate owns a one-half interest. He is also a director in the Depositors' Guarantee and Surety Company. In addition to his vast private interests, which would seem to occupy all his time, Mr Northrup takes an active interest in public affairs, affecting his town and county. He has served two terms as a member of the Iola City council, of which he has been president, and also acted as mayor, and has also been a member of the school board. He is a Thirty-second Degree Knights Templar Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Northrup was united in marriage October 25, 1894, to Lettie A. Bruner, daughter of Elias and Drucilla (Davis) Bruner, the

former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Iowa. Elias Bruner came to Kansas in 1866, and located at Erie, and in the early days was engaged in freighting between Kansas City and Leavenworth, and later was engaged in the milling business in Iola. He is now retired and resides at Iola. Mrs. Northrup was born in Iola and educated in the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Northrup have been born two children: Roswell B. and LaVerne L., both attending the Iola schools.

Delmar P. Northrup, a prominent member of a well-known Allen county family, was born in Iola, Kans., July 20, 1867. He is a son of Levi Lee Northrup, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Delmar P. Northrup was reared in his native town and educated in the public schools and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He began his business career as a clerk in the store of his brother, O. P. Northrup, at Iola, and remained in that capacity until his brother's death in 1892, when he, with his brothers, Lewis L. and Frank A., succeeded to the business, under the firm name of Northrup Brothers, and after the death of their father, they also conducted the Northrup Lumber Company, and various other enterprises, including the Iola Brick Company which were controlled by the Northrup estate. When gas was developed in the Iola district in commercial quantities, the Northrup Brothers controlled several large producing wells, and they were among the most influential local capitalists, in promoting the industrial development of Iola. They gave liberally to smelters and other industrial institutions to induce them to locate at Iola and vicinity. They were also interested in the development of Gas City, and were instrumental in locating the Cherokee Lanyon Company, The Prime Western Company, and The McRay-Daily Company, all of which were later consolidated into The Prime Western Company, which is still operating. They were also interested in the Iola Portland Cement Company, and later took part in the organization of The United Kansas Portland Cement Company, of which Lewis L. Northrup is now president. Delmar P. Northrup was united in marriage October 9, 1889, with Miss Dorcia A. Young, a daughter of J. R. and Frances B. Young, of Iola. Mrs. Northrup was born and reared in Allen county, and is a graduate of the Iola High School. To Mr. and Mrs. Northrup have been born three children: Gladys Y., married H. H. Howard, a druggist of Iola, Kans., and they have one child, Elizabeth; Lewis O., and Lillian V. Mr. Northrup takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and has been a member of the Iola School Board several years. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and served as Exalted Ruler in 1912-13.

Dr. Solomon S. Hilscher, clergyman, lecturer and author was born at Lincoln, Ill., December 24, 1862. He is a son of Joseph and Louisa (Woland) Hilscher, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Dr. Hilscher began his education in the public schools of Lincoln, and was graduated from Lincoln College in the class of 1886. He then

taught school in Illinois two years and later was superintendent of schools at Wells, Minn., for two years, and for the same length of time held a like position at Lake Crystal, Minn. During the time he was engaged in teaching he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, at Blue Earth City, Minn., in 1889. Later he entered McCormick Theological Seminary, and was graduated in the class of 1894, and at once entered upon the duties of the ministry in the Presbyterian church. He was located at Manchester, Iowa, for two years, and at Sandwich, Ill., four years, when he was transferred to Vinton, Iowa, where he remained seven years. July 1, 1907, he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Iola, Kans. Dr. Hilscher is prominent in the councils of the church and has served as commissioner to the General Assembly on two occasions. He has served as Moderator of the Neosha Presbytery, as well as other Presbyteries, where he has been located. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in June, 1905. Dr. Hilscher is well known as an author, his writings having frequently appeared in the leading periodicals for a number of years, but perhaps his greatest production is "The Eternal Evangel," published in 1910. This work was well received, and has been subject to favorable comment by critics from all parts of the country. It is a book to be read and re-read. Its scope and contents may be judged from the subjects treated in its nine chapters: "History," "God in History," "The Magic East," "Primitive Revelation," "The Great Apostasy," "The God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob," "The Eternal Gospel," "Progress," and "The Consummation." The following extract from the preface gives a very clear idea of the author's purpose and the scope of the work: "I have tried in the following pages to tell the story of the Eternal Evangel. I have tried to show that the Gospel of Christ is as old as human need, and that it is the Primitive Truth once given to this world and which many forgot. I have tried to put this fact in its historic setting, to give reason for the views presented, and to show the ultimate triumph of "The faith once for all delivered to the saints,"—to the saints at the beginning of human history. Some of the views presented are not in harmony with certain popular theories, but I hope that I may not, for this reason, be considered ignorant of such theories." Dr. Hilscher is well known as an orator, both in the pulpit and on the platform, and in addition to his many other duties, is now engaged as a Chautauqua lecturer. He was united in marriage July 23, 1891, to Miss Ida Hermina, daughter of Rev. Herman and Henrietta (Goettell) Bunse, both natives of Germany. The father was a minister of the Evangelical Association and spent most of his active career in Minnesota. He is now retired. Mrs. Hilscher was born in Minnesota and educated in the public schools and the Minnesota State Normal School of which she is a graduate. She was a teacher for four years prior to her marriage. To Dr. and Mrs. Hilscher have been born two children: Harris Gregg, born September 28, 1897, graduated

from the Iola High School in the class of 1914, and Dorothy, a student in the Iola schools. Mrs. Hilscher is active in church work and an invaluable assistant to her husband in the great field which he has chosen.

David Smith Goss, a Kansas pioneer, now living retired at Harper, was one of the first settlers of Harper county. He was born July 1, 1854, on a farm in Jackson county, Indiana, and is a son of Giles M. and Neatie (Goss) Goss. The father was a native of North Carolina, and comes from an old North Carolina family of Revolutionary stock. He was born March 21, 1823, a son of Daniel Goss who was born in North Carolina in 1792, where his father was also born in 1754, and served as a major in Washington's army, during the Revolution. Giles M. Goss left his native State, when only a boy of sixteen, and went to Indiana alone. Here he was married in 1842, and followed farming in Indiana until 1866, when he removed to Iowa with his family, locating in Davis county, where he was a successful farmer and stockraiser until 1876. During that year, he came to Kansas with a view of finding a suitable location, in the then new and undeveloped West. He was so favorably impressed with Harper county that he returned to Bloomfield, Iowa, and organized a colony known as the Goss and Glenn colony, which was composed of eleven families from that section of Iowa. The colony came on that year, and founded the town of Harper, a more detailed history of which will be found in another volume of this work. Giles M. Goss took up government land in Harper county, where he was a successful farmer throughout his life. He was active in the early development of the town and county. In politics he was a Republican, but would never accept public office. To Giles M. and Neatie Goss were born ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity: Martha, born in 1842, married Robert Humphrey, and died in 1867, leaving two children; Cyrus L., born in 1844, married Henrietta Whitaker, is now a farmer and stockman, Harper, Kans.; Hettie B., born in 1846, the widow of J. W. Stark, Los Angeles, Calif.; Clark C., born in 1850, married Mattie Kettleman, and is now deceased; David S., the subject of this sketch; Neatie, born in 1856, married Sylvester Walton in 1878, and died April 20, 1907; Lydia, born May 30, 1859, married Howard H. Jackman, and they have three children, Jessie, Reva and Waldo; Cora, born February 14, 1870, married Henry Van Vost. When Harper county was organized the present town of Harper was named Cora, in honor of Cora Goss, but later it was learned that there was already a postoffice in the State of that name, and it was changed to Harper. The wife of Giles M. Goss, and the mother of these children died November 2, 1880, aged fifty-three years, and in 1891, Mr. Goss married Miss Mary Drake. No children were born to this union. Giles M. Goss died October 6, 1893. David Smith Goss, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of Bloomfield, Iowa, and remained at home until February 1, 1877, when he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Bell Dunlap, a

native of Bloomfield, Iowa, born February 19, 1853. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (White) Dunlap. Her father was a Pennsylvanian, born March 3, 1811, and died at Bloomfield, Iowa, September 27, 1881. The mother was also a native of the Keystone State, born May 20, 1816, and died at Fairfield, Iowa, July 21, 1898. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Anson, born April 8, 1837, died in childhood; Mary E., born April 8, 1839, the widow of Evan Morgan and resides at Harper, Kans.; Thomas A., born May 16, 1841 now retired, and resides at Bloomfield, Iowa; Martha Ann, born January 29, 1843, the widow of James Morgan and resides at Harper, Kans.; Jane, born August 9, 1844, married Lee H. Green; Harriet, born February 17, 1847, married James Bloom, and they are both deceased; Adaline, married William Harken, and Eliza Belle the wife of David S. Goss, the subject of this sketch. When David Smith Goss was married, he and his bride made their honeymoon trip in a prairie schooner to Kansas, coming with the Goss-Glenn colony, and were among the first settlers in Harper county. They located on government land, east of the town site of Harper, and lived on this farm until 1885, and bought other land where Mr. Goss was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1912, when he retired, and he and his wife now live in Harper. To Mr. and Mrs. Goss have been born four children: John Ralph, born December 19, 1877, and according to all known records was the first male white child born in Harper county, was married August 11, 1904 to Miss Grace Ungen, and they have five children: Orville, Gordon, Alice Belle, Ralto and Stella; Neatie Elizabeth Goss, born June 24, 1881, married Perry Pearl, October 11, 1911, and they have three children, Emery, Ima and Cleo; Wallace D. Goss, born May 11, 1889, and Clark,, born May 11, 1897. The Goss family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and prominent in the community.

James Gillespie, ex-sheriff of Harper county, Kansas, is a native of Illinois, born in Carroll county, October 20, 1856. He is a son of Hugh and Jane (Carrothers) Gillespie, both natives of Ireland. The father came to America in 1849, locating at Galena, Ill., where he was employed in the lead mines a few years. He then bought a farm of government land in Carroll county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until his death, in October, 1896. The mother died in March, 1897. They were the parents of nine children: Margaret, widow of James Anderson; James, the subject of this sketch; Robert W., farmer, Boone, Neb.; Mary, married John White, Grundy, Iowa; William T., deceased; Charles H., farmer, Carroll county, Ill.; Hugh, deceased; Rebecca, married John Miller, farmer, Savannah, Ill., and Arnetta, married Watson Tomazon, farmer, Platte county, Nebraska. James Gillespie was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools of Illinois. In 1877, he came to Kansas and located on the government land in Harper county. This was a year before the county was organized. He sold his original homestead

in 1881, and for a few years was engaged in buying horses and cattle in Texas, driving them to Kansas over the historic Chisholm trail. He spent four years in the saddle, on the range, handling horses and cattle, and during this period experienced all the vicissitudes of frontier life of the early times on the plains. He prospered in his business undertakings, and invested in Harper county land, from time to time, until he now owns over 1,000 acres of well improved farm land. His home farm is located three miles north of Danville and consists of 640 acres. This is one of the best improved farms in southern Kansas, and is thoroughly equipped with twentieth century farming methods. Mr. Gillespie is a successful and up to date farmer, and is a close student of the science of agriculture. He is extensively engaged in the horse and cattle business and runs to high grade stock. His herd of Polled-Angus and Galloway cattle are as fine as can be found in the State. He is also a breeder of high grade swine, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Gillespie takes an active part in political affairs, and has always been identified with the Republican party, and is the present chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He was elected sheriff of Harper county in 1897, and during his occupancy of that office won the reputation of doing his duty without fear or favor. He was united in marriage February 20, 1885, with Miss Flora E. Mott, a daughter of M. T. Mott (for the history of the Mott family see sketch of F. O. Mott). Mrs. Gillespie died March 3, 1911, leaving eight children as follows: Ada, born in 1886, married R. W. Mott, farmer, White City, Kan.; Edna, Glenn H., Russell R., Howard B., Eva E., Mildred A., and Margaret Flora, all at home. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Gillespie is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

Zachariah C. Thompson, a prominent citizen of Harper county, is a native of the Hawkeye State. He was born June 13, 1860 on a farm in Fayette county, Iowa, and is a son of Samuel A. and Martha Jane (Sherman) Thompson, the latter being closely related to the famous Sherman family of Ohio. Samuel A. Thompson and his wife were both natives of Ohio, where they were married in 1852, and the same year removed to Iowa. They were the parents of six children: Mary P., deceased; Amanda K.; Annis E.; Zachariah, the subject of this sketch; Frances A. and Samuel A., a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Zachariah C. Thompson received his education in the public schools of Fayette county, Iowa, and in 1882 came to Kansas, locating in Harper county where he has since made his home. He first bought 160 acres of unimproved land, four miles east of Harper, and had added several hundred acres to his original holding. He is a scientific farmer, employing modern methods in the operation of his farm, and has been unusually successful. His farm is a model of convenience, with all up-to-date improvements. He has a splendid modern residence, and in 1912, he built, what is said to be the most modern barn in the State, at a cost

of $5,000, constructed of cement on a circular plan, with two silos in connection. This barn has a capacity of 400 tons of hay, 6,000 bushels of grain, and stall room for 100 head of cattle and twenty horses. Mr. Thompson is an extensive cattle raiser, specializing in Jerseys and Herefords, and is one of the most successful men in this line in Southern Kansas. He was united in marriage March 3, 1887 to Miss Lydia K. Gwinn, a native of Saline county, Missouri, born June 13, 1866. She is a daughter of William M. and Martha (Liggett) Gwinn, both natives of Missouri To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born eleven children: Charles Ray, born January 15, 1889; William G., born July 31, 1891; Zachariah C., born June 19, 1893; Alma M., born March 13, 1895; Alfred E., born November 24, 1896; Maurice McKinley, born June 7, 1898; Martha, died in infancy; Samuel Archie, born September 16, 1901; James Allen, born May 10, 1903, and Florence May, born September 17, 1906. The family are members of the Church of Christ, and Mr. Thompson's political affiliations are with the Republican party. He has never sought political honors, but has held various local offices of responsibility.

Henry C. Martin, M. D., now deceased, was one of the pioneer physicians of Southern Kansas, and an active factor in the development of Harper county. He was a native of New York State, born May 20, 1845, and, when four years of age, his parents removed to Canada, where he was reared and educated. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Indiana, where he was graduated. He was also graduated from Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., in 1880. On account of poor health, he did not engage in the practice of his profession for a few years after completing his medical education, but in 1878 came to Harper, Kans., and engaged in practice. This was the year that the town of Harper was founded, and he was the second physician to locate there. He was a skillful and successful doctor, and had a very extensive practice. He took a keen interest in public affairs, and was a close student of current events, as well as of the science of his profession. He took an active part in public affairs, and was always willing to support any worthy enterprise, with his time, talent and money. His political views were Democratic, but he was too busy with his professional work to aspire to hold political office. He was a Knight Templar Mason, and prominent in lodge circles. He died March 23, 1901, leaving a comfortable fortune, but more than that, he died rich in the esteem of his fellowmen. Dr. Martin was united in marriage at New Orleans, La., February 5, 1870, to Miss Mary F. O'Farrell, a native of Ireland, born December 22, 1855. She was a daughter of Patrick and Cecelia (McGrath) O'Farrell, both natives of Ireland, where they spent their lives. Mrs. Martin came to America with relatives in 1867. To Dr. and Mrs. Martin, were born six children, two of whom died in infancy, Henry and Thomas The others are: Emil J., born July 7,

1872, in Sedgwick county, Kansas, now a hardware merchant at Harper, married Anna Taral, October 14, 1896, and they have two children, Marie and Grace; Charles Henry, born June 27, 1873, in Sedgwick county, Kans., and is now a banker at Woodward, Okla.; William J., born August 27, 1878, hardware merchant, Harper, Kans., and Helen Marie, born July 27, 1887, educated at St. Joseph's Academy, Abilene, Kans., graduating in the class of 1907. The family are members of the Catholic church, and prominent in social circles.

Ferris Orlando Mott, one of the successful men of Southern Kansas, who has been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State for over thirty-five years, is a native of New York, born in Tompkins county, January 9, 1850. He is a son of M. P. and Ann Eliza (Hanford) Mott. The father was born September 6, 1823, in Deleware county, New York. In 1850 he removed from New York State to Branch county, Michigan, where he died September 13, 1886, at the close of an active ad successful business career. His wife was also a native of New York State, a daughter of Seth and Nancy (Brownell) Hanford, born March 20, 1826. Ferris Orlando Mott is one of a family of ten, as follows: Leroy Tallman, born June 3, 1846, unmarried, farmer, Anderson county, Kansas; Meraby C., born February 16, 1848, widow of Armour Jameson, Caro, Mich.; Ferris Orlando, whose name introduces this review; Serena Adelaide, born September 8, 1853, married Sidney R. McNitt Coldwater, Mich.; Clarence Valentine, born January 4, 1855, was a Harper county pioneer, married Ella U. Friday, of Danville, Kans., died May 17, 1912, at Danville, Kans.; Alice Opha, born June 11, 1857, unmarried, resides in Anderson county, Kansas; Ida Evaline, born August 16, 1859, died August 14, 1876; Lois Adell, born August 11, 1863, died March 13, 1865; Flora Ellen, born July 31, 1865, came to Kansas in 1882, married James Gillespie, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. She died March 3, 1911. The youngest of the family, Charles Edgar, born May 21, 1870, and died October 24, 1883.

Ferris O. Mott, was rearer on a farm and educated in the public schools of Michigan, and learned the carpentry trade in early life. He came to Kansas in 1878, and took a claim in Odell township, Harper county. In 1880, when the Southern Kansas Railroad was built into Harper county, he became a grain buyer in the town of Danville, and erected the first building in that town. It is now occupied as a telephone office. He served as station agent for the Southern Kansas Railroad Company about six months, during the early days of the town. He took an active part in public affairs, and in the development of the new country. In 1884, at the urgent request of A. S. Lindsey, editor of the Anthony Republican, and other friends, Mr. Mott accepted the nomination for clerk of the District Court of Harper county, on the Citizens' ticket, and was elected by a large majority. He had not sought the office, and the flattering majority which he received under the circum-

stances was a tribute in unmistakable terms from his fellow citizens. At the expiration of his first term, he was re-elected, holding the office four years. In 1890 he was elected probate judge, of Harper county, and in 1894, was elected a member of the State legislature, and re-elected to that office in 1896. He served on the judiciary, and other important committees. He has served six years as a member of the Harper city council, and has filled various township offices. Mr. Mott was married May 5, 1887, to Miss Agnes, daughter of James and Isabella (McCall) Moffett, of Harper, Kans. She departed this life, January 22, 1892, leaving one child, Ethel Belle, born February 2, 1888. She is a graduate of the Westport High School, Kansas City, Mo., and is now a student in the University of Chicago.

On August 15, 1893, Mr. Mott was united in marriage with Mrs. Lydia Eleanor Prather, widow of John Prather, and a daughter of John and Prudence (Roberts) Hite, of Trenton, Iowa, where she was born February 18, 1855. Mrs. Mott is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which she is an active worker. She is prominent in social and club affairs, and is president of the Study and Social Club of Harper. Mr. Mott is a Royal Arch Mason and a Democrat.

Mathias Schneider, a prominent business man of Seneca, Kans., is a native of Germany. He was born August 21, 1839, a son of Peter and Anna Mariah (Meier) Schneider. The father was a farmer in a small way in his native land, and in 1845, when Mathias was six years old, the family immigrated to America, locating in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. That section of the country was, then on the extreme frontier, and the Schneider family settled in the heart of the wilderness, as that part of Wisconsin was heavily timbered. Here the father bought land from the government, built a log cabin and cleared a small portion of ground, and engaged in farming, in a small way. Mathias Schneider was reared among these surroundings, and received his early education in such schools as the country afforded, at that time. The school year consisted of about three months, and he had to walk a long distance to attend that. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years old, and on April 9, 1864, married Elizabeth Birkhauser, a daughter of Adolph and Gertrude Birkhauser, natives of Germany, and early settlers in Wisconsin, where they spent their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Schneider were born eight children: Peter, a farmer in Nemaha county, Kansas; Annie M., married Henry Stallbaumer; Jennie J., married Henry Koelzer; Lizzie N., married J. P. Koelzer, Seneca, Kans.; Carl M., farmer, Nemaha county, and Gertrude, married Peter Schmitt, Seneca, Kans. Following his marriage, Mr. Schneider farmed rented land in Wisconsin until 1870, when he decided to go farther west, when he and his family, which consisted of his wife and two small children, drove from Wisconsin to Richardson county, Nebraska. Here he bought a farm of 340 acres, near Salem, and engaged in general farming and stock raising. He gradu-

ally turned his attention to feeding cattle for market. He was very successful in this venture, and became one of the extensive cattle feeders of that section, and added to his land until he owned 580 acres. October 28, 1879, Mrs. Schneider died, and shortly afterwards, Mr. Schneider rented his Nebraska farm and came to Kansas, purchasing 80 acres of land near St. Benedict, Nemaha county, where he resided until 1892, when he sold his farm near Benedict, and, having previously sold his Nebraska property, bought a farm near Seneca, Kans., where he has since been engaged in feeding cattle quite extensively, averaging about two car loads a year. Besides his farming interests, Mr. Schneider is interested in a number of other business enterprises. He is president of the J. P. Koelzer Lumber Company, of Seneca; he was one of the organizers of the State Savings Bank of Seneca, and is now president of that institution, and is also a heavy investor in various stocks and bonds of an industrial nature. He is a man who has a keen insight into present day financial affairs. Politically he is a Democrat and has consistently supported the policy of that party, although he has never aspired to hold political office. He was one of the organizers of the Seneca and St. Benedict Fire Insurance Company, and served as its first president. This is one of the substantial insurance companies of the country, and carries over a million dollars worth of insurance at the present time. He is a communicant of the Catholic church, and has contributed liberally to the cause of religion.

Samuel C. Lobaugh, who for twelve years served as postmaster of Harper, is one of the successful men of Harper county. He is a native of the Keystone State, born on a farm in Clarion county, November 29, 1859, a son of David B. and Margaret (Miller) Lobaugh, both natives of Pennsylvania, where the father was a successful farmer, following that vocation throughout life. He died in 1858, at the age of forty-four. The mother passed away in 1878. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living: John T., retired, Rimersburg, Pa.; Hannah R., the wife of Silas Murray, Callensburg, Pa.; Benjamin D., farmer, Farmington, Ohio; Samuel C., whose name introduces this sketch; Joseph M., a live stock commission man and president of the Blue Island State Bank, Chicago, Ills., and Sarah, Candass, Elizabeth, Olive and William, the latter five all deceased. Samuel C. Lobaugh received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., where he was graduated in the class of 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Art. The following year he came to Kansas, locating at Harper, where he engaged in the real estate and loan business. He was successful in his business operations, and acquired considerable land in Harper county, and now owns one of the best improved farms in the county, which is located near Harper, and he also owns valuable farm lands in Sumner county, Kansas, and Texas. He has always been an active Republican, and served as chairman of the county

central committee, and has been a delegate to several State and county conventions. He was appointed postmaster of Harper, by President McKinley, July 2, 1901, and reappointed by President Roosevelt, June 22, 1906, and by President Taft, June 2, 1910. He resigned the position May 1, 1914. Mr. Lobaugh was married, September 12, 1883, at Clarion, Pa., to Miss Belle D., daughter of Thomas H. and Jane (Wilson) Elliott, both natives of Pennsylvania. She was born at Clarion, Pa., July 2, 1860. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, January 11, 1809, died June 13, 1888, and her mother was born in the same State, February 13, 1813, and died May 16, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Lobaugh came to Kansas immediately after their marriage, in fact, the journey was their wedding tour. They have one child, Paul Mateer, born at Harper, October 12, 1888. He graduated from the Harper High School, class of 1906, and entered the Kansas University at Lawrence, graduating from there in the class of 1910, with the degree of Bachelor of Art. He is now engaged in the banking business at Harper. Mr. Lobaugh is a Knights Templar Mason.

Moses H. and Samuel E. Cole, who constitute the firm, Cole Brothers, pioneer merchants of Harper, Kans., are both natives of Whitehall, Ill. Their parents were David and Rebecca (Cook) Cole, the father, a native of Bavaria, born February 3, 1816. He immigrated to America in 1837, locating at Albany, N. Y., where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1847. His store was destroyed by fire, and in 1848 he came west, locating at Whitehall, Ill., where he was engaged in the live stock business for fifteen years. In 1861, he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in buying horses and mules for the government, during the Civil war. At the close of the war, he continued in business until 1873, when he retired, after accumulating a comfortable fortune. He was well known in St. Louis, where he resided until his death, February 19, 1907. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Beacon Lodge No. 3, of St. Louis, now the mother lodge of Missouri. His marriage to Rebecca Cook took place in Albany, N. Y., April 16, 1848, and on April 16, 1898, their golden wedding was celebrated at the St. Nicholas Hotel, St. Louis, over 300 guests being present on the occasion. David Cole and Rebecca Cook were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living, as follows: Pauline, born September 6, 1854, the widow of Leon Loeb, Salisbury, Mo.; Samuel E., born July 14, 1856, at Whitehall, Ill., a member of the firm of Cole Brothers, Harper, Kans. He was married April 26, 1886, at Nashville, Tenn., to Miss Betty Ellis, a native of that city, born March 12, 1866. She is a daughter of Jacob Ellis, a clothing merchant, of Nashville, Tenn. To Samuel E. Cole and wife have been born one child, Hazel Ellis, born March 9, 1888, at Nashville, Tenn. She was educated at Forest Park University, St. Louis, graduating in the class of 1907. Moses H. Cole, the junior member of Cole Brothers, was born at Whitehall, Ill., April 6, 1858, and educated in the public schools of St. Louis, graduating

from the high school in the class of 1876. When a young man, he worked for four years in a retail dry goods and clothing store in St. Louis, and for four years was a traveling salesman. In 1884, he and his brother, Samuel E., opened a department store at Harper, Kans. They have been in business continually since, and are the pioneer merchants of Harper county. They were successful from the start, and have prospered through all the years, and their business is the largest of the kind in the county. Mr. Cole is unmarried. The youngest child of the Cole family, Ella, born in 1861, is the widow of Joseph Linz, who was a prominent wholesale jeweler in Dallas, Texas. The Cole Brothers have always taken a deep interest in promoting the welfare of Harper, and Harper county, and are among the progressive business men of that section. Samuel E. has served on the city council, and they are both Thirty-second Degree Masons. Moses H. is Past Master of Harper Lodge, No. 206, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is High Priest of Harper Chapater No. 61 Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Elks.

Frank R. Zacharias, banker and one of the leading business men of Southern Kansas, is a native of the Keystone State. He was born at Mechanicsburg, Pa., August 30, 1862. His parents, George A. and Mary A. (Riegel) Zacharias, were also natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in Berks county, and brought up on a farm, and later entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in his native State, until 1878, when he came to Kansas, and located on government land in Harper county. He tok an active part in the public affairs of early times, and was a resident of Harper county but a short time, when he became deputy register of deeds, and in 1880 was elected register of deeds, holding that office four years. In 1884 he retired from active business, and returned to Mechanicsburg, Pa., his former home, where he now resides. He is a Civil war veteran, having served in the United States Signal Service, during the Civil war.

Frank R. Zacharias is one of a family of two children, the younger being E. Gertrude, born in 1864, is unmarried and resides with her parents at Mechanicsburg, Pa. Mr. Zacharias received his education in the public schools of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and came to Kansas in 1879, when seventeen years of age. His first position is this State was deputy register of deeds, under his father. He became an expert accountant, and held various positions of responsibility from time to time, and in 1882 became assistant cashier of a private bank at Harper, and in 1890 was made cashier of The Harper State Bank. This institution was reorganized into a National Bank in 1907, and is now the National Bank of Harper, and at the reorganization, he became its president, and has since been active in directing the policy of that institution. The bank is capitalized at $25,000, and is one of the substantial financial institutions of Southern Kansas. Mr. Zacharias' banking operations is not

confined to Harper. He is president of The Danville State Bank of Danville, Kans., president of the Attica State Bank of Attica, Kans., and also president of the Garfield County Bank of Enid, Okla. He possesses the natural attributes of a successful financier, keen foresight and good judgment, and is considered one of the best posted men on the intricate problems of finance in the State, and by his straight forward methods, has won the confidence of the business world. For three years he was a member of the board of managers of the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson, during which time he was secretary of that body, but resigned that position during Governor Stanley's administration. He was united in marriage at Hastings, Nebraska, December 10, 1890, to Miss Freda E., daughter of Benjamin Wahlquist, of Hastings, Mrs. Zacharias was born in Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Zacharias have been born two children, George Wahlquist, born January 22, 1894, graduated with honors from St. John's Military School, Salina, Kans., in the class of 1913 and is now a student in the Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Calif., and Dorothy, born December 10, 1897, is now a student of Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. Mr. Zacharias is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

Peter W. Jury, a pioneer of Allen county, is a native of England. He was born in Devonshire, May 11, 1846, a son of John and Thomasin (Metters) Jury, also natives of England. The father had been a soldier in the English army, and in 1851 immigrated to America with his family, and settled in Woodford county, Illinois. He was engaged in farming, and died suddenly from sunstroke, July 8, 1854. Peter W. Jury attended the public schools and assisted with the farm work, and on August 22, 1862, when a little over sixteen years old, he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-Seventh Regiment, Illinois infantry. His regiment was attached to the army of Tennessee, and he saw service at the siege of Vicksburg, and after that his regiment was attached to the army operating in the South and Southwest, and campaigned through Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. They were in the campaign up the Red river and later his regiment was sent to New Orleans, where it was reorganized and did provost guard duty until the Spring of 1865, when they were sent to Fort Morgan and from there to Mobile, Ala., where they were located when the war ended. Mr. Jury was discharged July 10, 1865 and returned to his Illinois home, and attended school for a while, when he engaged in farming until July 5, 1871 when he started for Kansas with his family in a "prairie schooner." They drove the entire distance and reached Iola August 7, 1871. He bought school land in Elm township, and that place is still in his possession. When he came to Allen county, the country was wild and unbroken, and here he engaged in general farming and stock raising. He was very successful in raising horses, mules, cattle and hogs, and remained on his farm

until 1903, when he moved to La Harpe and practically retired from farming. Mr. Jury has been a life-long Democrat and has taken an active part in local politics. He has been a member of the Democratic Central Committee for thirty years, and has served as secretary and treasurer of that organization. He has been a delegate to several county, judicial, congressional and State conventions, and was an attendant at the National Democratic convention, held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1900. He has served as city assessor, street commissioner and mayor of La Harpe, and on January 14, 1914, was appointed postmaster of La Harpe, and is now serving in that capacity. Mr. Jury was married April 15, 1869, to Miss Averill Adelia, daughter of Avery and Nancy (Warner) Thatcher, natives of New York, and early settlers in Livingston county, Illinois. Mrs. Jury was born near Ticonderoga, N. Y., and received her early education in the public schools of New York, and later graduated from the Illinois State Normal School with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and taught for a few years prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Jury have been born ten children: Laura, married F. E. Wood, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, La Harpe, Kans.; Claude, real estate dealer, Gas City, Kans.; Robert, resides at home; William, student at the State Normal School, Pittsburg, Kans.; Averill, married R. L. Riggs, Gas City, Kans.; Judson, in the employ of the Standard Oil Company in Oklahoma; Albin E., farmer, New Mexico; Peter T., teacher, Houston, Tex.; Lucy, assistant postmaster, La Harpe, and Addie May, who died in infancy. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Jury is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William L. Bartels, a Kansas pioneer, who has spent over half a century of his life in the Sunflower State, is a native of Ohio. He was born near Zanesville, May 11, 1842. He is a son of Christian and Sarah (Prior) Bartels, the former a native of Hanover, Germany, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Christian Bartels was born in 1806, and learned the tailor trade in his native land, and in 1833 immigrated to America and, after working at his trade for a time in Baltimore, Md., he removed to Ohio and engaged in the tailoring business at Zanesville. In 1851 he removed to Illinois with his family, and settled on government land in Bureau county. That was an early day in the settlement of that section of Illinois. The nearest settlement to the Bartels homestead was nine miles distant. They remained there until 1860, when they came to Kansas, driving the entire distance with an ox team. They settled on government land in Allen county, and during their first year crops were an entire failure on account of dry weather. Many settlers received outside aid during that year, but the Bartels family were not eligible to receive any assistance, because they owned two yokes of oxen. However, during that winter Mr. Bartels managed to exist and made use of his oxen by hauling supplies from the Atchison supply

station to the settlers in Allen county, for which he received $2.00 per hundred. During his early day experience in Kansas, Mr. Bartels was associated with, and knew well, many of the prominent men of the times. Numbered among his friends were Jim Lane, Senator Pomeroy, John A. Martin, Governor Glick, Senator Ingalls, and many others. He had many experiences during the pioneer days, and during exciting times of the border war. On August 10, 1861, when Humboldt was sacked, he enlisted in a company under Jim Lane. They saw much service along the border and in January, 1862, they were mustered into the United States service as Company G, Ninth Kansas Cavalry. Later they served on the plains, guarding the Santa Fe Trail, and for a time were stationed at Fort Lion, Colo., and were in the campaign against the Ute Indians. Mr. Bartels was in the service three years, and was discharged January 16, 1865. He then returned to his old home in Allen county and engaged in farming four or five years, when he decided that he was not "cut out" for a farmer. He had learned the harness maker's trade in early life and now returned to his trade and worked as a journeyman at Humboldt until 1874, when he engaged in the harness business for himself at Iola He started in business in a small way and prospered, and soon had one of the largest harness manufacturing establishments in Southeastern Kansas. He employed a large force of men, and conducted this business until 1886, when he disposed of it. He was appointed a deputy revenue collector in 1885, for a district comprising fourteen counties in the eastern and central part of Kansas, with headquarters at Iola. He held that office five years, resigning when Harrison was elected president. After spending a few months in Colorado, he returned to Iola and engaged in the hardware business. Shortly after that, gas was discovered in Allen county, and Iola grew rapidly, and his business developed with the town. His son, W. Z., was associated with him and they had one of the most extensive hardware establishments in that section of the State. In 1900, on account of failing health due to close confinement, Mr. Bartels disposed of his interest in the hardware business and since that time has devoted himself to speculating in real estate, and now owns some of the best business and residence property in the city of Iola. April 21, 1914, he was appointed Police Judge of Iola, and now holds that position. Judge Bartels was married March 22, 1863, to Miss Sidney, daughter of John and Amy (Wood) Tibbetts, of Carthage, Mo. The Tibbetts family left Missouri about the time the Civil war broke out and came to Kansas, locating at Humboldt. John Tibbetts was a native of Massachusetts and settled in Missouri at an early day. He was a Democrat, but a strong union man, and three of his sons served in the Ninth Kansas Regiment. Mrs. Bartels was born at Lebanon, Ind., in 1843, and was a child when her parents moved to Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Bartels have been born seven children: Ida H., married E. A. Wharton, Mon-

trose, Colo., and they have four children, Dolcie, Bessie, Claude and Leo; Josephine, married B. C. Potter, Iola, and they have five children, Nina, married Josiah Langford, of Iola, Fay, Ruth, Burton and Cyrus; William Z., married Jessie Webb, of Humboldt, Kans., and they have two children, Glenice and Bernice; Rosie, married Ed. Langford, of Iola, and they have one child, Dora; Ollie, resides at home; Maud, married Joseph Dogget, of Cherokee, Okla, and Jessie, resides at home with her parents. Judge Bartels has been a life long Democrat and has taken an active interest in local politics. His harness store was known as the "Democratic Headquarters" for years. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and Mrs. Bartels is a member of the Eastern Star. Judge Bartels has been president of the Old Settlers' Association since its organization.

John Douglas Arnett, president of the State Savings Bank of Iola, was born at Fort Smith, Ark., November 21, 1858. He is the son of James Blackburn and Mary (Mitchell) Arnett, both natives of Illinois. The family removed to Fort Smith, Ark. in 1857, and in 1859 came to Kansas, settling in Allen county, September 12th of that year. They located on a farm east of Iola, near where the power house now stands. The father was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising here until 1883, when he removed to California, where he now resides. John D. Arnett received his education in the public schools of Iola, and when a young man entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Iola, and was with that company about nine years. He then became interested in the telephone business and promoted the Iola Telephone Company. This was the first telephone system to be installed in Iola and was organized September 1, 1897. Mr. Arnett made a phenomenal success of this business and in 1905 sold the Iola telephone system to the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, becoming local manager for that company. He held that position until 1908, when he organized the State Savings Bank of Iola, and became president of that institution, a position which he has since held. This bank is one of the substantial institutions of Southeastern Kansas. It was organized in 1908 with a capital of $25,000, and on June 15, 1908, its doors were opened to the business public. The State Savings Bank has had a rapid and substantial growth since it began business. The official report of September 29, 1909, showed deposits of $67,533.28, with resources of $97,116.35, and the last official report dated March 9, 1914, shows deposits amounting to $127,481.23 and resources, $158,335.60. These figures show a remarkable increase in the volume of business for that period. The present officers of the bank are: J. D. Arnett, president; J. F. Neigh, vice-president; Col. Langon, vice-president; Joe McKinley, cashier, and E. C. McClain, assistant cashier. Mr. Arnett was married October 26, 1897, to Miss Lillie, daughter of J. B. and Julia (Porter) McKinley. J. B. McKinley was an early settler in Coffey county, and

was a teacher in that county for many years. He died in August, 1902. Mrs. Arnett was born and reared in Coffey county, Kansas, receiving her education in the public schools of Burlington. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Arnett is engaged in the real estate and loan business at Iola. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Henry J. Calnan, editor and publisher of the "Kansas Chief," Troy, Kans., is one of the best known newspaper men in Northeastern Kansas. Mr. Calnan was born at Stoneham, Mass., November 17, 1857, and is a son of James and Katherine (Giblin) Calnan, both natives of Ireland. The father was a shoe manufacturer, and conducted a shoe factory at Stoneham for several years, and one of the unusual incidents in his career took place when the Civil war broke out, when he closed up his shoe factory and he, and all his employes enlisted in answer to the president's call for volunteers. He served throughout the war, and at the close of hostilities, removed with his family to Southern Iowa, later moving to Marshall county, Kansas. H. J. Calnan's opportunities for an education in early life were limited, and after attending the district schools for a time, he entered the office of the Moulten "Independent," at Moulten, Iowa, where he learned the printer's trade. This was the beginning of his newspaper career. After completing his trade, he worked as a journeyman printer at various places, and when nineteen years old, by hard work and frugality, he had saved enough of his earnings to engage in the newspaper business on his own account. He established the Pleasantville "News," at Pleasantville, Iowa, which he conducted about a year, when he sold out and entered the employ of the Des Moines "Register," and later was with the Burlington "Hawkeye." In 1880 he came to Kansas, and worked on the Leavenworth "Times" for Col. D. R. Anthony. In a few months he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, at Burlington, Iowa, as fireman, and three years later was promoted to engineer. He followed railroading in the capacity of locomotive engineer until 1894, and during the course of his career was an engineer on the Mexican National Railroad for a time in Mexico. On account of ill health he came to Kansas to visit a brother who was a physician at Powhattan. While there he purchased the Powhattan "Post," and this venture proved a success from the time he took hold of it. It was not long until his ability as a writer was recognized, and his writings were widely quoted by newspapers throughout the State. He ran a series of articles in his paper under the title of the "Powhattan Fat Woman," in which he discussed the current topics of the day. These articles sparkled with an originality and at once gave the author a wide reputation as a humorist. In 1901 he removed his newspaper equipment to Hiawatha, and founded the Hiawatha "Republican," publishing this paper about eighteen months, when he sold it to the Hiawatha "World."

He then removed to Purcell, Okla., where he founded the Purcell "Tribune," and after eighteen months sold that publication, and returned to Kansas, locating at Horton, where he was connected with the Horton "Headlight," about six months, when he disposed of his interests in that newspaper and located at Troy, and leased the Kansas "Chief." This newspaper was established in 1857 by Sol Miller and made famous throughout the West by that veteran newspaper man, well known to every Kansan during his time. The "Chief" is the oldest newspaper in the State. After having operated this paper under a lease for two years, Mr. Calnan purchased it, and has been its editor and publisher ever since. He purchased the first pony linotype machine in the State of Kansas, but the office of the Kansas "Chief" has long since outgrown this machine, and is thoroughly equipped with all modern machinery both for newspaper and job work. The editorial and news columns of the "Chief" are of a high standard, and every issue bears testimony to the ability of its editor. Politically it stands for the principles and policies of the Republican party. Mr. Calnan was united in marriage at Powhattan September 13, 1895, to Miss Martha, daughter of J. M. and Mary Swisher, of Brown county. Mrs. Calnan was born in Wisconsin, and came to Kansas with her parents when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Calnan have one child, Charles, born March 10, 1899, now a student in the Troy High School. He works in the printing office during vacation and at other times. Mr. Calnan is a Republican, and has taken a prominent part in the local affairs of his party. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Mrs. Calnan holds membership in the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs.

J. D. Weltmer, Hiawatha, Kans., secretary of the Mutual Telephone Company, and active in many other local enterprises, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Brown county, November 19, 1859, and is a son of J. J. and Elizabeth (Belk) Weltmer, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. They were among the early settlers of Brown county, locating there in 1855, and came directly from Buchanan county, Missouri. The father was a miller in early life, but after coming to Kansas followed farming and stock raising. J. D. Weltmer is the second in order of birth, of a family of six children. He received his early education in the public schools, and later attended normal institutes. In early life he engaged in teaching and followed that vocation, in all, twelve years in Brown county. He then engaged in a mercantile business with his father at Hamlin, Kans., for four years, when he engaged in farming and at the same time taught school. He operated his farm with hired help until his farming interests had developed to such an extent that he found it more profitable to give up teaching, and devote himself exclusively to farming. In 1894 he was elected township trustee, and re-elected to that office, serving four years. In 1898, he

removed to a small farm adjoining the town of Hiawatha, and in 1899 was elected county clerk of Brown county, and re-elected in 1902, serving two terms, and one additional year, on account of the change in the law governing the term of that office. He was one of the organizers of the Citizen's State Bank of Hiawatha, in 1907, and at the opening of the bank, in January, 1908, became cashier, and served in that capacity until 1912. In February of that year he was appointed State Statistician for Kansas, for the United States Agricultural Department. Prior to his appointment the headquarters for Kansas of that department had been at Topeka, but he changed it to Hiawatha, and operated from there, and held that office for two years. He took an active part in the reorganization of the Brown County Fair Association, and is now secretary of the association, a position which he has held several years. In 1912, Mr. Weltmer was elected secretary of the Hiawatha Mutual Telephone Company, an office which he has since held. This company was organized in January, 1905, at Hiawatha, Kans., with a capital stock of $10,000.00, and immediately began the construction of a telephone system in Hiawatha and vicinity. The company met with severe opposition from competitors and otherwise at first, but by persistance, and capable management, it has become one of the flourishing and substantial institutions of Northeastern Kansas. At the close of the first year, their total number of telephones numbered but one hundred, and now they have over six hundred and fifty phones instilled, and the company is in excellent financial condition, clear of indebtedness with a satisfactory surplus. In 1906, Mr. Weltmer was elected a member of the Hiawatha City Council, and has served in that capacity for eight years, seven years of which he was president of that body. When he became a member of the council, none of the streets of Hiawatha were paved and during his term of office over eight miles of pavement was completed, which is unusual for a town the size of Hiawatha, and today the well-appearing streets of the town, with a brilliantly lighted white way, readily convinces the observer that it was worth-while, and that Hiawatha has recently passed through the hands of a progressive business administration. Mr. Weltmer was married August 17, 1882, to Miss Hattie Moore, daughter of Dr. W. E. and Mary E. (Moore) Moore of Missouri. The Moore family came to Kansas, and the father practiced his profession in Reserve, Hamlin and Severance for a time, and later returned to Brown county, where he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Weltmer have been born four children: Luther E., Frank L., Nellie, and Ivan D. Mr. Weltmer is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in the councils of his party. He was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1912, and was a member of the Congressional Committee for a number of years. He has been a delegate to numerous county, congressional and state conventions, and in 1908, served as assistant sergeant-at-arms in the National Republican Convention. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and

Accepted Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, Kansas Fraternal Citizens, Knights of Pythias, Eastern Star, Pythian Sisterhood, Royal Neighbors, and Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Christian church, and a member of the board of trustees. Mrs. Weltmer is also a member of the Christian church, and holds membership in the Eastern Star and the Royal Neighbors and is recorder of the latter organization.

L. E. Chase, a Kansas pioneer and leading citizen of Brown county, is a native of Maine. He was born near Portland, November 13, 1848, and is a son of James N. and Abigail (Trull) Chase, natives of Maine. The father was engaged in the lumber business for a time but most of his life was devoted to farming and stock raising. He was also an extensive cattle dealer. In 1860 he removed to Kansas with his parents, settling in Brown county on a farm four miles northwest of Hiawatha, where his parents spent the remainder of their lives. L. E. Chase attended the public schools in his native State, and was twelve years old when the family came to Kansas. The country was new, and here the boy attended such schools as those pioneer times afforded, and helped with the farm work. From the time he was fifteen years old until after he reached his majority he assisted his father, who was then extensively engaged in stock buying. In those days all stock was driven to the St. Joseph market, which was about forty-five miles distant across the country. Shortly after coming to Kansas, the father and his eldest son, Elbridge Chase, went west and established a trading post at Pawnee Rock, Kans., with a purpose of trading with the Indians. They built a stone house on Pawnee Rock, which was fitted up with port holes after the style of a fort, for defense against Indians. In dealing with the Indians in that section during these times, they were required to use a great deal of caution to protect themselves against the treacherous red men. They never allowed more than three Indians in the store room at one time and, after an attack by the Indians, on one occasion, they never permitted the Indians to enter the place unless they were unarmed. Mr. Chase and his son remained there only one winter, when they returned to Brown county and engaged in stock buying, and in a short time became the largest stock dealers in Brown county, and for years did most of the stock business in that section. The father also conducted a meat business at Hiawatha. L. E. Chase, whose name introduces this sketch, was brought up in the stock business, and has been engaged in that line continuously up to the present time. He is also a stock raiser, and for the last twenty years has been a leader in raising Polled-Angus cattle. He has also raised hogs extensively. Mr. Chase has not been a very extensive feeder in recent years, but earlier in his business career, he has fed and prepared for market as many as five hundred head of cattle and a thousand head of hogs annually. He has a large farm in Pottawatomie county, besides his

Brown county place. He is a great advocate of silos, and has his farms well equipped for handling and feeding by this method. His Brown county farm consists of 1,100 acres, well equipped to suit his purposes. He is a director in the First National Bank of Hiawatha. He was married, March 26, 1874, to Miss Ann, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Bonnell) Samuel, natives of South Wales. The Samuel family immigrated to America in 1870, and settled in Brown county, Kansas, where the father was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until his death. The mother is also deceased. Mrs. Chase was born and reared in South Wales, and received her education in the schools of her native land. To Mr. and Mrs. Chase has been born one child, James Madison, born February 12, 1883. He was educated in the public schools of Hiawatha and Ottawa University, and is now engaged in farming and stock raising in Brown county. He married Charlotte Walters, and they have two children: Walter Donald, and Charlotte Ann. L. E. Chase and wife are members of the Baptist church, and are both active in church work and Mr. Chase is a deacon. He is a member of the Theological Seminary Board of Kansas City, Kans., and is also a member of the Board of the Baptist College at Ottawa, Kans., and is president of that body, a position which he has held for several years, and is also president of the Board of the Hiawatha Academy. He is one of the substantial citizens of Brown county, and the Chase family is prominent in the community.

Samuel Detwiler, a pioneer of Brown county, now living retired at Hiawatha, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Franklin county, April 17, 1837, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lehman) Detwiler, also natives of that State and of German descent. The father was a son of Jacob and Fronica (Wenger) Detwiler. The Detwiler family was founded in America in 1754 by Jacob Detwiler, who came from Alsace, Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania. The Lehman family is also of old American stock, the first ancestor coming to Pennsylvania with William Penn's colony, and was secretary to William Penn. Samuel Detwiler, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared on a farm near Columbus, Ohio. That section of Ohio was heavily timbered and, as a boy, he helped his father clear away the timber and brush for a small farm. He attended the schools of that day, such as they were, and received a good English education. He engaged in farming quite young and remained with his father until 1866, when he removed to Richland county, Ohio, where he farmed rented land for a few years, and in the spring of 1875, came to Kansas and settled in Brown county, where he bought 320 acres of land in Hiawatha township, about a mile and a half from Hiawatha. This was an improved farm, and he paid thirty dollars per acre for it. The place is still in his possession, and at a conservative estimate is now worth two hundred dollars per acre. Soon after coming to Kansas, he became interested in cattle raising,

making a specialty of Aberdeen-Angus black cattle. He also fed cattle for the market extensively, and also fed and raised a great quantity of hogs. Mr. Detwiler, during his business career in Kansas, has experienced many peculiar business phases of depressed, as well as inflated prices. He has bought corn for ten cents a bushel and sold fat hogs for $2.00 per hundred pounds. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1901, when he retired from active farming operations and removed to Hiawatha. While Mr. Detwiler was actively engaged in farming, he was considered a leader in his section of the State. He received a medal and diploma for his wheat exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and was awarded a diploma for his wheat exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha. While he is primarily a farmer and stock man, he has been active in other commercial enterprises of Brown county. He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Hiawatha for a time, and was also vice-president of the Brown County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is now director in that institution. Mr. Detwiler was married November 22, 1859, to Miss Ann Hoffman, of Franklin county, Ohio, who died in 1862, leaving one child, Elizabeth, who married James D. LeBard, and now resides at Fillmore, Ventura county, California. On May 22, 1866, Mr. Detwiler was united in marriage to Miss Serepta Jane Lehman, daughter of Jacob and Esther (Huber) Lehman, of Richland county, Ohio. Mrs. Detwiler was born in Richland county, where she was reared and educated. To Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler have been born two children: Anna E., married Joseph G. Swartz, farmer of Brown county, and they have three children, Grace, Clyde and John; and James Garfield, now resides on the old homestead in Brown county, Kans., married Grace Cook, and they have three children, Albert, Homer and Otho. Mr. Detwiler has been a liberal supporter of the local agricultural society, and has taken a deep interest in all organized agricultural movements. He has served as correspondent for the Bureau of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., from Brown county, and served in a similar capacity to the State board of agriculture. He is a Progressive Republican, and has served one term as county commissioner of Brown county. Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dale E. Wagner, assistant cashier of the Citizen's State Bank of Morrill, Kans., is a native of Nebraska. He was born in Richardson county, June 25, 1888, and is a son of Ernest M. and Rosa L. (Morrison) Wagner, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Kansas. Ernest M. Wagner was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for several years. He retired about four years before his death, which occurred May 19, 1904, in New Mexico, where he had gone for this health. The family then removed to Morrill, Kans., where Dale E. attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in the class of 1906.

He then attended McPherson College, McPherson, Kans., one year, and later took a course in the Hiawatha Academy at Hiawatha, Kans. On January 21, 1908, he entered the employ of the Farmers' Bank of Morrill as bookkeeper, and later became assistant cashier, and held that position until May 21, 1913. He then became associated with the Citizen's State Bank of Morrill as assistant cashier, which position he holds at the present time. He is secretary of the Morrill Mutual Telephone Company, and is a member of the city council of Morrill. Mr. Wagner was married May 4, 1911, to Miss Noma L. Lichty, a daughter of A. W. and Evelyne (Saylor) Lichty of Morrill, Kans. Mrs. Wagner was born in Brown county, Kansas, and educated in the public schools of Morrill. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are members of the Brethren church, and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Norman Saylor, a leading stockman and banker of Brown county, Kansas, is a native of the Keystone State. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1878, and is the only living child of D. M. and Elizabeth (Lichty) Saylor, natives of Pennsylvania. The father followed farming in that State until the spring of 1884, when the family moved to Nebraska, and the following year came to Kansas, locating in Brown county. Here the father engaged in farming and stock raising. He raised and fed cattle and hogs for the market on an extensive scale, and was one of the most successful stock feeders in that section of the State. He is now living retired at Morrill, and enjoying the fruits of his former successful efforts. In 1896, one of the tragedies of life befell the Saylor family, when a destructive cyclone swept the vicinity of their home, and Mrs. Saylor was killed. Norman Saylor was reared on his father's farm, and at an early age became familiar with the details of his father's extensive stock business, and after attending the public schools, including the high school at Morrill and the Hiawatha Academy, he engaged in farming and stock raising with his father, and in a short time took up the business where his father left off, the father having retired about that time. The business has continued to develop under his capable management, and he is one of the largest stockmen in that section of the State. He has marketed from 250 to 300 head of fat cattle each year. He is also an extensive breeder of Belgium horses. Mr. Saylor's farm, which consists of 320 acres of fine tillable and well improved land, is located four miles north of Morrill. He employs scientific and business methods in the conduct of his farming operations. In January, 1913, he became president of the Farmers' Bank of Morrill, of which he had previously been a director for some time. He is also treasurer of the Brown County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Morrill. While he does not take an active part in politics, he takes a commendable interest in local affairs and has held local office. Mr. Saylor was married, December 22, 1898, to Miss Myrtle Beachy, daughter of Mahlon and Anna (Keim) Beachy, of Brown

county, and natives of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. The family settled in Kansas in 1875, where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Saylor was born in Brown county, and educated in the public schools and Nebraska University. To Mr. and Mrs. Saylor have been born two children: Leonard and Arlene.

Edgar A. Chase, a prominent farmer and fruit grower of Brown county, Kans., was born in that county, June 24, 1864. He is a son of L. Elbridge and Almira Z. (Grover) Chase, both natives of Limington, Me. Elbridge Chase came west with his father at a very early day. Their original intention was to go to Pike's Peak, but when they reached Pawnee Rock the father established a trading post, which he conducted for a time, and in 1858 located in Brown county. Here they engaged in farming and stock raising, and were also engaged in buying and shipping cattle, on an extensive scale, becoming the largest cattle dealers in Northeastern Kansas. They also were engaged in the general mercantile business in Hiawatha, until 1885, when they disposed of their mercantile business there, and established a similar enterprise at Padonia, Kans., where they also dealt in grain, coal and lumber. They were pioneer cattle men of that section of the State. In those days they had to drive their cattle to St. Joseph, Mo., which was the nearest market. Edgar A. Chase was reared on his father's farm and attended the district school, and later the Hiawatha High School, after which he took a course in Bryant Business College. He then entered his father's store at Hiawatha, and when the business was removed to Padonia, he went there and remained until 1889. He then engaged in farming for a short time, when he went to Logan county and filed on a homestead, making his home in that county until 1892, when he removed to Russell Springs, Kans., and organized the Logan County Bank. He was the majority stock holder, and became the cashier of that institution. While serving in that capacity, he was also extensively engaged in the cattle business, and was the largest cattle buyer in Logan county, and for a time operated throughout the northwestern part of the State. In 1898 the bank's affairs were liquidated, and the business was closed with a clean slate. In 1899, Mr. Chase returned to Brown county, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He is also one of the most successful apple growers in that section of the State. He has a sixty acre apple orchard in Brown county, and thirty-five acres in Atchison county. In addition to marketing the product of his own orchards he buys a great many carloads of apples each year, for the market, and during an average season handles about a hundred carloads. He has been a persistent advocate of improved methods in fruit growing, and has been largely instrumental in introducing the spraying of apple trees in that section. While Mr. Chase is primarily a farmer and horticulturist, he is also interested in a number of other local enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Brown County Mutual Telephone Company, and was the first secre-

tary of that company. Mr. Chase was united in marriage March 21, 1885, to Miss Ione N., daughter of Henry T. and Ella (Bates) Kinney. Henry T. Kinney is a native of Ohio, and was an early settler in Kansas. He located in Brown county in 1866 where he served as county surveyor fifteen years, when he removed to Manhattan, and later went to Michigan, where he now resides. Mrs. Chase was born in Michigan and came to Brown county, Kansas, with her parents when about two years old. She was educated in the public schools, and Kansas State Agricultural College of Manhattan, and prior to her marriage taught school for several terms in Riley county. To Mr. and Mrs. Chase have been born four children: Minnie, died in infancy; Lawrence, died in infancy; Doris, a graduate of the district schools, and the Hiawatha Academy; and Edgar, also a graduate of the district schools and the Hiawatha Academy. Mr. Chase is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of Russell Springs Lodge, No. 252, and his political views are Democratic. Mrs. Chase and her daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles W. Wellcome, a promient lumber dealer of Hiawatha, Kans., and a widely known man of affairs, in the northeastern part of the State is a native of Maine. He was born in Franklin county, March 31, 1850, and is a son of Mark D. and Eunice (Parker) Wellcome. The father was a Methodist Episcopal minister in early life, and later followed farming. In 1854 the family left their New England home, and removed to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and here Charles W. Wellcome attended the public schools. In 1870, he and his only brother, William, who now resides in Topeka, came to Kansas, driving the entire distance. They settled in Brown county, where Charles W. worked as a farm hand, and at various odd jobs for a time. He attended Spalding's Commercial College at Kansas City, and after completing the course returned to Hiawatha, and worked for his brother, who was engaged in the grain business. Shortly after that, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Johnson, and they engaged in the grocery business. This arrangement continued but a short time when Mr. Wellcome sold out, and went to work in a local lumber yard, as a laborer. He soon became assistant manager and later manager, holding the latter position for several years. In 1887, he engaged in the lumber business at Hiawatha, in partnership with Mr. Blair, and in a short time purchased his partner's interest in the business, and since that time has been engaged in the business alone. At the organization of the Hiawatha Light, Power and Ice Company, Mr. Wellcome bought an interest in that enterprise, and is now vice-president of the company. This is one of the thriving business enterprises of Hiawatha. When the Brown County Telephone Company was organized he became its president, and was active in the affairs of that concern up to the time that they disposed of their interest, to the Northeast Kansas Telephone Company. He and his associates then purchased the telephone

system at Excelsior Springs, Mo., and he became president of that organization. This venture was an exceptional financial success, as they sold the system for twice the amount it cost, after operating it about a year. At the reorganization of the Brown County Fair Association, in 1913, he was elected its president and still holds that office. This organization has held a fair every year for forty-eight years, with the exception of 1904. Mr. Wellcome was one of the organizers of the Hiawatha Commercial Club, serving as its president two years. He was united in marriage in 1887 to Miss Louisa J., daughter of Linn and Jane Herbert, natives of Pennsylvania. The family came to Kansas in 1870, settling in Brown county, where the father taught school for a number of years. Later he was elected justice of the peace in Hiawatha and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death. Mrs. Wellcome was born in Pennsylvania, educated in the public schools and took a thorough musical training, and in early life was well known throughout Brown county as a successful music teacher of exceptional ability. To Mr. and Mrs. Wellcome was born one child, Charles Ewing, who died in infancy. They have an adopted daughter, Mary, who is a student in the Hiawatha Academy. Mr. Wellcome has taken an active part in the local councils of the Republican party, and at present is a member of the central committee, of which he is treasurer. He has served the city of Hiawatha six years as a member of the council. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Wellcome is an elder.

Clarence O. Dimmock, president of the Citizen's State Bank of Hiawatha, is one of the leading financiers of Northeastern Kansas. He was born in Brown county, Kansas, August 5, 1873, and is a son of Oliver and Anthelia W. (Jenks) Dimmock. The father was a native of Norton, Underham, Sommersetshire, England, and, was born February 24, 1829. His father immigrated to Canada, where he spent the remainder of his life. He learned the shoemaker's trade in early life, and came to Missouri, where he followed that occupation until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in the army, and after a term of service, came to Kansas in 1865, locating in Brown county, which he made his home until his death, which occurred February 15, 1909. He had been in Kansas as early as 1858, and at the time located a claim, but remained here only a short time. He was successful in his business undertakings, accumulating a large amount of property, and at his death was one of the largest land owners in Brown county. He spent the latter part of his life in retirement, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty years. Clarence O. Dimmock, whose name introduces this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Brown county and the Ottawa University. He then entered the employ of the First National Bank of Hiawatha as bookkeeper in 1893, and remained in that position until 1896, when he organized the Bank of Powhattan, and became cashier of that institution,

a position which he held until 1898. He then disposed of his interest in that bank, returning to Hiawatha, where he was engaged in the loan business until 1907, when he organized the Citizen's State Bank, becoming the president of that institution, a position which he has since held. The Citizen's State Bank was organized in 1907, with a paid-up capital stock of $25,000.00, and on January 1, 1908, its doors were opened to the business public. The first officers of the bank were: C. O. Dimmock, president; J. M. Sewell, vice-president; J. D. Weltmer, cashier, and E. J. Dimmock, assistant cashier. The personnel of the officers are the same at the present time, with the exception that E. J. Dimmock is now cashier and E. W. Schofield, assistant cashier. The other members of the board of directors are: B. J. Alexander, W. F. Means, J. B. Weltmer, and D. B. Samuel. The Citizen's State Bank has had a rapid and substantial growth since its organization, and is one of the strong banking institutions of that State. Its first official report, under date of March 9, 1908, showed deposits of $39,455.95, and the official report of March 9, 1914, shows that the bank's deposits had reached the amount of $274,870.39, and every feature of the bank's business has increased in proportion. It can be truly said of this bank, that it is large enough to accommodate its customers and not too large to appreciate them. Clarence O. Dimmock was united in marriage April 7, 1897, to Miss Hattie, daughter of Frank and Jennie (Trent) Sipe, natives of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. They came to Kansas about 1884, where the father followed farming and stock raising. Mrs. Dimmock was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania and received her education in the Hiawatha City schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Dimmock have been born two children: Clarence O. Jr., born July 31, 1906, and Jennie A., born September 17, 1908. Mrs. Dimmock is a member of the Christian church.

Robert Scott Dinsmore, M. D., a prominent Doniphan county physician and surgeon, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Washington, December 4, 1853, and is a son of Rev. Thomas H. and Elizabeth (McConaughy) Dinsmore, natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania. The father was a Presbyterian minister. He was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., and Princeton Theological Seminary. He was a teacher and writer of unusual merit. In 1859 he went to St. Francisville, Mo., to take charge of the St. Francisville Seminary, and remained at the head of that institution until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating at Highland, where he had charge of a department in Highland University and occupied this position until his death, September 21, 1905. Dr. Dinsmore, whose name introduces this sketch, was educated in St. Francisville, Mo., and Highland University at Highland, Kans. He then engaged in teaching, following this occupation about four years, when he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated in the class of 1878 with the edgree of Doctor of Medicine. He paid his own way through medical college.

and took one intervening year of his medical course at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. He accepted a position as nurse in that institution while pursuing his medical studies, as this position gave him an excellent opportunity to get the practice as well as the theory of hospital clinics, and at the same time enabled him to earn enough to defray his expenses. After receiving his degree in medicine he came to Troy, Kans., April 1, 1878, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and was successful from the beginning. During all these years of Dr. Dinsmore's practice, the science of medicine has advanced to a degree undreamed of by the leading physicians, when he was in medical college. He is a close student and has kept fully abreast of the great advance of his profession, and is regarded as one of the able and painstaking physicians of Northeastern Kansas. He has served as local surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, for twenty-six years, and is still serving in that capacity. From 1897 to 1905 he was a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, and he holds the unusual record of having served as coroner of Doniphan county for thirty years. Dr. Dinsmore was united in marriage November 21, 1883, to Miss Ethelyn, daughter of Judge Robert Wilkinson, of Troy, Kans. Judge Wilkinson was one of the early attorneys of Doniphan county, and served as probate judge of that county about twenty years. He was a native of Jacksonville, Ill., and came to Kansas soon after the Civil war. Mrs. Dinsmore was born at Black Hawk, Colo., where her parents had removed in the early sixties. She was but a mere child, however, when they came to Kansas. She was reared and educated in Doniphan county, and is a graduate of the Troy High School. To Dr. and Mrs. Dinsmore have been born two children: Bertha, a graduate of Washburn College, married Dr. Elmer Hill, and they reside at Waitsburg, Wash., and have one daughter, Mildred; Robert Scott, Jr., a graduate of Kansas University class 1914, and now a student in Rush Medical College, Chicago. Dr. Dinsmore is an enthusiastic student of ethnology and has one of the largest private collections of Indian relics in the State. He is a lover of outdoor sports, and has a wide reputation throughout the State as an expert marksman. He is a Republican; Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, holding membership in the commandery at Hiawatha and the shrine at Leavenworth. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Association, and has served as president of the county organization.

Charles H. Browne, editor and owner of the Horton "Headlight-Commercial," is one of the progressive newspaper men of Northern Kansas. He was born in St. Joseph, Mo., July 6, 1880, and is a son of Charles H. and Katherine G. (Herbert) Browne, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father followed railroading, and was connected with the Hannibal & Missouri Railroad, St. Joseph & Grand Island, and later with the Missouri Pacific. He died in 1899,

and the mother now resides at Horton, Kans. The Browne family is of Irish descent, and came from County Lantham, Ireland. Charles H. Browne's parents moved to Kansas City when he was a small boy, and here he began his education in the public schools. Later, they moved to Topeka, Kans., where he attended Washburn College for two years. He was employed at railroad work about six months, when he went to Hiawatha, Kans., and entered the office of the Hiawatha "World," which is now owned by Ewing Herbert, an uncle of Mr. Browne's. Here, young Browne learned the printer's trade, beginning with the usual post of printer's devil, and ending as manager of that newspaper. While he was manager, the "World" was considered the largest country newspaper in Kansas, and his early experience and responsibility in connection with this paper gave him a training in newspaper work, which has proven invaluable to him. He remained with the "World," until December, 1906, when he came to Horton, and purchased the Horton "Headlight," which he published under this name until June, 1911, when he bought the "Commercial" and consolidated the two newspapers, under the title of the Horton "Headlight-Commercial." Mr. Browne continued the publication of the "Headlight-Commercial," and has won for it the reputation of being one of the cleanest, and most capably edited newspapers in the State. It has a large subscription list, and a profitable advertising patronage. In 1912 the Horton "News," was established, and in April, 1914, Mr. Browne purchased that newspaper and consolidated it with his other publication. The "Headlight-Commercial" office is equipped with modern machinery, and does an extensive job printing business, as well as the regular newspaper work. The paper is independent in politics, and is conducted on a high plane. In addition to his busy career in the newspaper world, Mr. Browne is active in the life of his home town and county. He has served as a member of the board of education, and was president of the Horton Commercial Club. He is a member of the Kansas State Editorial Association, and in 1912, was the recording secretary of that body, and is president of the First District Editorial Association, having held that office since its organization, and in 1912, was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and has served as eminent commander of Horton Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Browne was married June 12, 1903, to Miss Mary E. Seburn, daughter of Dr. Harvey and Maria A. (Klinefelter) Seburn of Hiawatha, Kans. Dr. Seburn came to Brown county, Kansas, in 1857, from Ohio, his native State. He was one of the first physicians in Brown county. Here he met and married Maria Klinefelter, who came to Kansas with her parents, from Ohio. They were early settlers in Brown county. When they settled in the county, their nearest town was White Cloud, Kans. Mrs. Brown was born in Brown county, Kansas, and educated in the Hiawatha schools,

and is a graduate of the high school. To Mr. and Mrs. Browne have been born three children: Mary Elizabeth, Charles Harvey and Jessie Virginia. Mrs. Browne is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to the Rebekahs.

Jacob Achenbach, a pioneer of Southern Kansas, who has been active in the affairs of Barber county for over a third of a century, is a native of Germany. He was born at Eppelheim, March 20, 1848, and is a son of John and Phillipenia (Stineacker) Achenbach, both natives of Germany. The Achenbach family immigrated to America in 1853, and located in Green county, Illinois, where the father was engaged in farming rented land, until 1865, when he removed to Christian county, Illinois, and followed farming during the remainder of his life. He died in 1898. His wife, Phillopenia Stineacker, died in 1906. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Peter; Jacob, the subject of this sketch; John, deceased; Philip; Henry, and Fred. Jacob Achenbach was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools of Illinois. In 1882, he came to Kansas, locating on government land in Kingman county, where he followed farming and raised cattle for two years. He was very successful in this venture, and in 1884 removed to Barber county and bought 6,300 acres of prairie land of John Hardtner, in whose honor the present town of Hardtner was named. Mr. Achenbach immediately began to improve that land, and raised the first wheat that was grown in Barber county, west of Medicine river. He soon became an extensive wheat grower, raising about 500 acres annually, and for fifteen years, he averaged twenty-two bushels of wheat per acre. He still owns and operates this land, which is some of the finest improved land in Barber county. His two sons, August and Adolph, are associated with him in farming these vast acres. Mr. Achenbach was one of the extensive cattle men of Southern Kansas, and in the early days handled from 2,000 to 3,000 head of cattle each year, and is still one of the most extensive stock raisers in that section of the State. In 1887, he was instrumental in establishing the first postoffice at Hardtner, and was appointed the first postmaster of the town. At the same time, he opened a general store at that point where he has since conducted a mercantile business, and has also held the office of postmaster, to the present time. His store immediately became an important trading point for cattle men, and early settlers in that section. The town of Hardtner did not develop very rapidly, however, until the railroad was built from Kiowa in 1910. Mr. Achenbach was the principal promoter of this railroad, as well as the chief investor. The railroad, which is ten miles in length, was built at a cost of $16,000 per mile. It was chartered as the Kiowa, Hardtner & Pacific Railroad, and since its construction has been operated, under lease, by the Missouri Pacific System. One of the unusual things about the construction of this railroad, is that it was built without subsidy and free of indebtedness. Mr. Achenbach now owns and controls the majority of stock in this

Jacob Achenbach

railroad company and to him is due the credit of giving this section of Barber county transportation facilities, which has contributed to building up of the prosperous little city of Hardtner, which now has all the advantages of the average town of its size to be found in the State. Mr. Achenbach was one of the organizers of the Hardtner State Bank, in 1910, and has held the office of vice-president of that institution since its organization. He built one of the first houses in the town, which is still his residence. Mr. Achenbach was married May 2, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Rathgber, of Christian county, Illinois, a native of Germany, born March 4, 1848. To this union have been born two children: August, born August 25, 1868, married Flora Wilhite in 1896. She died in 1906, leaving three children, Ellina, Litha, and Esther. Adolph, the youngest son, born to Mr. and Mrs. Achenbach, was born April 6, 1876, and in 1906 married Anna Heiser, and they have two children, Leanhard and Howard. Mr. Achenbach is one of the pioneers of Southern Kansas, who has made good. He is one of the progressive citizens of Barber county and is ever ready with his time and money to co-operate with any worthy public enterprise.

Julian F. Bailey, mayor of Horton, Kans., and senior member of the firm of Bailey & Fox, real estate dealers, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born at Lancaster, Grant county, January 22, 1857, and is a son of J. H. and Mary A. (Craw) Bailey, the former a native of New York and the latter of Indiana. The father was an attorney, as was his father also. J. H. Bailey practiced law in Wisconsin, and Iowa until 1878, when he came to Kansas. He settled in Rice county, where he practiced his profession several years at Lyons. He served as district judge of the judicial district, comprising Rice, Barton and Stafford counties, and afterwards resumed the practice of law which he followed until his death in 1902. His wife passed away in 1872. Julian F. Bailey received a good education in the public schools, and when about seventeen years of age, engaged in the farm implement business in Iowa for two years. He was then appointed deputy sheriff of Adair county, Iowa, serving in that capacity three years. He then engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Fontanelle, Iowa, where he remained until 1887, when he came to Kansas and located at Horton. The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad had just been built into the town, which was a new place. Here he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He did an extensive business from the start and since that time has been active in the upbuilding and development of Horton. He has spent thousands of dollars which has benefited the town, as well as his own business and he has been instrumental in bringing hundreds of new settlers to this section of the State. Mr. Bailey has been active in local affairs, and is ever ready to assist in any movement for the advancement of his town and county. He served on the board of education during the years of 1888-89, when the Central and Third Ward School buildings were

erected. He served as city treasurer of Horton three terms, and was city clerk four years. In 1912 he was elected to the city council, resigning in 1913 to accept the office of mayor, and is now serving in that capacity. In the fall of 1912, Mr. Bailey was elected representative from Brown county, and was the first Democrat who represented that county in the legislature. He served in that body with credit to himself and constituents, and was a member of the committees on labor, insurance and roads and highways. He was active in the legislation of that session, and was the author of several bills and resolutions, many of which became laws. Mr. Bailey was married January 31, 1876 to Miss Belle E. Fox, daughter of John and Margaret Fox, natives of Pennsylvania, who removed from that State to Iowa where the father was engaged in the mercantile business most of his life. He and his wife are now deceased. Mrs. Bailey was born in Pennsylvania, but received most of her education in the public schools of Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have one child, Nellie J., a graduate of the Horton High School. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Bailey belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and Knights of Pythias.

Jacob M. Molz, cashier of the Hardtner State Bank, Hardtner, Kans., is a native of the Sunflower State. He was born in a pioneer home in Stafford county, May 30, 1888, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Achenbach) Molz. The father was born November 22, 1862, in Germany, and came to America with his mother in 1872, his father having died in 1868. The family which consisted of the mother, and five boys and three girls, located in Christian county, Illinois, where Charles Molz followed farming until 1886, when he came to Kansas. He located on government land near Hudson, Stafford county. He became one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of that section, and in 1893, sold his Stafford county land and removed to Barber county, where he now owns 1,000 acres of well improved land, five miles from Hardtner. Since coming to Barber county, he has been very successful in his farming operations and is one of the substantial farmers of the county. In 1913 he embarked in the general mercantile business in Hardtner, and has built up a large trade in the town and in that vicinity. Elizabeth Achenbach, the wife of Charles Molz, is also a native of Germany. She is a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Wolfe) Achenback. Mrs. Molz was born August 28, 1867, and immigrated to America in 1879 with her brother, Jacob Achenbach, who located in Christian county, Illinois. Charles and Elizabeth (Achenbach) Molz are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Jacob M., the subject of this sketch; August W.; Katherine H.; Harry K.; Paul J., and Amelia E. Jacob M. Molz was educated in the public schools of Woods county, Oklahoma, and later took a commercial course in a business college at Guthrie, Okla. He then engaged in farming until 1910 when he became assistant cashier of the Hardtner State Bank, and in July, 1911, became cashier and has since occupied that

position. The Hardtner State Bank is one of the substantial institutions of Southern Kansas, and in his official capacity in connection with the bank, Mr. Molz has won the confidence of the business public. He was united in marriage November 29, 1913, at Alva, Okla., to Miss Mary M. Mercer, a daughter of Stephen W. Mercer, a prominent farmer of Woods county, Oklahoma. Mrs. Molz is also a native of Kansas, born in McPherson county, March 10, 1889. Her parents came from Iowa to this State in 1878, and at the opening of the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma they removed there. Mrs. Molz was educated in the public schools of Oklahoma and the Northwestern Normal School at Alva, Okla., and was a teacher in Oklahoma for eight years prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Molz are well and favorably known in Barber county, and have many friends.

William F. Means, a prominent attorney of Hiawatha, Kans., is a native of Missouri, born in DeKalb county, August 1, 1861. He is a son of Andrew L. and Elizabeth (Atterbury) Means, both natives of Missouri, and descendants of pioneers of that State. William F. Means spent his boyhod days on his father's farm and attended the district schools, and later took a course at the Kirksville Normal School, Kirksville, Mo. He then followed teaching about a year, and in that way obtained funds to continue school. He then attended the University of Missouri, where he graduated in 1885 with a degree of L. B. He then entered the law department of that institution and was graduated in the class of 1887 with the degree of L. L. B., and was admitted to the bar the same year. He immediately came to Kansas, and began the practice of law at Horton. He built up a very satisfactory law practice, and in the fall of 1890, was elected county attorney of Brown county. Upon assuming the duties of that office, in January, 1891, he removed to Hiawatha. He served two terms in that office and at the expiration of the last term, continued to practice at Hiawatha. While practicing at Horton, Mr. Means formed a partnership with Flintoft Smith, under the firm name of Means & Smith. This partnership continued until 1897. In 1900, Mr. Means was again elected county attorney, serving two terms. In 1905, he returned to private practice, forming a partnership with W. E. Archer, the present county attorney of Brown county. They had an office in Horton, as well as the one in Hiawatha, and Mr. Archer had charge of the Horton office until 1912, when he became county attorney. Mr. Means has been city attorney of Hiawatha several years, and is also a member of the board of education. He is a Republican, and has taken an active part in politics, and has represented his county in several State conventions. He was one of the organizers of the Citizen's Bank of Hiawatha, and has been a member of the board of directors since the organization of that institution. Mr. Means was married at Horton, Kans., June 18, 1890, to Miss Mary Harris, a daughter of William O. Harris. She was a native of Iowa, and reared and educated at Rock Island, Ill. Mrs. Means died

June 4, 1891, leaving one child, Mary. On March 6, 1895, Mr. Means was united in marriage to Miss Fannie, daughter of John and Mary Ingle, natives of Indiana. They came to Kansas in 1881, where the father followed farming and stock raising. Mrs. Means is a graduate of the Hiawatha High School, and taught school in the districts and the Hiawatha city schools before her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Means have been born two children: Lucile, a graduate of the Hiawatha High School; and Walker, now a student in the Hiawatha schools. Mr. Means is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. The family are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Means is superintendent of the Sunday school and chairman of the official board. He has largely confined his law practice to the civil side of the courts in recent years, and is regarded as one of the able lawyers of Northern Kansas, and has built up a large practice. He is a close student of the law and a very successful trial lawyer.

George Edward Sterling, assistant cashier of the Hardtner State Bank, is a native son of Kansas. He was born in Barber county, December 3, 1889, and is a son of William James and Nora (Wilhite) Sterling, both natives of Missouri. The father was born on a farm in Sullivan county Missouri, January 1, 1853, his father being a native of Ireland, and his mother of Tennessee. William James Sterling came to Kansas in 1885, locating on government land two miles north and one mile west of where Hardtner now stands. He immediately engaged in farming and stock raising, raising cattle on an extensive scale, in which he was very successful. He now owns and operates 2,100 acres of valuable and well improved land. By hard work and the exercise of good sound business judgment, he has attained a degree of success which compares favorably with any other man in Barber county. Politically he is a Democrat and has taken an active part to advance the policies and principles of his party, but has never sought public office. He is interested in various local enterprises and is president of the Hardtner State Bank. He was united in marriage to Miss Nora Wilhite in 1877, and to this union were born two children: George Edward, whose name introduces this sketch, and Edward Lee, born November 7, 1893 in Barber county, Kansas. He was educated in the public schools of Barber county, and attended commercial college in Wichita, Kans., and is now associated with his father on the farm. George Edward Sterling was educated in the public schools of Barber county, and the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He then took a business college course in Wichita, and in 1911 became assistant cashier of the Hardtner State Bank, a position which he has since held.

Harry Spurrier, postmaster of Kiowa, Kans., is a native of the Sunflower State, born at Elm Mills, an extinct town, Barber county. He is a son of James Byron and Victoria C. (Coffman) Spurrier. James B.

Spurrier was a native of Maryland, born October 17, 1854, of English descent. His wife was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, May 27, 1863. She was a daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary (Fultz) Coffman, natives of Virginia, of German ancestry. James Byron Spurrier and Victoria C. Coffman were married November 8, 1881, and to this union four children were born: Robert Clinton, born August 16, 1882, married Anna Jackson in 1904, and they have two children, Harvey Claude and Clinton; Isaac Stanley, born August 8, 1885, married Ethel Sloan in 1907, and they have one child, Wanda Irene; Mayme and Harry, twins, born May 3, 1889. Mayme is a graduate of the Oklahoma State Northwestern Normal School of Alva Okla., a member of the class of 1914; and Harry, the subject of this sketch. The Spurrier family came to Barber county in 1887, and located at Elm Mills, where the father, James B. Spurrier, conducted a general store, and was postmaster for three years. In 1894, he removed to Oklahoma at the opening of the Cherokee strip, and engaged in the mercantile business, and was also appointed postmaster at a town, called Byron, in honor of his middle name. In 1907, he returned to Kansas and located at Kiowa, where he is now local agent for the Standard Oil Company. Harry Spurrier, whose name introduces this sketch, was educated in the public schools and the Oklahoma Northcery business at Kiowa, Kans., and on March 10, 1914, was appointed postmaster of Kiowa by President Wilson, and is now serving in that western Normal school at Alva, Okla. In 1911, he engaged in the grocapacity. Mr. Spurrier was married February 28, 1912, at Cherokee, Okla., to Miss Anna P. Gray, of Cherokee. She was born in Barber county, Kans., January 30, 1890, and is a daughter of John H. Gray, a native of Kentucky, who came to Kansas in 1885. Mrs. Spurrier was educated in the public schools and in Northwestern Normal, of Alva, Okla. Mr. Spurrier is one of the progressive young men of Barber county, and deserves a great deal of credit for the progress that he has made. He possesses a genial disposition and courteous manner, and is well qualified for the public services in which he is engaged.

David Henry Baxter Crowell of the firm of Crowell Bros., lumber, coal and grain dealers, Attica, Kans., is a native of North Carolina. He was born September 10, 1856, on a farm in Stanley county, North Carolina, and is a son of James D. and Katherine (Russell) Crowell. James D. Crowell was born in Stanley county, North Carolina, in 1823. He was a farmer, but followed gold mining for a number of years. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army, and was a private in Stonewall Jackson's brigade, and was present when that great military chieftain received the wound which caused his death. Mr. Crowell saw much service, and participated in a number of important battles from Bull Run to Gettysburg. At the battle engagement he was taken prisoner and sent to the Federal military prison at Elmira, N. Y., where he was confined until the close of the war, or for about two years. In 1869

he removed from his North Carolina home to Illinois, where he was extensively engaged in farming until 1879 when he came to Kansas, and bought land in Crawford county, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 20, 1906. His wife, Katherine Russell, was also a native of North Carolina and a daughter of Robert Russell, a Scotchman. She was born in 1827 and died at Alva, Okla., March 17, 1904. To James D. and Katherine (Russell) Crowell were born eleven children: Margaret E., born in 1844, now the widow of Alfred Honeycutt; James Robert, born in 1846, died July 20, 1884; Josephine, born 1848, died March 9, 1914; Estella Augusta, born in 1850, now the wife of Charles Corether, of Pontiac, Ill.; David Henry Baxter, the subject of this sketch; Doctor Franklin, born December 20, 1858, resides at Pittsburg, Kans.; George Washington, born February 20, 1860, a member of the firm of Crowell Brothers, Attica, Kans.; Thomas Jefferson, born in 1863, druggist, Pittsburg, Kans.; Samantha J., born in 1866, married Frank Knapper; Sarah Katherine, born 1868, married Elijah Millard, of Crawford county, Kansas; Molly N., born in 1870, married R. P. Gorrell, an undertaker, of Pittsburg, Kans. David Henry Baxter Crowell is a notable example of a successful self-made man. He remained at home with his parents until 1880, when he came to Kansas and bought a farm in Crawford county where he was engaged in farming until 1886, when he removed to Attica, Kans., where he and his brother George W. engaged in their present business. The business developed rapidly, proving a success from the start. They engaged in the lumber, coal and grain business, and at one time had as high as twenty grain elevators, in various towns throughout Southern Kansas and Oklahoma, and they invariably had a lumber yard in connection with each elevator. The name Crowell Brothers is a familiar household word throughout that section of the two States. Mr. Crowell was married November 9, 1882, at Girard, Kans., to Miss Martha E., daughter of Robert L. and Elizabeth (Brundage) Dark, the former a native of Tennessee, and an early settler of Illinois, where he spent the latter part of his life, and died in 1879. The mother was a native of Kentucky, and died at Attica, Kans., July 3, 1903 Mrs. Crowell was born in McDonald county, Illinois, July 25, 1857, and is a descendant of pioneer American stock. Her grandfather made the trip to Kentucky with Daniel Boone. To Mr. and Mrs. Crowell have been born two children: William Arthur, born September 16, 1883, died July 10, 1888, and George F., born March 13, 1886, graduated from the Attica High School, class of 1905, and from the Kansas University in the class of 1907, with a degree of L. L. D. In 1908 he was captain of the university football team. Mr. Crowell is one of the substantial business men of Southern Kansas. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never sought public office, however, he has held minor local offices on various occasions. He is a Knights Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Henry Dee Stith, a leading merchant of Attica, Kans., was born on a farm in Greene county, Illinois, April 25, 1872. He is a son of David and Mary Jane (Gorin) Stith. David Stith was a native of Illinois, born in Greene county, November 29, 1843, and died at Medicine Lodge, April 23, 1886. The Stith family is of Arabian origin, the name meaning, "blacksmith" in the Arabian language. It is claimed on good authority, that a member of this family invented the horseshoe. Like the Arabian Knight of old, the Stith family by inheritance, were all lovers of the horse, and David Stith possessed this ancestral trait. The Stith family was founded in the colonies at a very early date in American history. They were well represented in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary war, and all the known members of that family are eligible to the Sons or Daughters of the Revolution. David Stith came to Chautauqua county, Kansas, in 1876, where he engaged in the cattle business on the open range for two years. In 1878 he started with his family to drive to Arizona, but changed his plans and located in the Indian Territory where he, with some others, engaged in the cattle business in the heart of that vast open range country. They located on Salt Fork river in the Cherokee strip. His business developed to large proportions, and he prospered. They bought thousands of young cattle in Texas and brought them to the territory, where they prepared them for market. Their brand, "OE," was familiar to all cattle men from Texas to Montana. He remained on his ranch in the Indian Territory until 1884, when he removed to Medicine Lodge, Kans., where his children were educated. He continued in the cattle business after coming to Medicine Lodge, but devoted the latter years of his life to raising horses. He owned the "Tarapin Hollow Horse Ranch," which was located in Liberty township, Harper county. This is a five-hundred-acre ranch, and still belongs to the Stith heirs. David Stith was a man of strong personality and sterling worth, and known for his integrity and honesty. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and he was a Royal Arch Mason. He was married January 29, 1867, to Miss Mary Jane Gorin, a daughter of Henry M. and Mary Jane (Love) Gorin. Mary Jane Gorin was born at Memphis, Mo., June 28, 1845. She dide at Attica, Kans., November 4, 1903. She was a noble Christian woman, whose deep sympathy was a characteristic feature of her life. To David Stith and wife were born six children, five of whom lived to maturity: Frederick Walker, born July 21, 1869, died October 5, 1913; Henry Dee, whose name introduces this article; Mary A., born May 5, 1875, married John Stanberry; Anna Maude, born March 15, 1877, and Helen M., married Charles Roy Shannon. Henry Dee Stith received most of his education in the kindergarten of life, or the stern school of experience, incident to life on a cattle ranch on the frontier. He remained with his mother until 1900, when he became a traveling salesman for the Acme Harvester Company, and made two trips to South America in the employ of that company.

He remained in that business five years, in the employ of the Acme Company. In 1906 he engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business at Attica, Kans., where he is still in business. Mr. Stith was married, July 20, 1904, to Miss Helen Maude Shannon, a daughter of Henry Shannon. For the history of the Shannon family, see sketch of Charles Roy Shannon, which appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Stith have been born two children: Helen, born October 29, 1911, and Margaret, born October 3, 1913. Mr. Stith is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and his political views are Democratic.

Charles Roy Shannon, vice-president of the Attica State Bank, is a native of Kansas. He was born on a farm in Butler county, September 13, 1875, and is a son of Henry and Ida Virginia (Comstock) Shannon. The father was born in McDonough county, Illinois, May 1, 1844, a son of William and Mary (Miller) Shannon, natives of Tennessee. Henry Shannon came to Kansas in 1872, and in 1879 he located on government land in Beulla township, Harper county, where he followed farming until 1907, when he retired. He has been a life long Democrat, and takes an active part in local politics. He was a member of the board of county commissioners from 1900 to 1903. He is a member of the Masonic lodge. When he came to Harper county, that section of the State was mostly wild and unbroken prairie. Wild game was abundant, and buffalo were still quite plentiful. In 1872 he and some other men, while on a buffalo hunt, killed sixteen buffaloes near where the town of Attica is now located. Henry Shannon and Ida Virginia Comstock were married, December 24, 1874. She was a native of Henderson county, Illinois, born June 10, 1858, and a daughter of John S. and Nancy Jane (Dickison) Comstock. To Henry Shannon and wife were born five children: Charles Roy, the subject of this sketch; Maude Helen, born October 12, 1879, married Henry Stith, June 20, 1903, and they have two children, Helen and Margaret; Ruby Jane, born March 24, 1881, married John Byrne, June 20, 1908, and they have one child, Wayne Shannon; Volda Lewis, born July 5, 1884, married Anna Meyer, October 20, 1908; James Earl, born June 11, 1886. Charles Roy Shannon was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Harper county and Wichita Business College. In 1903 he became bookkeeper in the Attica State Bank, and a year later entered the employ of the Security State Bank of Harper, in the same capacity. In 1905 he assisted in the organization of the Danville State Bank, Danville, Kans., and became the first cashier of that institution. He remained in that capacity until 1913, when he and Frank R. Zacharias and others purchased the Attica State Bank of Attica, Kans, and he became vice-president and active head of the bank, and has since practically directed the policy of that institution. This is one of the substantial banks of Harper county, and has a large and rapidly growing business. Mr. Shannon was married, November 1, 1905, at Attica, Kans., to Miss Helen, daughter of David

Stith. For a history of the Stith family see sketch of Henry Dee Stith, in this volume. Mrs. Shannon was born April 15, 1884, at Medicine Lodge, Kans. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon have two children: Donald Henry, born at Danville, Kans., August 3, 1906, and Robert Stith, born at Danville, Kans., June 21, 1911. Mr. Shannon is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic lodge. He is one of the progressive and public spirited business men of Harper county, and is ever ready to lend his assistance to any movement for the social or commercial betterment of the community.

Henry Sethman, now deceased, was one of the highly respected citizens of Harper county. He was a native of Germany, born August 19, 1841, at Hanover, and died at Waldron, Kans., April 3, 1913. Mr. Sethman immigrated to America in 1870, settling in Benton county, Missouri, where he bought improved land and followed farming and stock raising until 1880. He then came to Kansas and located on government land in Eagle township, Harper county, and was one of the first settlers in that part of the county. He followed farming and stock raising, in which he was very successful buying additional land from time to time, until at the time of his death, he owned 880 acres of valuable land, all under a high state of cultivation. He retired in 1907 and removed to Waldron, where he spent his remaining days. In politics he was a Republican, but never aspired to hold political office, although at the solicitation of his friends, he accepted township offices on a few occasions. He was frugal, industrious and an exemplary citizen, and by hard work, amassed a comfortable fortune. He married Miss Anna Buck, also a native of Germany, born October 5, 1851. Her parents died at sea, while en route to America in 1853, when she was a child of two years. She was reared by an uncle in Benton county, Missouri. She died at Waldron, Kans., January 25, 1910. Henry Sethman and wife were the parents of four children, the oldest of whom, Richard Sethman, was born on a farm in Benton county, Missouri, June 15, 1875. He came to Harper county, Kansas, with his parents in 1880. Here he received his early education in the public schools, and remained at home until 1898 when he went to Alaska. He was engaged in prospecting there for two years, and in 1900 and 1901, followed prospecting in California. He returned to Kansas the latter year and followed farming in Harper county until 1903. When the present town of Waldron was founded he opened the first general store there and also engaged in the grain business, which he still continues, in partnership with his brothers, under the firm name of Sethman Brothers. In 1905 he was one of the organizers of the Waldron State Bank, and was the first president of that institution. He has taken an active part in local public affairs, and has been a prominent factor in the development of the town of Waldron, and has served as mayor of the town one term. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a thirty-second degree Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was

married January 6, 1904, to Miss Kate, daughter of Henry and Alice (Turner) Krider, and to this union has been born three children, the oldest of whom died in infancy. The others are Florence, born July 10, 1906, and Frances, born December 13, 1910. Maggie Sethman was born October 21, 1877, married William E. McKee, and they have five children, Richard, Floyd, Carl, Harold and Marjorie. John Sethman, was born November 3, 1882, and is now a merchant of Waldron, Kans. Henry Sethman was born May 12, 1887, and is now a merchant in Waldron, Kans. He married Miss Bettie Dixon, of Waldron, Kans., July 20, 1910.

William Derrough Mackey.—In the death of William Derrough Mackey, late of Kiowa, Kans., there passed into eternal life one of the foremost factors in the early development of Barber county. He was identified with every movement which was inaugurated for the welfare and upbuilding of Kiowa and Barber county. One of the pioneers of the county, he tasted from the bitter cup of adversity, and drank from the fountain of its prosperity. In the midst of the dark days and the trying era that threatened annihilation to all business enterprises, he donned the armor, fought the battle and won the victory. He knew no such word as "fail." He was public spirited and there never was a movement inaugurated in which he failed to respond, generously, with his time and money. The services he rendered to those with whom he associated were always generous in the extreme, and he never turned his back on a friend. His thoughtfulness and devotion to his immediate family will never be forgotten. Many times he found occasion to assist the weak, and with a generous and willing heart he repeatedly contributed to the needy. In all the deeds he did, in all the burdens he alleviated, or all the loads he lightened, he did it unheralded, with a modesty which was a part of his nature. William D. Mackey was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, October 27, 1852, and died at Excelsior Springs, Mo., August 20, 1911. He was a son of Col. Thomas L. and Elizabeth (Wiley) Mackey. The father was a native of Kentucky, and served with the rank of Colonel in the Union army during the Civil war. He died at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1902. His wife was a native of Ohio. She died in 1902. They were the parents of ten children: Thomas Burton; Samuel E., deceased; Elizabeth; John, deceased; William D., the subject of this sketch; Katherine; Olivia, deceased; Anna, deceased; Charles, deceased, and Ellen. William D. Mackey was reared in Chillicothe, and educated in the public schools. His father was a well known horse man, and always owned several blooded horses, and William D. having been reared in the atmosphere of fine horses, inherited his father's love for the horse. The farm near Chicago, known as the Woodland Stock Farm was the headquarters of Mr. Mackey for years. He was known throughout the country as an expert horse trainer. William D. Mackey remained at home until he was about twenty-eight years old, having served for eight years as deputy sheriff under his father, who was sheriff at Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1880, he came to Kan-

sas and engaged in the lumber business at Olathe, and later was manager for a large lumber syndicate at various towns in Kansas. In 1894 he established a lumber yard at Kiowa, on his own account, and was very successful in this enterprise, making Kiowa his home until his death. He also had branch lumber yards at Hardtner and Hazelton. His business developed to large proportions, and he accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was a prominent Mason, and a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Republican party, but never aspired to hold political office. However, he frequently held minor local offices. Mr. Mackey was twice married, his first wife being Miss Lizzie Spetnagel, who died in 1880, leaving two children, Mabel and Arthur. On April 20, 1886 Mr. Mackey was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary E. Calkins, widow of Irving L. Calkins. She was a daughter of Andrew and Charlotte (Donald) McQuiston, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, and died in 1873, and his wife died in 1865. They were the parents of two children: Mary, the widow of William D. Mackey of this sketch, and William Andrew. Mrs. Mackey has one child by her marriage to Irving Calkins: Rena M., who was born in Henry county, Illinois, October 31, 1878. She is a graduate of the Kiowa High School, class of 1900, and later attended the Dillenbeck School of Elocution of Kansas City, Mo., graduating in the class of 1902. On November 18, 1903, she married Charles Henry McBrayer Mr. McBrayer is a native of Kentucky, born at Elliottville, May 11, 1876. He is a son of John Milton and Mary (Proctor) McBrayer. He was educated at Moreland College, Moreland, Ky., and was engaged in teaching for a number of years. In 1904 he became manager of Mr. Mackey's lumber business, and at the death of Mr. Mackey, succeeded to the business and the firm is now known as the "Mackey-McBrayer Lumber Co." To Mr. and Mrs. McBrayer have been born three children: Mary, born January 28, 1905; Jean, born December 9, 1909, and Charles Derrough, born January 7, 1911. Mr. McBrayer is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is Past Grand Patriot of the Kiowa lodge of the latter organization. In 1914 he was the Kansas representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, held at Atlantic City, N. J. He is a Republican and takes an active part in local politics and is at present a member of the city council.

Charles Abner Clift, a leading business man of Bluff City, Kans., is one of the pioneers of Harper county. He was born on a farm in Belmont county, Ohio, August 21, 1855, and is a son of Perry P. and Hester (Steele) Clift. The father was a native of Delaware, born in 1825. He removed to Ohio when a young man, and in 1857 went to Illinois. He was extensively engaged in the stock business, in which he was very successful, and was one of the early shippers of stock to the Chicago market. He died September 20, 1892, at Urbana, Ill. He was twice married, his first wife, to whom he was married in 1848, Hester Steele, was a native

of Maryland, born in 1832. She died at Champaign, Ill., August 8, 1867, leaving the following children: Leander B., born September 20, 1851, married Eva Ice, of Champaign county, Illinois, and six children were born to this union as follows: Etna, Howard, Austin, Alvin, Maude and Anne. He came to Kansas in 1886, and in 1889, went to Oklahoma when that country was opened to settlers and now resides at El Reno, Okla. William A. Clift was born June 7, 1853, came to Kansas in 1886, and located in Harper county, where he remained until 1889. He then went to Logan county, Okla., where he now resides. He married Jennie Vest, of Urbana, Ill., in 1871, and they have eight children: Ida, Eleanor, Jesse, Irwin, Nellie, Lillie, Sylvan and Minnie. Charles Abner Clift, the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth. Frank P. Clift was born September 19, 1857. He came to Kansas in 1892, following farming in Sumner county for ten years, when he went to Texas and now resides at Higgins, Tex. He married Alice B. Cook, of Champaign county, Ill., in 1887. Josephine Clift was born March 20, 1859, and married Ernest Eaton, now deceased, of Champaign county, Illinois, in 1878, and they had three children, Bertha, Frank and Lelland. Mary Belle Clift, was born February 20, 1861, married Mervin M. Smith in 1885 and they had six children: Howard, Rufus, Blanche, Paul, James and David. September 1, 1868, Perry P. Clift married Mrs. Emma Fitzgerald and two children were born to this union: Albert E., born in 1869, he began the railroad business at the age of seventeen, and was promoted from time to time, and in 1911 became General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad and is located at Chicago. He married Tish Yates in 1894. The youngest of the Clift family, Lillie, was born in 1871. She has been twice married. Her first husband, Laurence Pickerel, to whom she was married in 1890, was killed in an accident at Urbana, Ill., in 1892. She is now Mrs. Chilton Hurd, and has one child, Blanche. Charles Abner Clift, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage November 8, 1876 at Fredonia, Kans., to Miss Lillis Jane Roe, a native of Champaign county, Ill., born September 20, 1851, and was a school mate of Mr. Clift. She is a daughter of John B. and Susanna (Ditling) Roe. The father came to Kansas in 1876 and located in Wilson county, where he was engaged in farming fifteen years, when he removed to McPherson county, where he now resides. The mother died in 1909. To Mr. and Mrs. Clift have been born the following children: Clarence Roe, born September 10, 1880, married Katie Shellhammer, January 14, 1904, and they have one child, Hollis Roe, born January 20, 1914; John P., born May 7, 1885, married Miss Flossey Peters, May 12, 1903; Bessie May, born March 13, 1888, married Herbert A. Aldridge, June 27, 1909, and they have one child, Russell, born August 27, 1910; Grace Pearl, born July 12, 1890, married Elmer J. Allen, June 30, 1909, and they have two children; Charles E., born April 1, 1910, and Robert, born January 27, 1912; Elsie, born November 11, 1895, and Walter Russell, born July 28, 1902. Charles A. Clift was reared in Belmont county, Ohio, and received

his education in the public schools of Champaign county, Illinois. He first came to Kansas in 1876, and worked as a farm laborer for a time, when he returned to Champaign county, Ill., where the family then resided. Here he folowed farming until 1883, when he came to Kansas, this time to stay. He bought land four miles southeast of Bluff City, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising for fifteen years. He became an extensive buyer and shipper of cattle and hogs, and was very successful in this line of endeavor. In 1893 he gave up farming, removed to Bluff City, and devoted himself exclusively to the live stock business, and was one of the successful stock men of Southern Kansas. In 1904, Mr. Clift and his sons, Clarence and John, engaged in the implement business in Bluff City. They handle all manner and form of farming implements, and endeavor to handle the best make of goods on the market. They also handle automobiles, and altogether are one of the largest concerns of the kind in Southern Kansas. Mr. Clift is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, and the other members of the family are members of the Christian church. He is a Republican, but has never sought office, although he has served as a member of the school board, and was justice of the peace four years. He is one of the substantial business men of Harper county who has made good.

Cyrus L. Goss, a prominent farmer and stockman of Harper county, now retired, is a native of Indiana. He was born December 16, 1847, on a farm in Jackson county, and is the son of Giles M. and Neatie Goss. For a most extensive history of the Goss family see sketch of David Smith Goss, which appears in this volume. Cyrus L. Goss was reared on his father's farm in Indiana, and received his early education in the public schools of that State. At the age of twenty-two years, he went to Ringgold county, Iowa, where he was a cowboy for two years. He then bought a farm and followed farming and stock raising there until 1895, when he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming in Harper county until 1907, when he removed to Waldron, Kans., where he has been interested in the cattle business, until recently. Mr. Goss was married April 6, 1876, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of George S. and Nancy E. (Gillham) Whittaker. The father was a native of Tennessee, born October 23, 1829, and died at Keysor, Colo., April 1, 1910. The mother was born March 27, 1828, and died May 18, 1891, at Kellerton, Iowa. They were the parents of eight children: Henrietta, the wife of Cyrus L. Goss, the subject of this review; Eugenia, born November 27, 1853, died April 10, 1855; John N., born October 9, 1855, died July 26, 1911; Anna E., born March 6, 1859; James P., born February 4, 1861; Charles C., born April 2, 1864; Frank Ulysses, born February 8, 1867, died August 1, 1901; and Estella, born July 3, 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Goss have been born four children: Claude, born February 21, 1877, married Belle Cyphers, August 27, 1898, and they have one child, Lorene,

born June 13, 1899; Cora, born December 27, 1879, died March 14, 1880; Floyd Whittaker, born June 17, 1882, died May 25, 1898, and Leo Dare, born November 21, 1885, married Evalene Rose Ash, December 12, 1907, and they have one child, Lawrence Ash, born October 27, 1908. Mr. Goss is a Republican, and has taken an active part in the local organization of his party, but has never sought office. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the family belongs to the Congregational church. Mr. Goss is a public spirited citizen, and is always ready to give his assistance to any worthy enterprise.

Adolph L. Hybsha, president of the State Bank of Bluff City, Kans., and a leading factor in the affairs in Harper county, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in Kewaunee county, February 22, 1860, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Lunacek) Hybsha. The father was born in Bohemia, September 20, 1834, and immigrated to America in 1857, making the voyage in an old style sailing vessel, and was over two months on the ocean. On coming to this country, he located in Wisconsin, where he remained until 1878, when the family came to Kansas, driving the entire distance, and located on government land in Harper county, near where the town of Bluff City is now located. This was eight years before Bluff City was founded. In 1884, John Hybsha sold his homestead and built a hotel at Freeport, Kans., then a new town. He conducted a hotel there three years, and when Bluff City was founded he went there and erected one of the first business houses on the town site, and here conducted a restaurant for a few years. In 1889 he went to Oklahoma and secured a homestead when that section was first opened to settlers. He remained there about a year, and retired from active business in 1895. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of Bluff City Lodge No. 335. He died at Bluff City, March 26, 1914. His wife died at Bluff City, July 6, 1887. They were members of the Lutheran church. Adolph L. Hybsha is one of a family of three sons: Joseph, born May 20, 1858, married Mary Keegal, and they have three children: Edward, Fred and Lydia; Adolph L., the subject of this sketch, and John, born May 20, 1869. Adolph L. Hybsha received his education in the public schools of Dodge county, Wisconsin, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1878. They were among the very first settlers of Harper county. Upon coming here, he located on government land in Stohrville township, on land adjoining the town of Bluff City. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising and prospered. He bought additional land from time to time, until he became one of the large land owners of Harper county. He handled stock extensively, and in 1904 retired from active farm life and engaged in the general mercantile business in Bluff City, under the firm name of A. L. Hybsha & Sons, and was successfully engaged in this business until 1909, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Hybsha bought a controlling interest in the State Bank of Bluff City, and shortly after

was elected president of that institution, which has since occupied his attention. This bank was organized in 1886, and is one of the substantial institutions of Southern Kansas. Since becoming president, Mr. Hybsha has given the affairs of the bank his close attention, and personally directed the policy of the institution. He is a capable financier, and well qualified for the position which he holds. The bank has a large patronage and some of the most substantial business men of Harper county are represented on its board of directors. Mr. Hybsha was married, August 25, 1883, to Miss Anna Leboda, a daughter of John Leboda, a prosperous farmer of Sumner county, Kansas, and a native of Bohemia. To Mr. and Mrs. Hybsha have been born four children: John Hybsha, cashier of State Bank of Bluff City, born August 20, 1888, married Mary Kucera, of Caldwell, Kans, and they have one child, Emily, born August 20, 1889, married Frank Misak, and they have three children, Fred, Alice and Agnes; Mary Hybsha, born May 20, 1894, married E. L. Misak and Stella Hybsha, born June 1, 1899. Mr. Hybsha has taken an active and prominent part in local affairs, and has been a life-long Democrat. He served seven years as trustee of Stohrville township and was mayor of Bluff City four years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and one of the influential business men of Harper county.

James Glover.—For over a quarter of a century, James Glover has been a leading spirit in the development of Bluff City, Kans. In fact, the town began its existence with him as sales manager of the original town site in 1886, and since that time, the welfare of the town has been his hobby. He has justly earned the sobriquet, "The Father of Bluff City," by which he is generally known in that section of the State. Mr. Glover is a native of Prince Edward Island, born August 22, 1839. He is a son of John and Mary (Bell) Glover, natives of Scotland. In 1851 the family immigrated to America, locating in New York, and went to Iowa in 1870. The father was a mechanic, but in later life followed farming. He died in Iowa in 1888, and his wife died at Udall, Kans., in 1890. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: James, the subject of this sketch; John Bell, born in 1842, died at Belle Plaine, Kans., February 20, 1913; Robert Leslie, born in 1845 now retired, Kansas City, Mo., William, born in 1847, resides at Belle Plaine, Kans.; Jean, born in 1850, married Dr. Henry Young, died in 1894; Jeanette, born in 1856, married Frank Young a druggist, Manson, Iowa, and the youngest child was a daughter who died in infancy. James Glover is a self-educated man, and has been a close student of books as well as men and affairs all his life. When twelve years of age, he came to New York State with his parents, and at that time engaged at work in a cotton factory at Clark's Mill, during which time he attended night school, and when fourteen years old went to work in a general store, where he was employed until 1861, and at the same time kept up his studies at night school. In

1862, he removed with his old employer to Columbus, Ohio, still continuing in the mercantile business until 1866, with the exception of the time that he served in the Civil war, as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Ohio infantry. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted to sergeant, during his term of service. In 1869, he went to Manson, Iowa, a new and unimproved country, which at that time was considered the far West. He erected the first building in that, then new town, with the expectation of engaging in the mercantile business. It required all of his capital to build his store building, but he succeeded in buying a stock of goods on credit, and for sixteen years was successfully engaged in the mercantile business there, when his store was burned. In 1885 he came to Kansas and the following year located where Bluff City now stands. At that time the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad was being built in Harper county, and Mr. Glover secured the position as selling agent for the original town site company of Bluff City. The company had considerable other real estate along its line, of which he also had charge. He assisted in platting the town site of Bluff City, which consisted of 160 acres, ten acres of which was reserved in the center of the town site, for a city park. Little attention was given to this park by way of improvement until 1888, when the city, finally, built a fence around it, and from that time, Mr. Glover took it upon himself to improve the park, at his own personal expense, and for twenty years has given it every care and spent a great deal of money on its improvement. He planted the trees and shrubs, which he artistically arranged, according to his own plans. He persisted in the improvement of this park, and today it is one of the finest city parks to be found anywhere in the country, with trees and shrubbery of a multitude of varieties, arranged in perfect harmony. Every citizen of Bluff City points with pride to "Glover Park," the name which it has been given by the city in honor of its builder and beautifier. This park has received many laudatory notices from the press throughout the State, and Mr. Glover deserves a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, in creating this beauty spot. Mr. Glover was the editor and publisher of the Bluff City "Herald," from 1880 to 1890, and the columns of that paper teemed with originality, and its editorials were of the forceable and fearless type seldom found in the press of today. The files of this paper bear testimony to his literary ability, and emphasizes the fact that he is a man who has the courage of his convictions. He is, now, a frequent contributor, to the metropolitan press, principally on scientific subjects. Mr. Glover was married September 20, 1871, at West Chicago, Ill., to Miss Mary Ella Seaman, who died January 20, 1874, at Manson, Iowa, leaving no children. On January 17, 1877, Mr. Glover married Miss Sarah Jane Moody, of Manson, Iowa. She was born at The Dalls, Ore., April 20, 1856, and is a daughter of W. C. Moody. To this union have been born three children: Frederick Sheldon, born October 18, 1877; Kenneth

Moody, born October 21, 1880, and Elsie, born February 24, 1883, married Truman L. Sturdevant, postmaster of Bluff City. Mr. Glover is a public spirited citizen, and is a stanch supporter of every movement for the betterment of his community, and the State, and is a strong advocate of higher and better education. In 1903, through the representative in the legislature from Harper county, he fathered the township high school law, which gives Stohrville township a high school, and since has become in general effect throughout the State. Mr. Glover has served as postmaster of Bluff City for eight years and for fifteen years has been mayor. He is vice-president of the Bluff City State Bank, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an enthusiastic believer in the Sunday school and has been awarded an official badge of honor, for three years attendance without missing a Sunday.

Enoch Franklin Burchfiel, a Harper county pioneer, who for over thirty years has been active in the affairs of that section of the State, is a native of Tennessee. He was born April 5, 1861, in Jefferson county, Tennessee, and is a son of Rev. J. R. and Louisa (Lee) Burchfiel. The father was born December 5, 1828, in Jefferson county, Tennessee, and his parents were also natives of that State, of Welsh and Scotch descent. Rev. J. R. Burchfiel was a Methodist minister and a graduate of the Methodist-Episcopal Theological Seminary, Strawberry Plains, Tenn. He was ordained in 1853, and rode the circuit in Kentucky and Tennessee until 1861, when he became a local preacher in Jefferson county, where he also followed farming until 1883. He then came to Kansas, and bought land in Spring township, where he followed farming until his death, January 23, 1900, practically retiring from the ministry as a profession after coming to Kansas. However, he frequently preached. He was a devout Christian and practiced the precepts of the gospel in his every day life. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, and politically was a Republican. In 1902 a memorial church was erected in honor of his memory on his old home farm, six miles south of Anthony, and bears the name of "Burchfiel Chapel." His wife, Mary Lee, was a daughter of Robert B. and Mary (Swaford) Lee. She was born in Ray county, Tennessee, November 27, 1833. Her father was a native of Virginia and a member of the historic Lee family of that State, and a relative of Gen. Robert E. Lee. To Rev. J. R. and Louisa (Lee) Burchfiel were born six children as follows: Robert B., born September 4, 1859, was county surveyor of Harper county from 1886 to the time of his death, January 1, 1914; Enoch Franklin, the subject of this sketch; Paralee, born January 22, 1864, now the wife of William M. Moore, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume; James W.; Anna E., married J. P. Henderson, a Harper county farmer and John S., a merchant, Anthony, Kans. John S. is a director in the Farmer's State Bank of Anthony, one of the most substantial institutions in Southern Kansas. The directorate of this insti-

tution is composed of thirty-five wealthy farmers of Harper county who represent a financial responsibility seldom found in a banking institution. Enoch Franklin Burchfiel was reared on a farm in Jefferson county, Tennessee, and from his boyhood was imbued with an ambition to succeed in life. He sold peanuts, and earned the money with which he bought his first horse. This was the feeble beginning of a live stock career, which in later years developed into a prosperous business on the plains of Kansas. In 1884, he came to Kansas, locating in Harper county, where he bought land and he has since added to his original holdings, from time to time, and now owns over 1,500 acres of some of the best improved and most valuable land in Southern Kansas. He was an extensive stock raiser, and since coming to this State has been interested in the cattle business, and in 1898 retired from the farm, and since that time has devoted himself to buying and shipping cattle and hogs on an extensive scale. He is one of the large dealers of Southern Kansas. Mr. Burchfiel was married January 25, 1880, to Miss Martha Jane Derrick, also a native of Jefferson county, Tennessee, born May 2, 1862. She is a daughter of Calvin and Clister (Ward) Derrick, both also natives of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Burchfiel have been born seven children: Joseph Calvin, born March 20, 1881, a farmer in Harper county; Marion Ernest, born June 20, 1883, died September 4, 1884; Otha P., born March 2, 1885, assistant cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Anthony, graduated from the Anthony High School in the class of 1903, with honors, making the highest record of percentages in the history of the school; Lee Holis, born April 22, 1887, now engaged in the live stock business; Kelsey P., born March 7, 1890, farmer in Harper county; Frank McKinley, born October 2, 1891, farmer in Harper county, and Gavetia, born May 3, 1895, graduated from the Anthony High School, in the class of 1914. Mr. Burchfiel has various interests in Harper county, in addition to farming and the stock business. Mr. E. F. Burchfiel has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party and takes an active part in local politics, and has held various township offices. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Vernon Day, of Anthony, Kans., a leading member of the Harper county bar, is a native of Harper county. He was born at Attica, Kans., March 3, 1885, and is a son of Thomas Lowery and Rebecca Frances (Dameron) Day. The parents of Thomas L. Day were natives of Kentucky, and were among the first settlers in Randolph county, Missouri, where Thomas L., was born, May 6, 1855. Both of his parents are now deceased. Thomas L. Day was the youngest of a large family, six of whom were boys. During the Civil war some of his brothers bore arms in defense of the Union, while others cast their lot with the "lost cause." His wife is also a native of Randolph county, Missouri, born June 3, 1861, a daughter of John and Jane Dameron, both now deceased. In 1884, Thomas L. Day came to Harper county, where for the past twenty years

he has been successfully engaged in the real estate and loan business. As a Republican, he has been active in local politics, and has held various offices in the city of Attica. To Thomas L. and Frances Day were born four children, as follows: Ethel, born October 3, 1879, a graduate of the Attica High School, married John G. Kille, and died November 7, 1911; Roy, died in infancy; Vernon, the subject of this sketch, and Charles Newton, born April 11, 1888, graduated from the Attica High School in 1906, and later attended the University of Kansas. Vernon Day was educated in the public schools of Harper county, and is a graduate of the Washburn College School of Law, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He entered the office of the "Attica Independent" at an early age to learn the newspaper business, and shortly after became the editor of that paper, which he conducted about two years. He then did newspaper work in various places for a time, when he was appointed commission clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, at Topeka. He held this position for about three years; and in 1912 he returned to his home county to practice law, locating at the county seat. He is an able and energetic young lawyer, and has built up a good general practice. He has been employed in several cases in which there was considerable public interest, and is one of the capable and reliable lawyers of Harper county.

Lynn Morrison Thompson, clerk of the district court of Jackson county, is a native son of Kansas, born in Jackson county, December 27, 1886. He is a son of T. L. and Louie J. (Morrison) Thompson natives of Illinois. The father came to Kansas in 1880, and after a short sojourn in the State, returned to Illinois, where he was married, and shortly after came to Kansas, locating in Jackson county, where he has since been engaged in farming and stockraising. Lynn M. Thompson was educated in the district schools, and later graduated at the Soldier High School. He then entered Campbell College, which he attended one year, when he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and after remaining with that company for one year, returned home and followed farming with his father until 1908, when he engaged in teaching in Jackson county, and was thus employed, when he received the nomination for clerk of the district court in 1912. He was elected and still holds that office. Mr. Thompson was married October 12, 1910, to Miss Bertha Magers, a native of Doniphan county, Kansas, and a daughter of D. W. and Christine (Frederick) Magers. Mrs. Thompson was reared in Jackson county, and educated in the public schools, Campbell College, and the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, graduating from the latter institution. She is an accomplished musician, having specialized in music, both in Campbell College, and the State Agricultural College, and since graduating has taught music. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born one child, Dorothy Margaret, born July 12, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Presbyterian church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and Ac-

cepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias, and Mrs. Thompson holds membership in the Eastern Star. Mr. Thompson has been a member of Company B, Second Regiment, Kansas National Guard a number of years, and on April 3, 1913, was commissioned second lieutenant of that organization, and is now serving in that capacity.

John Edward Casebeer—The death of John Edward Casebeer which occurred March 18, 1914, closed the career of one of the most active and successful business men in Southern Kansas. He was a native of Ohio, born at Canal Dover, June 25, 1841, a son of James and Elizabeth (Lower) Casebeer, the former a native of Ohio, of Pennsylvania parentage, and the latter a native of Virginia, and a cousin of ex-vice-president Stevenson. She was born July 27, 1813, and died in 1907, and her husband passed away in 1910. The Casebeer family were originally from Germany. Their earliest home in this country was near Little York, Pa., where they settled in Colonial days, some time prior to the Revolutionary war, and there James Casebeer's grandfather, John Casebeer was born. He resided at Washington, Pa., during his married life, and there reared a family, of whom a son named John, was the father of James.

In 1811, John Casebeer, Jr., then well advanced in manhood, removed from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Franklin, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits, clearing up a farm, also giving attention to the work of his trade, that of a blacksmith, which he conducted up to the time of his death. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Nancy Bess, who became the mother of eleven children, and after her death, which occurred after their removal to Ohio, he wedded Mrs. Sarah Smiley, and to this marriage there were three children: James, father of John Edward of this review, Sarah and Lovina.

Mrs. Sarah Smiley's mother, named Boyd, was captured by the Indians in childhood, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, during the Revolutionary war, and held captive by them for seven years. After the close of the war, she was turned over to her friends, a treaty having been effected that necessitated the return of all captives, and she with others was brought into old Fort Duquesne, where Pittsburg, Pa., now stands. At the time she was captured, seven others of the same family were taken, consisting of the child's mother and grandmother and four other children. Her mother and grandmother were ruthlessly murdered by the Indians at the time they were captured, but all the children, except one, passed seven years in captivity. One of the children, a boy, and the youngest, became accustomed to his red captors and their ways and refused to return to his white friends and relatives. The eldest son was kept a prisoner three years, when he was released and assisted back to his friends by his Indian captors. About twenty-five women and children were at this time congregated at the Boyd house when these

people were captured, and the old and infirm and the infants were murdered, the rest taken into captivity. They were not captured until after a hard resistance was made, and then only after the cabin was burned. James and Elizabeth (Lower) Casebeer were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are now living. John Edward Casebeer was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and in 1860, removed to Defiance, Ohio, with his parents, where the father was a successful lawyer until his death. He was also interested in banking and farming. John Edward remained at home until September 20, 1861 when he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment, Indiana infantry, and served until the close of the war, and won a long and honorable military record. He participated in the battles of Fort Donaldson, Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Nashville, and numerous other minor engagements and skirmishes. At the close of the war he went to Auburn, Ind., where he was engaged in the manufacturing business for a number of years, and in 1872, engaged in the mercantile business at Auburn which he continued until 1876, when he was forced to go out of business and liquidate his affairs on account of the panic from which the business world suffered about that time. He then engaged in the hotel business at La Grange, Ind., in which he was engaged until his hotel was destroyed by fire in 1878. Returning to Defiance, Ohio, he was engaged in the hotel business there, five years, and in 1883, engaged in the hotel business in Toledo. He was very successful in this enterprise which proved profitable. In 1898, he came to Kansas and leased the old Metropole Hotel, now the Hamilton, at Wichita, and after conducting this hotel a year, he removed to Harper and bought the Patterson House which he conducted until 1898, when he sold that and leased the Bennett House at Anthony, Kans., where he did business two years. In 1893, he went to Indian Territory, at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and secured a homestead near the present town of Cherokee, Okla. In 1899, he bought a large tract of land in Kingman county, Kansas, which he sold at a large profit in 1904, when he invested in a large tract of land one mile east of Harper. He improved this and developed it into one of the finest farms in the State of Kansas. The place is known as "Willow Croft." He interested himself here in raising fine Hereford cattle and high grade swine. In addition to this he owned several other large tracts of land in Kingman and Harper counties at the time of his death. Mr. Casebeer was united in marriage May 22, 1867, at Hicksville, Ohio, to Miss Dorothy E. Miller, who was born at Hicksville, June 27, 1848. She is a daughter of John A. and Margaret (Boone) Miller, the former a native of Holmes county, Ohio, born October 4, 1818, and died in his native State February 26, 1884. He was a successful merchant and manufacturer. The mother was born at Mount Eaton, Ohio, September 7, 1819, and died at Hicksville, Ohio, March 26, 1883. She was a descend-

ant of Daniel Boone. To Mr. and Mrs. Casebeer were born two children: Lenora Margaret, born June 23, 1868. She was a graduate from the Toledo Normal and Art Schools, and maried E. H. Davis, of Boston, Mass., April 30, 1893. She died May 25, 1910. The younger child of Mr. and Mrs. Casebeer was Catherine Odell, born October 31, 1869, was educated in Toledo and received a musical training. She died at Wichita, Kans., May 30, 1890. Mr. Casebeer was a Republican and a Knights Templar Mason. Mrs. Casebeer now resides at Harper and is prominent in the social affairs of that community. She is a cultured woman of unusual intellectual qualities. She was educated at Christian College, Newville, Ind., graduating in the class of 1866, and is a member of the Presbyterian church and takes an active interest in the work of her congregation.

Charles D. Cutler, well known throughout Southern Kansas, is now county treasurer of Harper county. He was born January 4, 1849, in Lake county, Indiana, and is a son of Leonard and Vilona (Church) Cutler. The father was a native of Vermont, born January 30, 1807. In 1833 he came to Indiana and settled in Lake county. This was a very early day in the settlement of that State, which at that time was practically a dense wilderness. In 1849, when gold was discovered in California, he joined the great procession across the plains and over the mountains, finally reaching the Sacremento Valley, where he followed prospecting and mining for two years, when he returned to his Indiana home. In 1855, he removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where he was successfully engaged in farming until his death, April 11, 1881. He was a man of strong character and lived an honorable and unright life. He was a member of the Baptist church. His wife, Vilona Church, was a native of New York State, born in the Genessee Valley, July 15, 1807, and died in Knox county, Illinois, January 31, 1905. She was a devout Christian woman and lived an exemplary life. Charles D. Cutler is one of a family of nine children, as follows: Sophia, born August 20, 1833, married Rev. James Brownlee and died August 20, 1912; Martha and Marion (twins), Marion died in infancy and Martha is now the widow of Wingate E. Gibbs; James died in infancy; William Judson, born January 1, 1839, farmer, Scott county, Kansas; Mariah, died in infancy; Mary, born in 1843, now the widow of Dr. J. J. Rowe; Leonard Wade, born December 28, 1845, a retired farmer in Knox county, Illinois, and Charles D., the subject of this sketch. Charles D. Cutler received his education in the public schools of Fulton county, Illinois, and when twenty-two years old, bought a farm in that county, where he followed farming until 1883, when he sold his property there and removed to Kansas. He bought government land in Garden township, Harper county and engaged in farming and stock raising. Later he bought additional land, and became an extensive cattle man and prospered. Since coming to Kansas he has taken an active part in political affairs, and has been a life long Republi-

can. He served four years as treasurer of Garden township, and was elected sheriff of Harper county in 1902, and re-elected in 1904. In 1910 he was elected county treasurer, and is now serving his second term in that office. Mr. Cutler was married January 13, 1876, in Fulton county, Illinois, to Miss Katherine Izora Phillippi, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born August 29, 1849. She is a daughter of Martin and Caroline (Swartz) Phillippi, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cutler received her education in the public schools, after which she attended college and taught six years, prior to her marriage. She is a member of the Baptist church and active in church work. She was the first contributor to the new United Brethren church erected in Kansas City, Mo., in 1908, making the contribution through her brother, Rev. Joseph Phillippi, who is editor of the "Religious Telescope," of Dayton, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Cutler have been born four children: Earl Wingate, born September 21, 1878, graduated at the Harper High School, being president of his class; later he attended the University of Kansas, and is now a druggist in Abingdon, Ill., he married Mary Cochran, August 15, 1906, and they have two children, Charles and Frederick; Mabel Cutler, born July 2, 1881, a graduate of the Harper High School, married Horace Lee, May 11, 1904, and they have two children, Donald Cutler, born October 1, 1905, and Dale, born September 12, 1907; Charles Neal Cutler, born July 15, 1887, married Nora Wadlow, May 11, 1908, and they have two children, Elizabeth Katherine and Dean. Vilona, the youngest of the Cutler family was born June 17, 1890, a graduate of the Anthony High School, class of 1908, and now a student at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mr. Cutler is a Royal Arch Mason, and the Cutler family is well and favorably known in Harper county.

Thomas A. Fairchild, probate judge of Jackson county, is a Kansas pioneer. He was born in Springfield, Iowa, July 22, 1854, a son of B. R. and Elizabeth (Zook) Fairchild, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. The Fairchild family came from Herkimer county, New York to Ohio, at a very early day, when B. R. Fairchild was a child. They settled in Lucas county, Ohio. The Zook family were originally from Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Christian Zook, the father of Mrs. Fairchild, came to Kansas in 1859. He was pioneer preacher in Jackson county, and established some of the first churches in that section of the State. B. R. Fairchild was married in Ohio, and in 1854 came west, locating near Springfield, Iowa, and three years later, or in 1857, the family came to Kansas, and settled in Jackson county. The father preempted land just west of the original townsite of Holton the same year that the town was laid out, and now the town covers a part of the original Fairchild homestead. The Fairchild family drove the entire distance from Springfield, Iowa, to Jackson county, Kansas, with an ox team and "prairie schooner." After locating on their claim here, the father built a log cabin which was their home in the new country for a

number of years. He engaged in farming and stock raising until 1869, when the family removed to Holton where Mrs. Fairchild engaged in the millinery business, she has since been actively engaged in that business in Holton and is now eighty-four years old. The father died in 1890. Thomas A. Fairchild received his preliminary education in the pioneer schools of Jackson county, attending the first school held at Holton. After acquiring a good academic education, he entered Kansas University in 1872, and was a student at that institution two years. He then entered the law office of John C. Douglass at Leavenworth, Kans., where he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, when he returned to Holton and engaged in the practice of his profession, remaining there four years. While engaged in the practice of law at Holton, he also branched out in journalism having learned the trade of a printer in earlier years, at which he worked during his college vacations. In 1878, he and W. W. Sargent established the "Holton Signal," the Democratic newspaper still published in Holton. In 1879 he sold his interest in this newspaper to his partner and removed to Topeka, where he was engaged in the printing and publishing business two years. During part of this time he worked in the State printing office when George W. Martin was State printer. In 1882, he went to Westmoreland, Kans., where he practiced law until 1888, when he returned to Holton, continuing the practice until 1894, when upon the death of W. W. Sargeant, W. D. Kune purchased the "Signal" and Mr. Fairchild became its editor. One year later he bought the paper, and continued the publication until 1905, when he sold it and again took up the practice of law in Holton. Judge Fairchild is also interested in the manufacture of concrete in Holton and the business which he founded is now being conducted by his son, Harold Fairchild. He has been a life long Democrat and active in the promotion of the policies and principles of the Democratic party, and a prominent figure in the party councils of Jackson county and the State. He has frequently been a delegate to State conventions, and has served as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Jackson county. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster of Holton by President Cleveland, and served in that capacity for four years. In 1912 he received the Democratic nomination for probate judge of Jackson county, and was elected by a very satisfactory majority. Judge Fairchild as a lawyer is painstaking in the discharge of his official duties. He was united in marriage May 6, 1879, to Miss Edith Elizabeth Havens, a native of East Haven, Conn., where she was reared and educated. Mrs. Fairchild is a daughter of Rev. D. W. and Elizabeth (Heminway) Havens, natives of Connecticut. The father came to Kansas as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Holton, and after occupying this position ten years, returned to his old home at East Haven, Conn., in 1887, the wife and mother having died at Holton in 1885. To Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild have been born five children: Arthur H., a resident of South Bend, Wash., married Miss Gustie Avery, of Olympia, Wash., and they have two children, Arthur Avery and Thomas Rich;

William B., lumberman, Raymond, Wash.; Thomas Z., in the U. S. Navy, now serving on board the U. S. S. Colorado; Harold H., manager of his father's concrete business, Holton, Kans., and Elizabeth H., deceased. Judge Fairchild and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of which he is a deacon, and one of the trustees. He is also the teacher of the Men's Bible Class, a live organization of over fifty members. He is vice-president of the Jackson County Old Settler's Association, and Mrs. Fairchild holds membership in the daughters of the American Revolution.

John Franklin Pomeroy.—The death of John Franklin Pomeroy, August 17, 1913, closed the career of a notable Kansas pioneer, whose life was filled with usefulness. He did not live in vain. His work was done, and he passed to the great beyond. He was the descendant of a long line of honorable ancestors. The Pomeroy family was founded in America by Eltweed Pomeroy, who was born at Beaminster, Dorset county, England, July 4, 1585, and about the time he reached maturity England was besought with religious controversies and he turned his attention to America, as an asylum in which he and his family could enjoy the freedom of conscience in peace, and without fear. In March, 1630, he and his wife, whose maiden name was Margery Rockett, embarked with a party of Puritans for the new world, on the good ship "Mary and John," and after a voyage of seventy days they reached the harbor of Nantasket, landing at Matapan where the company laid out the town of Dorchester. Eltweed Pomeroy was married three times, and was the father of ten children, the sixth of whom was Medad Pomeroy, who was born August 19, 1638, and at whose home his father died in March, 1673. Medad Pomeroy settled at Northampton, Mass., in 1659, where he died December 30, 1716. He was a skilled mechanic, and became prominent in official life. He was married three times, and reared twelve children, the eldest of whom was John, born August 24, 1662. He married Mindwell Sheldon, April 30, 1684, and two children were born to them, of whom John was the only son. John was married and his son Luther, was the grandfather of John Franklin Pomeroy, whose name introduces this sketch. Luther Pomeroy was born at Northampton, Mass., November 8, 1757, and served in the Revolutionary war in Captain Allen's company of Minute men, and other organizations during the progress of the war. His enlistment dated April 27, 1775. He died March 11, 1855. His son, John, was born April 12, 1804, and married Arvilla Jackson at Lebanon, N. Y., November 2, 1825. To this union was born four children, of whom John Franklin Pomeroy, the subject of this sketch was the youngest. He was born at Worthington, Mass., December 18, 1832. His boyhood was spent on a farm in Massachusetts, where he received a public school education, and spent some time at an academy, nearby. At the age of twenty-two, he started out for himself in life battles, and for two years clerked in a store at Hartford, Conn. Here he acquired a desire to, "Go

west and grow up with the country," and soon landed in Illinois, and worked on the farm of John Bryant for two years. In the winter of 1858, in company with Chester Dee, and Peter Bryant, equipped with an ox team, and a covered wagon, they started for the gold fields of Colorado to seek their fortune. In the spring of 1859, they reached Kansas, and pushed on to the Blue River where they met many returning gold seekers and came back, and took up homesteads in Jackson county on Banner creek. John Franklin Pomeroy made his home on this place for thirty-four years, and in 1893 he removed to Holton to give his children better school advantages, and to enjoy a well earned rest himself. Yet he kept the management of his large farm until 1907, when his son Frank C., assumed control. Mr. Pomeroy was married December 30, 1862, to Martha Jane Blake, of near Circleville, Kans. Four children were born to this union: Katie, Ellen, Charles W. of Kalispel, Mont., and Scott. Katie died in her eleventh year, and Ellen and Scott died when less than one year of age. The wife and mother passed away January 2, 1872. On September 1, 1872, Mr. Pomeroy married Isabella Clark, who survives him. To this union were born seven children: Delia, died in infancy; Franklin C., a sketch of whom follows this article; Horace Greeley, now of Eureka, Mont.; Alice, married Charles Lyall, of Peoria, Ill.; Harriet, married Reamer S. Billard, of Topeka, Kans.; Clara B., married Edward S. Dunn, of Holton, and John A., of Holton, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. John Franklin Pomeroy was a community builder of the highest order, ever in the front ranks for the advancement of those with whom he mingled. He took an active part in the public affairs of his town and country. He was a member of the school board of Banner township, in 1867, when the stone school house was erected there. In 1871 he was a member of the board of county commissioners, when the first court house was built, and signed the bonds for the first railroad that came to Holton, during his term of office. In 1880, he was trustee and member of the building committee when the Methodist Episcopal church was built on Banner creek. He was a trustee of Campbell University when it came into existence, in 1881. In 1892-3, he was a member of the Kansas legislature, where his love for peace and quiet stood him well in hand, in assisting to preserve order and quiet within the halls of State. In 1897 he was elected mayor of Holton, and directed the erection of the city building. In 1906 he was chairman of the school board, when the new Holton High School building was erected. He put his hand to the plow, and the rolling prairies were transformed into bountiful fields of grain, and he laid his ax to the root of the trees of the forest, and a home sprang up. He thought of the happiness of others, and a garden of roses, and an orchard laden with the rarest fruit surrounded his home. He thought of the mental and spiritual needs of others, and the school and church sprang up near his home. His keen eye beheld the need of justice and the court house came forth. The march of progress demanded

more rapid transportation, and the railroad came to our relief. As time rolled on, new wants appeared, and he ever was in the front rank as a community builder. Every road, bridge, school house, church, lodge room, hall, store office or home, now in his community, have come into existence since he drove his yoke of oxen, for the first time across these rolling prairies in 1859.

John A. Pomeroy, of the firm of Dunn & Company, Holton, Kans., is a native of Jackson county. He was born October 8, 1884, and is a son of John Franklin Pomeroy, a sketch of whom precedes this article. John A. Pomeroy was educated in the public schools of Holton, and Campbell University. He remained on his fathers farm until 1911, when he formed a partnership with Edward S. Dunn, and engaged in a general insurance business at Holton. They have one of the largest insurance businesses in Jackson county. They represent a number of the most substantial companies, representing all branches of insurance, and have a large clientage. Mr. Pomeroy is a Republican, and takes an active part in the local councils of his party. He is chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias, and Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

William E. Brown, senior member of the Brown & Hedge Lumber Company, is a pioneer business man of Jackson county. He was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1856, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Manning) Brown. The father was a farmer, and in 1871 came to Kansas with his family, locating on a farm in Brown county, about three miles east of Horton. William E. Brown attended the public schools of Pennsylvania until he was about fifteen years old, and after coming to Kansas attended normal school in Atchison county. In 1879 he went to Whiting, Kans., and engaged in partnership with Mr. Hedge, under the firm name of Hedge & Brown. They handled a full line of hardware and implements, and continued in business together until January, 1899. In the mean time, about 1890, Mr. Brown, while retaining his interest in the hardware business at Whiting, formed a partnership with C. D. Logan, and purchased the Shultis & Company lumber business at Holton. They conducted that business under the firm name of Logan & Brown, until 1903 when Hedge and Brown bought the interest of C. D. Logan, and Brown & Hedge have since operated that business. They also own two elevators at Whiting, and one at Straight Creek, Kans., which are operated under the firm name of Hedge, Brown & Company. Boyd Marshall is associated with Messrs. Brown and Hedge, in the grain and elevator business. Mr. Brown was united in marriage in 1886 to Miss Mattie Gilmore, of Lewistown, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born three children: Walter E., the present city attorney of Atchison, Kans., and associated with Hon. B. P. Waggener of that place; Bernice, who studied music and art at Kansas University, and Domestic Science

at Kansas State Agricultural College, now resides at home, and Harold, a student in Holton High School. Mr. Brown is a Democrat, and has consistently supported the policies and principles of that party. He has frequently been a delegate to State and other conventions. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Brown is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Joseph A. Scott, Holton, Kans., a Civil war veteran and Kansas pioneer, is a descendant of Scotch ancestry. The Scott family was founded in America by John Scott, grandfather of Joseph A. Scott. John Scott was born in Scotland about 1725, and when a young man went to Ireland, and took part in one of the numerous Irish rebellions. He then came to America, settling in Virginia, and here married, a Miss Thornton, and five children were born to this union, three sons, Thomas, William and Samuel, two of whom were in the battle of King's Mountain. Samuel was the grandfather of Joseph A., whose name introduces this review. Samuel went to Kentucky about the time that Daniel Boone was exploring that county. He married Martha McCorkle, who once rode twelve miles through the wilderness, carrying her baby, to give the alarm at a frontier fort of the approach of hostile Indians. William T. Scott, father of Joseph A., was a son of Samuel and Martha (McCorkle) Scott. William T. was born in Kentucky, and in 1836 went to Indiana, and engaged in the mercantile business at Bainbridge. In 1871 he came to Kansas, where he was in business a number of years, and died at Holton in 1896, aged eighty-four years. His wife also died at Holton in 1885, aged about sixty-nine years. Joseph A. Scott, son of William T. and Sarah (Sellers) Scott, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, August 3, 1837. He received his early education in the public schools of Bainbridge, and at the Bainbridge Academy. He remained at home, and was engaged in his father's store until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana infantry, May 7, 1861, for one year. His regiment was stationed in the vicinity of Washington, and along the Potomac, and was engaged in a number of skirmishes. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was discharged at Washington, D. C., in May, 1862. He had been promoted, during his period of service, and was first sergeant of Company K, when discharged. He then returned to Bainbridge, Ind., and engaged in business with his father, under the firm name of W. T. Scott & Company. About two months later President Lincoln called for 300,000 additional volunteers, and young Scott was not the kind of a citizen who could content himself, selling goods at war prices, under the protection of a government that needed him at the front. Accordingly, he and M. M. Beck, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, at the request of Captain Lilly, assisted in organizing the Eighteenth Indiana battery. Captain Lilly wired him: "Will you cooperate?" He answered in one word: "Yes." At the organization of

the company, Mr. Scott was commissioned first lieutenant, and they were mustered into service in August, 1862, and sent to Louisville, Ky., being assigned to General Ward's Brigade, Dumont's Division. At first they were under command of General Buell, who, in a short time was succeeded by General Rosecrans, and the Eighteenth battery was then transferred to General Wilder's Brigade, Reynold's Division of mounted infantry. They were the first to be equipped with Spencer rifles. The first service they saw was in pursuit of Morgan, and after following him several days, they were ordered to Stone River, but arrived too late for that battle, but participated in the battle of Hoover's Gap, and then followed Bragg to Chattanooga, fighting all along the line of march. On August 21, the Eighteenth battery, opened the battle of Chickamauga. After that engagement, they were transferred to General McCook's Cavalry division, and for a time were foraging in Tennessee, where they, infrequently, met with severe opposition. Lieutenant Scott was wounded at the battle of Mossy Creek, Tenn., December 29, 1863. About this time Capt. Lilly was promoted to Major in the Cavalry regiment, and Lieut. Scott succeeded him as Captain of the Battery, May 1, 1864, but resigned on ac- of disability resulting from his wounds. He then returned to his Indiana home, and on September 1st of that year, was appointed to a clerkship in the pension office at Washington, where he remained until January 1, 1865, when he again returned to Bainbridge, Ind., and was engaged in the mercantile business until 1870. His father had been in Kansas in 1868, and was favorably impressed with the State, returning the following year he bought 240 acres of land, near Holton. In February, 1870, Joseph A. Scott, M. M. Beck, Howard and Wallace came to Kansas, together. Mr. Scott spent the first year at Emporia, preparatory to entering business at Holton. In February, 1871, he engaged in the hardware and implement business at Holton with his father, under the firm name of J. A. Scott & Company. In 1882, he was elected county treasurer of Jackson county, and re-elected in 1884, serving four years in all. Upon assuming the duties of that office, he retired from active participation in the business, and organized the J. A. Scott & Company, into the Scott's Hardware, Implement and Lumber Company. At the expiration of his term of office he again became an active member of the firm, and continued in this business until 1891, when he was appointed United States Indian Agent for the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency. The agency included Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, Iowa's, Sauks, Foxes, Chippewas and Munsee Indians. The total number of Indians under his jurisdiction was about one thousand. Mr. Scott held this position for three years, when he became bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Holton, where he remained for several years, and on July 1, 1900, was appointed lease clerk at his former post. During his term as agent the difficult task of allotting land to the different tribes of Indians fell to him. He was also appointed to lease the lands to the various tribes. He was always interested in the welfare of the Indian and jealously guarded

their interests. He remained in this branch of the government service until October 1913, when he resigned, and now makes his home at Holton. Mr. Scott was married January 20, 1871, to Miss Martha Sophia, daughter of William and Sophia Stewart, natives of Maryland, who removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where the father was a member of the firm of Bowen & Stewart, stationery and office supply dealers. Mrs. Scott was born in Hagerstown, Md., and came to Indianapolis with her parents in 1854, where she met and married Mr. Scott. To this union were born three children: Florence Stewart, married Henry M. Dowling, an attorney of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mayme A., now the widow of D. R. McLeod, Manhattan, Kans., and Edith Thornton, married Dr. William B. Kitchen, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Scott is a Republican, and has taken an active part in local politics. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder.

Martin A. Bender, a leading attorney of Holton, Kans., is a native Kansan, born in Brown county, January 10, 1871, of pioneer parents. He is a son of David and Sarah (Hinds) Bender, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. The family removed to Iowa at an early day, and in 1869 came to Kansas, locating in Brown county where the father engaged in farming and stock raising. Martin A. Bender began his educational career in the district schools of Brown county, and later attended the Whiting high school, where he was graduated in the class of 1890. He then read law in the office of A. J. Wilhelm of Akron, Ohio, after which he entered the Cincinnati Law School at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated in the class of 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He then accepted a position with the National Republican Committee at Washington, D. C., and about the time the Spanish-American war broke out, he received an appointment in the War Department at Washington, and in the meantime had taken a post graduate course in the National University at Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of Master of Laws. In 1899, he resigned his position in the War department, and returned to Kansas, engaging in the practice of law. He was associated with R. B. Welsh, Esq., until the death of Mr. Welsh when the partnership of Bender & Hopkins was formed but was later dissolved. Mr. Bender has been city attorney of Holton, and in 1906 was elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, and re-elected in 1908. He has taken an active part in politics, and has attended a number of county and State conventions. He was the first chairman of the Progressive party of Jackson county. In addition to his extensive law practice, and activity in political affairs, Mr. Bender is interested in a number of commercial enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Mayetta Elevator Company, of which he is now a director. He was also one of the organizers of the Mayetta Exchange Bank, of which he was president for a time, and is now a member of the board of directors. He was also interested in the

organization of the Kansas State Bank of Holton of which he is a director. Mr. Bender was married September 28, 1899 to Mrs. Mary A. Anderson, a daughter of George McDonald of Washington, Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Bender are members of the Presbyterian church of which he is an elder. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of The Maccabees, of which order he served a four-year term as State Representative.

John L. Maninger, a prominent farmer of Harper county, Kansas, is a native of Illinois, born at Gridley, June 2, 1868. He is a son of Valentine and Magdalena (Smith) Maninger. The father was born at Baden, Germany, September 29, 1834, and came to America in 1859, locating at Metamora, Ill. He was a shoemaker and followed that occupation until the Civil war broke out.. While a resident of Metamora, he met Abraham Lincoln, who frequently came to that place in connection with his law practice, and Mr. Maninger and Lincoln, became very good friends, and frequently went on hunting trips together, in the vicinity of Metamora. When the war broke out, Mr. Maninger enlisted, as a private in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment, Missouri infantry. He took part in a number of important engagements, and was severely wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, receiving five gun shot wounds during that engagement, one bullet passing entirely through his body, another one, he carried with him, to his grave. After recovering from these wounds, he was unfit for the regular duties of the soldier on the march and in action, and was then detailed on the hospital corps. He served in that branch of the service until the close of the war, making his term of service, in all, three years and eight months. He then went to Gridley, Ill., where he worked at his trade for a time, and later bought a farm in that vicinity and engaged in farming. In 1885 he came to Kansas, and bought 480 acres of land, one mile south of Harper. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising and prospered. He bought additional land, and at the time of his death, July 4, 1913, he left each of his eight children, 160 acres of improved farm land. He was married October 22, 1867, to Mrs. Magdalena Neuhauser, a native of Butler county, Ohio, born April 27, 1841. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: John L., the subject of this sketch; Frank; August; Emma; Joseph, William; Edward, and Frederick, all engaged in farming in Harper county. John L. Maninger received his education in the public schools, and has made farming the occupation of his life, and thoroughly understands the business. He was married November 29, 1889, at Harper, Kans., to Miss Priscilla Weyenett. She was born at Roanoke, Ill., August 30, 1870, and is a daughter of Jacob Weyenett. To Mr. and Mrs. Maninger have been born seven children: Silvia, Jesse, Eunice, Emily, Mattie, Clara, and Fern. Mr. Maninger is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a Democrat.

Nathan P. Cunningham, has been a resident of Harper county, Kansas, for twenty-five years. He is a native of Ohio, born at Mason, June 26, 1856, and is a son of Richard H. and Lydia (Cox) Cunningham. The father was a native of Massachusetts, born at Richmond, that State, in 1821, of New York parents. Richard Cunningham came west to Ohio, at an early day, and when the Civil war broke out, enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Ohio infantry, and served as lieutenant for four years and three months, most of which time he acted as adjutant of his regiment. He took part in many important engagements, but was never seriously wounded. He was one of the few veterans of the Civil war, who refused to accept a pension, although legally entitled to it. At the close of the war, he engaged in the practice of the law at Mason, Ohio, and was a prominent lawyer in that section until 1886, when he retired and returned to his old home at Richmond, Mass., where he died suddenly, December 9, of that year, in the same house in which he was born. He was a prominent Mason, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a life long Republican. His wife, Lydia Cox, was a native of Ohio, and they were the parents of six children: Theodore; Catherine H., deceased; R. M.; Nathan P., the subject of this sketch; Sarah, deceased, and Mary. Nathan P. Cunningham was reared to manhood in Ohio, and educated in the public schools, and in 1889 came to Kansas, locating in Harper county. He bought a farm in Pilot Knob township, where he has since engaged in farming and stock raising in which he has been successful and prospered. He has one of the best improved farms in that section, and is now practically retired, his son, Richard, managing the farm. Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage December 18, 1886, to Miss Laura J. Cox, a native of Mason, Ohio, born in 1859. She is a daughter of R. M. and Charlotte (Bowyer) Cox, of Mason, Ohio, both natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have been born two children: Mary Charlotte, born December 20, 1888, married Raymond Drosser, and Richard Hamilton, born October 22, 1894, now operating the home place. Mr. Cunningham is one of the influential citizens of Harper county, and has ever been ready to lend his assistance to any worthy enterprise. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and prominent in the community.

Stephen Douglas Cox, a prominent farmer and stockman of Harper county, is a native of Ohio, born in Warren county, May 5, 1858, is a son of Richard M. and Charlotte (Bowyer) Cox. The father was a native of the same place, and born on the same farm in 1824. He made farming his life occupation, and died at Mason, Ohio, September 20, 1892. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man of a deep religious nature, who lived a consistent Christian life. His wife, Charlotte Bowyer, was also a native of Warren county, Ohio, born in 1827, and died in 1876. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Thomas Levi, deceased; Laura Jane; Mary E.; R.

Mount; Stephen D., the subject of this sketch; William N.; Nettie B., and Wallace and Weller, twins, both deceased. Stephen Douglas Cox was educated in the public schools of Warren county, Ohio and Oxford University, Oxford, Ohio. He remained at home, on his father's farm until 1889, when he came to Kansas, locating in Harper county. When he came to this State, he was without capital, but immediately bought a farm two miles east of Harper, which he mortgaged for, practically, all the purchase price. He engaged in farming and stock raising, and has been successful, making money from the start. He now owns one of the finest farms of the county, with all modern improvements and fixtures. Mr. Cox was married November 22, 1882, at Mason, Ohio, to Miss Edith May Wyckoff She was born May 20, 1861, in Warren county, Ohio, Her parents, Wallace W. and Sarah (Dill) Wyckoff, were natives of Ohio, and both spent their lives in that State. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have one child, Vera May, born in Warren county, Ohio, February 8, 1887. She was educated in the Harper High School, and Washburn College, Topeka, Kans. She made a special study of music, and taught music two years, and on October 20, 1912, married W. Scott Gill. Mr. Gill is a native of Harper county, born October 21, 1888, and is now engaged in farming in that county. Mr. Cox is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and one of the representative citizens of Harper county.

Willis P. Bradshaw, a prominent farmer of Harper county, Kansas, is a Kentuckian, and comes from old Kentucky stock. He was born November 23, 1852, in Mercer county, Kentucky, and is a son of Frederick H. and Sadie (Curd) Bradshaw, both natives of the Blue Grass State. The father was born February 22, 1812, and died December 9, 1866, and the mother was born March 22, 1822, and died July 21, 1914. She was a daughter of Aaron and Nancy (Woolridge) Curd. To Frederick H. and Sadie (Curd) Bradshaw, were born twelve children, two of whom died in infancy and ten grew to maturity, seven of whom are now living: Virgil M.; Mattison T.; Willis P., the subject of this sketch; Aaron; George W.; Benjamin C., and Minerva. Virgil and Mattison T. are Civil war veterans, and now reside in Salina county, Missouri. Those deceased are: Rose, Martha, Gilford R., and Thomas. Willis P. Bradshaw was reared in Kentucky, until he attained the age of seventeen, when his father died and the family removed to Salina county, Missouri, in 1870. The responsibility of helping support the family fell on him, and he remained at home with his mother until 1882, when he came to Kansas. He located in Harper county, where he bought State school land six miles northwest of Harper, which has since been his home. He has a well improved farm, and is considered one of the progressive and up-to-date farmers of the county. Mr. Bradshaw was united in marriage March 10, 1881, to Miss Alice, daughter of W. M. and Martha (Leggitt) Gwinn. She was born in Salina county, Missouri, September 24, 1860, and came to Kansas with her parents in 1881. To Mr. and Mrs.

Bradshaw have been born six children: Clarence W., born March 12, 1882; Leonard Y., born September 23, 1884; Anna May, born April 22, 1886; Jessie, born January 17, 1897; Fred, born February 27, 1899, and Martha, born April 6, 1907. The Bradshaw family are members of the Christian church and are prominent in the community. Mr. Bradshaw is a Democrat, and has served in various offices of trust and responsibility.

George Washington Titus is a native of New Jersey. He was born at Marksboro, September 3, 1857, and is a son of Asa and Sarah (Butts) Titus. The father was also a native of New Jersey, and of English descent. When a boy he learned the miller's trade, and worked at it for thirty years in the east. He came to Kansas in 1878, and took up government land in Grant township, Harper county. He was one of the early settlers in this section, and these were real pioneer days in that part of the State, which was well on the frontier of the "wild west." The Titus family consisted of the parents and ten children when they came here. They were poor, and the prospects in a new country were not encouraging. They endured many privations, common to early life on the wild and unbroken plains. But Asa Titus and his family were made of the kind of metal of which the West was built, and they bravely fought the battle with poverty and finally won. The father took a prominent part in local politics, and for three years was a member of the board of county commissioners, and for one year was chairman. George Washington Titus was one of a family of sixteen children, five of whom died in infancy, and one, David, was killed by a train at the age of nineteen, while crossing a bridge near Delaware, N. J., in 1873. Ten of the children are now living, as follows: William O.; George W.; the subject of this sketch; James A.; E. E.; Charles B.; Andrew J.; Mary; Ralph; Ney and Warren.

George W. Titus was educated in the public schools of New Jersey, and came to Kansas in 1878 with his parents. He was then twenty-one years old, and took up government land five and one-half miles northwest of the town of Harper, where he has since resided. He has added to his original homestead, until he now owns 640 acres, all well improved. He is a successful farmer and stockman, making a specialty of short horn cattle. He was married June 23, 1894, at Harper, Kans., to Miss Nora Stroup, a daughter of William and Mary Stroup. She is a native of Illinois, born November 19, 1870, and came to Kansas with her parents, both of whom are now deceased, in 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Titus have been born five children: George, born November 22, 1895; John, born November 5, 1897; Andrew, born December 4, 1900; Ruby, born October 4, 1902, and Mary, born December 14, 1904. Mr. Titus is a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but has never aspired to hold political office. He is a prominent lodge man, being a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, and on three occasions has represented the latter lodge to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and served one term as Grand Patriarch of Kansas. He is an enthusiastic Kansan and a staunch supporter of her institutions, and a firm believer in the great possibilities of the State.

Charles Barnes, a leading farmer of Harper county, was born January 8, 1857, in Kent county, England. He is a son of John and Frances (Blackman) Barnes, both natives of England. The father was born June 24, 1814, and followed farming in his native land until 1857, when he immigrated to America and located in Seneca county, New York, where he farmed fourteen years. In 1871, he removed to Calhoun county, Michigan, and was successfully engaged in farming there until his death, October 6, 1876. His wife was born January 1, 1814, and is now deceased. They were the parents of eight children: Ann, born September 5, 1836, died April 12, 1912, at Waterloo, N. Y.; John, born April 28, 1838, died March 8, 1914, at Tustin, Mich.; William, born February 12, 1841, died April 11, 1910, at Battle Creek, Mich.; Hannah, born May 25, 1844, died March 20, 1892, at Geneva, N. Y.; Thomas, born October 11, 1847, died July 20, 1888, at Battle Creek, Mich.; Alfred, born October 5, 1850; Charles, the subject of this sketch, and George, born November 6, 1850, died February 20, 1874. Charles Barnes was educated in the public schools of New York, and went to Michigan with his parents when they removed there, and followed farming in that State until 1898, when he came to Kansas, locating in Harper county. He bought a farm in Grant township, three miles from Harper, where he now lives. He is one of the progressive and successful farmers of Harper county, and has a well improved farm which he operates at a satisfactory profit. Mr. Barnes was united in marriage, December 19, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Iauch, a daughter of Andrew and Charlotte L. (Baker) Iauch. She was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., November 22, 1853. Her father was a native of Baden, Germany, and the mother of New York City. To Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have been born three children: John A., born July 9, 1880, married Minnie Weimeyer, November 7, 1907; Harvey D., born July 4, 1882, resides at Harper, and Charles F., born September 9, 1885, a teacher.

John William McCully, of Runnymede, Harper county, is a native son of Kansas, and was born at Chanute, September 17, 1878. He is a son of William and Nancy Jane (Sumpter) McCully, both natives of Missouri. The father was born March 22, 1835, of Kentucky parents, and the mother was born July 3, 1841, a daughter of William and Nancy Sumpter. John W. McCully was one of a family of fourteen children, ten of whom lived to maturity, as follows: Granville, Sterling Price, Levi, Louisa, Warren, Marshall, Dora, Manuel, Mary, John W., and Letha. The wife and mother died May 5, 1895, and the father is now living retired at Anthony, Kans. William McCully came to Kansas in 1869, and took up government land in Neosho county, and was one of

the earliest settlers in that section, and took an active part in the early developments of Neosho county. He took up three claims in that county, all of which complied with the homestead laws of that time, a homestead, preemption, and tree culture. In 1893, he removed to Harper county. John William McCully spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Neosho county, and was educated in the public schools of Chanute, and in early life taught school seven years, and was a very successful teacher. In 1893, he came to Harper county. He was united in marriage December 25, 1902, at Harper, Kans., to Miss Leota Belle, a daughter of John and Mary (Newkirk) Trollope, of Harper. Mrs. McCully is a native of Illinois, and was born July 24, 1881. Her father is a native of England, and came to America at the age of eleven, and the mother is a Pennsylvanian. They came to Harper county in 1892, and now reside in the town of Harper. Mr. and Mrs. McCully have two children: Geneva May, born May 2, 1904, and Hazel Marie, born November 19, 1906. The McCully family rank among the leading people of Harper county, and Mr. McCully is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Harper Lodge, No. 206.

Jesse Jones, of Runnymede, Kans., is a native of the Sunflower State. He was born in Doniphan county, Kans., January 12, 1856, and is a son of Jesse W. and Mary (Froge) Jones. The father was a native of Wales, and came to America with his parents when a child. The family settled in Kentucky, where Jesse, the father of the subject of this review, grew to manhood. During the gold excitement of 1849, he went to California where he followed mining successfully until 1854, when he came to Kansas and took up government land in Doniphan county. This was early in the settlement of that section of the State, and he was one of the pioneers of Doniphan county, and was a prominent figure in the early history of that county. He served as county commissioner of Donipnan county for several years. During the Civil war, he served as an officer in the State militia. In 1886, he removed to Indian Territory, and died at Ardmore, January 20, 1906. His wife was a native of Indiana, and died in 1884.

Jesse Jones is one of a family of nine children, four of whom are living. Jesse, the subject of this sketch; William; Mitchell, and Clinton. Jesse received his education in the public schools of Highland, Kans., and came to Harper county in 1884. He bought land in Harper township, where he now owns over 1,000 acres, all well improved. Besides general farming, he is extensively engaged in breeding thoroughbred horses, and pure blood cattle and swine.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage at Highland, Kans., November 2, 1878, to Miss Lucy J., daughter of Francis and Mary E. (Chapman) King. Mrs. Jones was born at Marceline, Ill., in 1858, and when she was a child her parents came to Kansas, settling in Doniphan county, where they both spent the remainder of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones,

have been born three children: Mary Mabel, married Ulysses E. Evans, Runnymede, Kans.; Oscar H., Colorado Springs, Colo., and Eugenia Belle married H. J. Litsey, Harper, Kans.

Mr. Jones is a Democrat, but has never aspired to hold political office. He is one of the progressive men of Harper county, and a citizen of real worth.

Jacob B. Wangler, Harper, Kans., is a native of Illinois, and a successful farmer and stockman. He was born near Metropolis, Ill., September 17, 1874, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Myers) Wangler. The father was a native of Germany, and immigrated to America at the age of sixteen, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851. Here he attended school four years, and mastered the English language, and received a very good education. At the age of twenty-one, he removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and in 1884 came to Kansas. He bought land in Harper county which he improved, and followed farming there until his death. He took an active interest in public affairs, and served as justice of the peace, township trustee, and a member of the school board, at different times. He was a Republican. When the Civil war broke out he was one of the first to answer the call for volunteers, and served throughout the war in an Ohio cavalry regiment, four years and two months. He participated in many important battles, and was a brave soldier. His military record is without a single blot. He died February 14, 1895, and his wife still survives. They were the parents of five children and Jacob B., whose name introduces this review, is the only one now living. Those deceased are: Anna, Erma, Thomas, and Clara.

Jacob B. Wangler was eleven years old when his parents came to Kansas. He was educated in the public schools, and Harper College. At the death of his father, he succeeded to the home farm which he now occupies, and is engaged in farming and stock raising on a large scale. He is interested in many other enterprises besides farming. He organized the Central Rural Telephone Company in 1904, which was the first rural telephone in Harper county, and he has been president of this organization for seven years. He was united in marriage November 22, 1899, at Kingman, Kans., to Miss Lena M., daughter of William and Nettie (Isenogle) Bronson, residents of Kingman county, Kansas. The former is a native of Illinois and the latter of Germany. They came to Kansas in 1882, from Illinois, where Mrs. Wangler was born in 1880. To Mr. and Mrs. Wangler have been born one child, Eva Lena, born October 6, 1901. Mr. Wangler is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Harper Lodge, No. 206, and is a Republican.

Edward F. Grim, a progressive farmer and fancy stock breeder of Runnymede, Kans., is a native of Indiana, born in Noble county, April 10, 1857. He is a son of Cornelius L. and Elizabeth (Mendenhall) Grim. Cornelius L. Grim was born in Cumberland, Md., in 1828. In early life he was a cabinet maker, and later followed farming. He died at Eaton

Rapids, Mich., September 20, 1909. He was a member of the United Brethren church, and a very religious man, and lived a consistent Christian life. His wife was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1834, and died April 20, 1868. She was a daughter of John and Fianna (Shoaff) Mendenhall, both natives of Ohio. Edward F. Grim was one of a family of four children, as follows: Edward F., the subject of this review; John W., born December 11, 1865; Perry L., born September 27, 1867, and Icie May, born July 27, 1869. Edward F. Grim received his education in the public schools at Swan, Ind., and remained in his native State until 1883, when he came to Kansas, and bought government land in Harper county, where he has since made his home. He has a well improved farm of 400 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and well improved, with good buildings and a fine modern residence. He is extensively engaged in raising alfalfa and wheat, but his specialty is Percheron horses and short horn cattle, and in this he ranks as one of the leaders of his State. For the last fifteen years he has been a successful breeder of Percheron horses, and has imported some very fine blood, and at this writing, has some of the finest pedigreed Percheron horses in America. He is also extensively engaged in breeding short horned cattle, Poland China swine, and Plymouth Rock chickens. He believes that the best is none too good, and exemplifies his theory in successful practice. Mr. Grim was united in marriage February 29, 1888, to Miss Ella A., daughter of Silas and Amanda (Cartwright) Burt. She was born in Danville, Ill., December 6, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Grim have six children: Ocie Hazel, born November 11, 1888; Thella D., born January 9, 1891; Alden Dewey, born March 28, 1898; Raymond Fourth, born July 4, 1889; Opal Bertie, born October 14, 1905, and Vera Faud, born July 27, 1908. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Grim has served as treasurer of Harper township.

Llewellyn W. Babcock, is a native of Michigan. He was born in Van Buren county, December 17, 1867, and is a son of John N. and Mary Jane (Hess) Babcock, the former a native of New York, born February 25, 1828, and the latter of Pennsylvania, born March 25, 1837. The family removed to Michigan at an early day, and the father followed farming there until 1880, when he came to Kansas, and took up government land, two miles northwest of Harper. Here he continued his vocation, as a farmer and prospered for seventeen years, when he sold out, and returned to his former Michigan home, and for ten years was engaged in fruit raising, when he returned to Kansas, where he died, October 20, 1908. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a devout Christian, and lived an exemplary life. Llewellyn W. Babcock is one of a family of ten children: William Emerson; George N.; Cora, deceased; Frank Henry; Fred Allen; Llewellyn W., the subject of this sketch; Irving and Irwin, (twins), died in infancy; Ona E., deceased, and Jessie, deceased. Llewellyn W. Babcock came to Kansas with his parents, at the

age of twelve, and after attending the public schools, took a four years course in Harper College. He then farmed, on rented land, until he was thirty years of age, when he bought a farm, two miles north of Harper, where he now owns over 300 acres of the finest land to be found in Harper county. It is well improved, with all modern buildings. In connection with general farming, he makes a specialty of Holstein cattle, and has been very successful in this line of endeavor. Mr. Babcock was married December 27, 1892 to Miss Ara Belle, daughter of J. K. and Nancy (Robinson) Thompson. Mrs. Babcock is a native of Illinois, born in Windsor county, July 30, 1871, and came to Kansas with her parents in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock have four children: Howard Nelson, born October 11, 1893; George Newton, born June 23, 1896; Bernice L., born March 1, 1898, and Oliver E., born June 1, 1900. The family are members of the Church of Christ. Mr. Babcock is one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of Southern Kansas, and one of the substantial men of Harper county.

Casper Cooper.—The death of Casper Cooper, which occurred April 26, 1909, marked the passing of another pioneer, who contributed his part to the early settlement, and development of Kansas. He was born May 27, 1834, in Pennsylvania, near Hagerstown, Md., and is a son of David and Martha (Hinkle) Cooper, both natives of Pennsylvania, the father born February 4, 1791, and died May 7, 1864. He was a veteran of the War of 1812. His wife was born December 19, 1804, and died July 1, 1888. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom lived to maturity: John A., born August 21, 1822, died July 21, 1899; David, born July 7, 1825, died June 5, 1902; Mary, born November 10, 1827, died November 6, 1912; Lucinda, born October 29, 1829; Nancy, born April 23, 1832, died November 29, 1909; Casper, the subject of this sketch; Martha, born June 11, 1837, died February 18, 1894; Elizabeth, born December 17, 1839; died November 22, 1909; Margaret, born July 10, 1843, died February 6, 1895 and Samuel, born February 16, 1845. Casper Cooper was reared on a farm in Pennsylvania, and when a youth learned the miller's trade and followed this business for several years in Ohio and Iowa. He was one of the very early pioneers of Harper county, Kansas, coming to this State in 1878. He located on government land in Silver Creek township, Harper county, where he lived in a sod house for the first three years, and endured all the hardships and discouragements incident to pioneer life on the plains, but from the first he had faith in the future of Kansas, and lived to see his judgment verified. In the later years of his life, he became one of the prosperous and well to do farmers of Harper county, and at the time of his death owned one of the best farms in that section of the State. He was married March 20, 1859, at Iowa City, Ia., to Miss Rebecca Edgerton, a native of Wayne county, Indiana, born July 20, 1842. Her parents were William and Hannah (Hastings) Edgerton, the former a native

of Ohio, and the latter of Indiana. To Casper Cooper and wife were born eight children: David, born March 28, 1860; William C., born June 21, 1863; Mattie, born May 7, 1866; Elizabeth, born October 5, 1869; John A., born November 22, 1871; Nettie C., born May 16, 1874; Ernest L., born June 10, 1878, and Benjamin W., born July 20, 1885. Casper Cooper was a veteran of the Civil war. He enlisted as a private in Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, Iowa infantry, and during the second year of his services was transferred to the Seventh Regiment, Iowa cavalry, and served in all three years and three months. He was a devout member of the Baptist church, and lived an honorable Christian life. He was always conscientious in the performance of his duty, whether in the capacity of a citizen, or a soldier, and he will long be remembered as one of the substantial men of Harper county. His widow, an estimable lady now resides at Freeport, Kans.

James Monroe Fulton, a Civil war veteran, and an extensive land owner of Harper county, Kansas, is a native of Illinois. He was born on a farm in Menard county, October 17, 1834, and is a son of Isaac and Jane (Bracken) Fulton. The father was a native of Kentucky, born in 1800, and when a young man removed to Illinois where he died in 1875, and his wife passed away in 1884. They were the parents of seven children: John F.; James Monroe, the subject of this sketch; Thomas Newton; Isaac W.; Henry H., Elizabeth, and Theopholis B. James Monroe Fulton is the only surviving member of the family. He was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. In 1882, he came to Kansas, and bought land in Odell township, Harper county. He had very little capital when he came here, but by hard work, and good management became wealthy in a few years, owning at one time over 2,500 acres of valuable land, all well improved, but in recent years he has shifted the form of some of his investments, but still owns 1,240 acres of land. This is all well improved, and equipped with all modern farm buildings. He carries on farming, on an extensive scale, and is considered one of the most successful farmers of the county. When the Civil war broke out, and the call for volunteers came for the preservation of the Union, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Illinois infantry, and followed the flag in the Southland for four years. When he was in the service about a year, he was promoted to first sergeant. He participated in many important engagements, including the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Corinth, but was never wounded, although he had many narrow escapes, incident to the life of a soldier, who was in the line of duty, during the stirring days of the early 60's. Mr. Fulton was united in marriage at Wichita, Kans., November 27, 1901, to Miss Elizabeth B., daughter of W. and Delila (Pitzer) Hill, and to this union were born two daughters: Zelma Jane, born October 10, 1905, and Charlotte Belle; born July 23, 1912. Mr. Fulton has been a consistent supporter of Republican principles and policies ever since he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860.

William B. Campbell, M. D., a prominent physician of Northern Kansas, has practiced his profession for nearly thirty-five years in Doniphan county. He was born on a farm near St. Thomas, County of Elgin, Ontario, Canada, April 21, 1856, and is a son of James and Veda (Buchanan) Campbell, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Canada. The father followed farming in Canada until his death, in 1909. The mother passed away in 1903. Dr. Campbell was reared on a farm and attended the country schools, and later graduated at the St. Thomas High School in the class of 1875. He then taught school in his native county for three years. During the last year of his teaching he took up the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. J. B. Campbell, who afterwards became a professor in the medical department of the Western University of London, Ontario, and occupied a prominent position in the medical profession. Dr. Campbell, whose name introduces this sketch, then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated with a degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the class of 1881. He then returned to Canada, continuing his medical studies about a year, and in July, 1882, came to Kansas, and located at Troy, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has built up a large practice, and has won an enviable reputation as a capable and conscientious physician. While his practice has required his best efforts, Dr. Campbell has found time to take an active part in the commercial, political and social well-being of his community. He was interested in the organization of the Troy State Bank, was a member of its first board of directors, and is now vice-president of that institution. He was president of the Board of United States Pension Examiners from 1897 to 1905. Dr. Campbell was married September 10, 1890, to Miss Mable Perry, a daughter of the late Albert Perry, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Campbell was born at Troy, Kans., and educated in the public schools of Troy and Bethany College, Topeka. To Dr. and Mrs. Campbell has been born one child, Veda Mildred, who is a graduate of the Troy High School and Bethany College, and is now the wife of Henry L. Strong, of Troy, Kans. Dr. Campbell is local surgeon for the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, and a member of the Surgeons' Association of that company. He is a member of the County, State, and American Medical Association, and is president of the county organization. He is a Knights Templar Mason, and belongs to the Atchison commandery, and is a member of the Leavenworth Shrine.

Albert Perry.—Few, if any, of our American families, can trace their ancestral history further back, through the chronicles of the dim and misty past, through a more honorable lineage than the Perry family. It was in the year of 1653 that three brothers, Benjamin, Edward and Samuel, left the little rock-ribbed country of Wales to seek a home beyond the Atlantic in the new country, which was just being opened up to

civilization. The great-grandfather of our subject was Jones Perry, a native of New England, who served in the Revolutionary war three years. To the same family belongs Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, whose immortal words, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," have become the slogan in the American navy. Amos Perry, father of our subject was a physician and minister of the gospel, thus devoting his life to two of the most notable callings, to which men direct their energies. He married Patience Cheney, and both were natives of New York, the former born in 1795, and the latter in 1798. She was a daughter of William Cheney, Jr., who was of English descent and became a soldier in the Colonial Army at the early age of fourteen. His father, Ebenezer Cheney, also served three years in the Revolutionary war. Albert Perry, now deceased, whose name introduces this sketch, was born near Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, June 18, 1830. He was very young when his parents removed from New York to the Western Reserve, Ohio, locating in Ashtabula county. Here he attended the district school until old enough to enter Chester Academy. He afterwards studied in Oberlin College, and finished his education at Cleveland University. When at the academy at Chester, Ohio, he was a classmate of James A. Garfield. Mr. Perry began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. James Hutchins, ex-member of Congress of Warren, Ohio, and was admitted to the Ohio supreme court at Columbus. He followed the practice of law at Warren two years, and in 1857 came to Kansas, settling in Doniphan county, and later removed to Troy, where he practiced law until 1896. In 1860, Mr. Perry married Miss Mildred Leland, of Troy, Kans. She is a daughter of Col. Cyrus and Sarah A. (Howard) Leland, the former a graduate of Harvard University and a prominent citizen of Kansas, who resides at Troy. To Mr. and Mrs. Perry were born three children: Albert L., an attorney of Troy, Kans.; Warren, a physician of Fairbury, Neb., and Mabel, the wife of Dr. William B. Campbell, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mr. Perry's political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and in 1906, he was a presidential elector on that ticket. For a number of years he was one of the directors of the Kansas State Penitentiary. Death closed his honorable career, and he passed away April 13, 1906.

Charles Isaacs, sheriff of Jackson county, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Buchanan county, May 22, 1855, and is a son of William and Sarah (Norris) Isaacs, natives of North Carolina. In the early days of the Santa Fe trail, William Isaacs, then a young man, went to New Mexico. While there he became familiar with the Spanish language, and when the Mexican war broke out he rendered invaluable service to the United States officers by reason of his knowledge of that language. He accompanied the American army, acting as an interpreter, and was present at the capture of the City of Mexico. At the close of the war he

located in Buchanan county, Missouri, where he remained until 1860, when he came to Kansas and settled in Jackson county with his family, he having been here alone and located land the previous year. The first home of the Isaacs family in Jackson county was a primitive log cabin where they lived during the first few years, until it was replaced by a modern structure. After a residence in this State of about three years, the father died and Charles, whose name introduces this review, being the only boy, much of the responsibility of supporting the family fell to him. There were three sisters in the family, and he remained at home with his mother and helped care for them. He met with the various obstacles in the way of drouths, grasshoppers, etc., incident to the early days in Kansas, but he worked hard and later success began to come to him. He bought the interest of the other heirs in the homestead, which consisted of 120 acres, and has added to this until he now has one of the finest farms in Jackson county, which adjoins the town of Hoyt. He has followed farming and stock raising extensively and has been uniformly successful. While a resident of Franklin township, he served as township trustee two terms, and later held that office for two terms in Douglas township. Sheriff Isaac is a Democrat, and for a number of years has been active in the political life of Jackson county. He received his party's nomination for sheriff in 1910, and was elected by a satisfactory majority, and in 1912 was re-nominated and again elected and is now serving in that capacity. He was married September 14, 1882, to Miss Dora Clark, a native of Coshocton, Ohio. She is a daughter of Gabriel and Rebecca (English) Clark, also natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs have been born four children: Clarence R., married Aletha Talbert, of Jackson county, and they have two children, Francis and Raymond; LeRoy Isaacs, a student at the State Normal School at Emporia; Erma Isaacs, married W. Edwin Smith, a farmer of Shawnee county, and Laura, a student in the Holton schools. Mr. Isaac is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active interest in the work and welfare of that organization.

Charles W. Reynolds, M. D., a member of the medical profession of Holton, Kans., is a native of West Virginia. He was born at Ella, that state, February 1, 1870, and is a son of Thomas and Lydia (Wilson) Reynolds, both natives of Virginia. When Dr. Reynolds was three years old, his parents removed from West Virginia to Ohio, locating in Monroe county, and here the boy received his early educational discipline in the public schools, and graduated from the Clarenton High School. After spending a few years on his father's farm he attended Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, two years. He then went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he entered the Keokuk Medical College and was graduated in the class of 1897, with a degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduating he located at Malcom, Iowa, where he practiced his profession until the

spring of 1904, when he came to Kansas and located at Holton, where he has since been engaged in the practice. He has taken several post graduate courses in the leading medical institutions of Chicago and Philadelphia. He is the local surgeon for the Union Pacific; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific railway companies. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and has served one term as president of the County Association. Dr. Reynolds was united in marriage in November, 1893, to Miss Leota Wheeler, a native of Ohio. She is a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Lemley) Wheeler, also natives of Ohio, who spent their lives in that State. To Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds have been born three children, Floyd, Olive and Grace, all attending public school at Holton. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. John Allen Woodburn, a pioneer minister, of Holton Kans., was born at Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, October 12, 1833. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Tulley) Woodburn, the former a native of Mississippi, and of Scotch descent, and the latter also a native of the South of Irish extraction. John Woodburn, the father of the subject of this review, was born in 1785. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and after peace was restored, removed to Ohio and during his latter years lived in Indiana, where he died in 1860. His wife died in 1884. They were the parents of seven children: Margaret, married Thompson Vaughn; Ellen, never married; Sarah, married Benjamin Franklin; Rebecca, married Silas Odle; Elias, now residing in Boone, Iowa; a boy who died in infancy, and John Allen, the subject of this review. When John Allen Woodburn was two years old his parents removed from Eaton, Ohio, to Randolph county, Indiana, and settled in the wilderness, as most of Indiana was heavily timbered at that time. Here they cleared small patches from time to time, and farmed on a small scale, after the style of the pioneers of those days; amidst these surroundings John Allen Woodburn was reared to manhood. He attended a subscription school, which was held in a log school house with the most primitive style of furniture, and his first teacher was a typical North Carolinian, who was, fully in accord with the educational doctrines of that day, "That to spare the rod would spoil the child," and on any day in which he failed to find a pretext for the use of the rod in connection with teaching the three R's, he felt as though it was his duty to apologize to the parents of his scholars for gross neglect of his duty. These were the days of real pioneer life in Indiana, and Rev. Woodburn distinctly remembers cutting grain with a sickle, which was later succeeded by the cradle of various types, and then the reaper and later the modern cord binder. His early educational advantages were limited and he practically educated himself by self study. He was twenty-two years old before he owned a grammar, and after obtaining a good practical education, he became an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and was given a

charge at Flat Rock near Fort Wayne, Ind. He remained there two years, and in 1860 came to Kansas, driving the entire distance, and at the end of each day's journey camping by the wayside. He located on a farm on Elk Creek in Nemaha county, near where Ontario now stands. Crops were a failure the first year, and he worked at the carpenter trade some, and in 1861 again took up the ministry, and was appointed to the Circleville circuit. Those were the days of the Circuit rider on the plains of Kansas. His first circuit consisted of thirteen appointments, and it took him three weeks to make the trip. He opened several new charges himself, and wherever he found a few people living in the same neighborhood, he would visit them and preach. He preached in sod houses and under all kinds of conditions, and was on this circuit two years, and during the years of 1863-64, he traveled the Fort Riley circuit; from there to the Marysville circuit, and in 1866 was appointed to the Holton circuit, which at that time consisted of five charges. During this time, in 1867, he built the first church in Holton, and also the first parsonage, doing all the work on the latter with his own hands. At the end of two and a half years, he was transferred to Louisville, where he remained two years. After that he was located at Washington, Kans., later at Irving and then returned to Holton, where he remained for a time, when he received a call from the Congregational church, at Capioma, Nemaha county, which he accepted and remained two years, after which he joined the United Brethren church. After fifteen years in the service of that denomination, he was superannuated, and since that time has made Holton his home. Although in his eighty-first year, he is vigorous in mind and body, and frequently preaches in the different local churches. Mr. Woodburn was married August 18, 1855, to Miss Mary F. Roberts, a native of Randolph county, Indiana. She was a daughter of James G. and Mary (Anderson) Roberts, natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn were born eleven children: James B., deceased; Alice E., married William Longburg, of Goff, Kans.; Lemuel N., a farmer and stockman, Sharon Springs, Kans.; Elmer E., resides in Idaho; Lillie May, now the wife of A. E. Crane, attorney of Atchison, Kans.; Frank B., deceased; Fred T., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Mary Antoinnette, married William Aşkren, White City, Kans.; E. D., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Harry L., resides at Ashton, Idaho, and Myrtle, now the wife of Louis Fehr. Rev. Woodburn has always taken a commendable interest in public and political affairs, and is a Progressive Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, and his wife holds membership in the Eastern Star.

Fred T. Woodburn, senior member of Woodburn & Woodburn, attorneys, Holton, Kans., is a native son of Kansas. He was born May 22, 1866, at Barretts, Marshall county, and is a son of John Allen Woodburn, a sketch of whom precedes this article. Fred T. Woodburn was educated in the public schools in the various towns of Kansas where the

family resided, and later attended Campbell University at Holton. He then engaged in teaching in the Jackson county schools, following this vocation five years, and in the meantime, pursued the study of law. In 1894, he received the appointment of superintendent of Indian schools of the Pottowatomie Indian Boarding School. He held this position, during 1894 and 1895, and in November of the latter year was admitted to the Kansas bar, engaging in the practice at Holton in partnership with A. E. Crane, Esq., under the firm name of Crane & Woodburn. Later his brother, E. D. Woodburn, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, became a partner, when the firm name became Crane & Woodburn Brothers. This partnership continued until January 1, 1914, when Mr. Crane withdrew from the firm and moved to Atchison. He is a Republican and has taken an active part in local political affairs. In 1902, Mr. Woodburn was elected county attorney of Jackson county, and re-elected to that office in 1904. During the last ten years that the United Brethren denomination conducted Campbell College, he served as secretary of the board of trustees of that institution, and for a time was president of the board, and is now a member of that body, although the institution has been removed to Kansas City. He is president of the Kansas City University Townsite Company, an organization created for the purpose of handling the property of that institution. Mr. Woodburn was married January 10, 1894, to Miss Annie Myers, a native of Jackson county, Kansas, where she was educated in the public schools, and later attended Lane's University, Lecompton, Kans. To this union, one child was born, Winona, a student in Kansas City University, Kansas City, Kans. The wife and mother passed away September 5, 1905. On August 18, 1909, Mr. Woodburn married Miss Elizabeth Herrington of Lawrence, Kans. She is a graduate of Kansas University. Mr. Woodburn is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Woodburn is a member of the Episcopal church and holds membership in the Eastern Star.

E. D. Woodburn, junior member of the law firm of Woodburn & Woodburn, Holton, Kans., is a native of the Sunflower State and a son of Rev. John Allen Woodburn, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. E. D. Woodburn was born in Jackson county, July 28, 1873, and received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Jackson county. He then entered Campbell University at Holton, and after completing the regular course attended Baker University for a time. He then engaged in teaching, and for five years taught in the Mayetta schools, during a part of which time, he was also engaged in reading law. He then entered the law office of Crane & Woodburn at Holton where he studied for two years, and on January 6, 1903, was admitted to the Kansas bar. He then became a member of the firm of Crane & Woodburn Brothers, and upon the withdrawal of Mr. Crane from the firm, January 1, 1914, the firm continued as Woodburn & Woodburn. This is

one of the leading law firms of northern Kansas and has a large clientage. They have a large practice in both the State and Federal courts, which is by no means confined to Jackson county. Mr. Woodburn was married July 28, 1894 to Miss Lillie B. Askren, a native of Jackson county. She was educated in the public schools and Baker University. Mrs. Woodburn is a daughter of William K. and Mary N. (Kerrick) Askren, natives of Illinois. They came to Kansas in 1871, settling in Jackson county, where the father was successfully engaged in farming and stockraising until his death. He was a veteran of the Civil war and never fully recovered from impaired health which he sustained during his service. His wife now resides on the old homestead in Jackson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn have been born four children: Alta Pearl, died January 1, 1913, aged seventeen years; Juanita A., a student in Campbell College, Holton; Vera A., a student in the Holton schools, and Kerrick, who died in infancy. Mrs. Woodburn and daughters are members of the Christian church and Mr. Woodburn is a teacher of the "Dynamo Class" of the Christian church, which has a membership of 177, and has been organized about a year. Politically he is a Republican, and has taken an active interest in local politics, having served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee three terms, and has frequently been a delegate to various political conventions.

George C. Dimm, secretary and treasurer of the American Independent Telephone Company, Holton, Kans., is a native of Ohio, born in Huron county, February 7, 1855. He is a son of Thomas and Phoebe Ann (McMichael) Dimm, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a Free Will Baptist minister, and was born near Muncie, Pa., in 1810. He came to Ohio about 1835, locating in the Western part of the State, which at that time was a dense wilderness. Here he followed farming and preaching throughout his life. He was a zealous worker in the cause of Christianity, and built a church on his own farm, and here preached the gospel to the hardy pioneers in the heart of the wilderness. He died in 1886, aged seventy-six years, and his wife survived him several years, departing this life in 1894, at the age of seventy-eight. She was a descendant of pioneer Quaker stock and Scotch-Irish extraction. Her ancestors immigrated to America during the days of William Penn, and were among the founders of Quakertown, Pa. Her grandfather Thomas McCartney built the first grist mill on the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania. George C. Dimm spent his early boyhood days on the home farm in Huron county, Ohio, and being next to the youngest of a family of twelve children, received some educational advantages denied to the older members of his family, as school facilities gradually improved as the family grew up. He attended the district schools until he was seventeen years old, when he attended high school at Norwalk, Ohio, for a year. After teaching for a time, he attended college at Hillsdale, Mich., for three years, and when twenty-one years of age began reading law in the office of Col. J. H.

Rhodes at Clyde, Ohio. After being thus employed two years he accepted the principalship of one of the ward schools at Tiffin, Ohio, where he remained one year, at the same time, continuing his study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Pillars of Tiffin. In the fall of 1879, he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and the same year came to Kansas, locating in Osborne county where he settled on a farm, and taught school in connection with farming until 1881, when he came to Jackson county. Here he located on a farm in Franklin township, and for five years was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He then removed to Holton and farmed leased land on the Pottawottamie Indian reservation, and, at the same time, taught school in Jackson county. Having taken an active part in local politics since coming to Jackson county, he received the Republican nomination for the office of probate judge in 1898, and was elected, and in 1900 was re-elected, serving four years. At the expiration of his term of office, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the American Independent Telephone Company, and has since very acceptably filled that position. Mr. Dimm was married September 11, 1879, to Miss Hattie Ironmonger, a native of Huron county, Ohio, born in 1855, a daughter of C. A. and Harriet (Ellis) Ironmonger, both natives of Ohio and descendants of pioneers of that State who came from New York. The father died a number of years ago, and the mother still survives. Mr. Dimm is a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Eastern Star. Mrs. Dimm is an artist of local reputation, making a specialty of china painting, and has taught that art quite extensively. Mr. Dimm takes an active interest in the Republican party organization, and has frequently served as a delegate to various conventions. He is president of the Jackson County Automobile Club, and was a delegate to the State convention at Wichita, and is an enthusiastic supporter of the good roads policy.

James Lewis Morgan, a prominent citizen of DeSoto, is one of the early pioneers of Johnson county. He was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, January 21, 1833, and is a son of Merriman and Mahala (Roberts) Morgan, the former a native of Virginia, and a descendant of old Virginia stock, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Merriman Morgan removed from his Virginia home to Kentucky in 1828, when he was about twenty years of age. He was a farmer and school teacher and spent his life in Kentucky. The mother also died in that State. James Lewis Morgan is the oldest of a family of eleven children, three of whom are living as follows: George Dallas and William Buchanan, both of whom reside in Kentucky, and James Lewis, whose name introduces this sketch. James Lewis Morgan spent his boyhood days in his native State, remaining there until 1858. He then came to Johnson county and preempted a claim in Lexington township, which under the law at that time cost $1.25 per acre. He was one of the first settlers in that section

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Morgan.

of Johnson county, and is the only man living in Lexington township, who was there when he came. He was there during the border warfare days and served in the Kansas State militia during the Price raid, and on another occasion, during the Civil war, he served in the militia on guard duty at Olatha. He was engaged in freighting across the plains accompanying one train as far as Fort Union, New Mexico and back to Fort Leavenworth. He is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Johnson county, and accumulated 640 acres of land, most of which he has divided among his children. In addition to being a large land owner, he is also a heavy investor in stocks and bonds of an industrial and municipal nature. When Mr. Morgan located in Johnson county, that section was just being opened up to settlement, and the Shawnee Indians were the principal inhabitants of that part of the Kaw Valley. Buffalo were plentiful in Central and Western Kansas, and he has killed hundreds of them. While on a Buffalo hunting expedition on the Solomon River, he killed five buffalo without leaving his tracks. He is one of the real pioneers of Kansas, and has seen many changes since coming to this State. Mr. Morgan was married March 7, 1867, in Johnson county, to Miss Frances Dicken, a native of Surry county, North Carolina, born February 17, 1843. She was a daughter of Ambrose A. and Rebecca (Hodge) Dicken, both natives of Virginia. The Dicken family came to Cass county, Missouri, in 1859, and in 1862 removed to Kansas, settling in Douglas county, where they remained until 1866, when they located in Johnson county. Frances Dicken was born in Surrey county, North Carolina, February 17, 1843. At the age of sixteen, she left there with her parents, traveling by land intending to go to California, but stopped in Missouri three months, then to Arkansas where her mother died, leaving her with the care of the family. In 1861, she moved back to Cass county, Missouri. Her strong force of character was best exemplified by her unflinching service to her family life and her conscientious duty to her neighbors. It was a hard field of experience in which her character was schooled, the primitive ways of the frontier, and the dreadful experiences attendent upon border ruffian warfare. (A battle with Quantrell's men was fought before her door.) But all these hardships softened her feelings toward humanity. Her heart was often moved at the memory of those days and she often spoke her disapprobation of those who incited the people to war. In the spring of 1862, they moved to Douglas county, Kansas, then removing to Johnson county, Lexington township in 1866. On March 7, 1867, she was united in marriage to James L. Morgan. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were born seven children, as follows: Anza May, married John T. Hundley, DeSoto, Kans.; Lewis N., farmer, near DeSoto, Kans.; Ambrose M., was drowned at the age of twenty; James P., farmer, near DeSoto; Frances, married Fred M. Gordon, one of the county commissioners of Johnson county and resides at Eudora; Edwin D., farmer, near DeSoto, and George A., who has served in the

United States Marine Corps eight years, and is now stationed at Vera Cruz, Mex., under Gen. Funston. He saw service in China, and during his experience as a soldier has been stationed in various parts of the world. Mr. Morgan is a Democrat and has steadfastly supported the principles of that party since casting his first vote in Kentucky for James Buchanan, in 1856. At the organization of Johnson county, he was appointed the first constable of Lexington township by Governor Denver, in 1858, and has served two terms as township treasurer. He retired from active business in 1905, and is now enjoying well earned rest, after an active life of honest endeavor. He is one of the substantial men of Johnson county, who has done his part nobly and well, in the development of the great State of Kansas. He is a member of the Grange.

Capt. M. M. Beck, Civil war veteran and pioneer Kansas journalist, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Wayne county, November 22, 1838, a son of William and Catherine (Nethercutt) Beck, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Virginia. The Beck family were very early settlers in Indiana, William Beck being brought to that State by his parents, who settled there in 1820. Captain Beck, whose name introduces this review, received his education in the district schools of Indiana, spending his early boyhood days on the farm, and later had the advantages of a high school training, in the Bainbridge High School. In 1856, when eighteen years old, he obtained a position as clerk in a general store at Bainbridge, Ind., where he was engaged for three years, when he became a member of th firm of W. T. Scott & Co., general merchants at Bainbridge. He was thus engaged when the Civil war came on, and at the first call for volunteers, enlisted on April 18, 1861 in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana infantry, for a term of one year. This regiment did service in the Army of the Potomac, and operated chiefly within the vicinity of the National Capitol. At the expiration of his term of enlistment Captain Beck returned to his Indiana home and with others raised a company of artillery which was mustered into the United States service, August 20, 1862, as the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, and Mr. Beck became senior second lieutenant, at the organization. One year later he was promoted to junior first lieutenant, and shortly after the battle of Mossy Creek, Captain Scott, of the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, was severely wounded, and Mr. Beck was promoted to captain, commanding that battery until the close of the war. This battery did effective service throughout the war. They took an important part in approximately, fifty battles, and during the entire war they were never driven from a position which they had taken, although they were charged, time and again, but always succeeded in holding their position. Among some of the important engagements in which Captain Beck's command took part, might be mentioned Hoover's Gap, Chattanooga and Chickamauga. They fired the first gun during the latter engagement. They were in the campaign against Generals Wheeler and Longstreet, to the relief

of Burnside, Mossy Creek and later was with Sherman as far as Atlanta, Ga.; then with Thomas at Nashville, and later fought under General Wilson at Selma, Montgomery, West Point and Macon, and upon reaching the latter place, to their surprise, they learned that the war was over, and that Generals Lee and Johnson had surrendered three weeks, previously. Shortly after this the company returned to Indianapolis, Ind., where it was mustered out of service and discharged June 30, 1865. Captain Beck has in his possession, the original muster out roll of his company. At the close of the war he returned to Bainbridge, Ind., and engaged in the general mercantile business, in partnership with Capt. J. A. Scott. This arrangement continued until 1869, when Captain Beck came to Kansas, locating near Bateman School House, Jackson county, and about a year later removed to Holton, and engaged in the drug business which he owned until 1884. He received the appointment of postmaster from President Grant, in 1873, and conducted the office in connection with his drug store for a time. He served as postmaster until 1886, with the exception of about six months, from February until July, 1875. On March 2, 1875, Captain Beck and J. W. Shiner, established the Holton "Recorder." At that time there was another paper published in Holton known as the Holton "Express. Five weeks later Messrs. Beck & Shiner bought the "Express," and consolidated it with the "Recorder," and thus the "Recorder" was the only paper published in Jackson county for about two years. The "Recorder" began its career with an old style Washington hand press and a Ruggles 10x7 job press, and the circulation of the paper was about 500. With this start, and under the able management of Captain Beck, who bought his partner's interest in 1881, the "Recorder" has gone on in its development, until it is now the leading weekly newspaper published in Northern Kansas. The plant is equipped with electric power, modern machinery, linotype machines, etc., and in addition to their newspaper equipment, their job printing department is equal to any, to be found, in the average newspaper office. The political policy of the paper has been, consistently Republican. In 1896, Captain Beck took his son, William T. Beck, in as partner, and since that time, they have jointly conducted the "Recorder." Captain Beck was married September 1, 1866, to Miss Mary H. Scott, a native of Putnam county, Indiana, where she was reared and educated in the public schools of Bainbridge, and later attended the Presbyterian College at Wareland, Ind. She was a sister of Capt. J. A. Scott, and daughter of William T. and Sarah (Sellers) Scott, natives of Kentucky. To Captain and Mrs. Beck have been born six children: Edwin, died at the age of fourteen months; Edward Scott, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.; Martha Milton, resides at home; William Thornton, associated with his father in publishing the Holton "Recorder"; Clara Mary, married John D. Myers, attorney of Kansas City, Mo., and Lillian Sarah, married Prof. E. L. Holton, dean of the Educational Extension Department of

Agriculture of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. The wife and mother passed away August 16, 1906, at the close of a useful Christian life. Captain Beck is one of the best known newspaper men in the State. He has always had faith in Kansas and has lived to see his fondest hope realized, in the development of this great State and its institutions. He has taken an active part in politics and his publication has had considerable to do with the shaping of many political issues, but he has never used the columns of his paper to take undue advantage of a political opponent, nor never resorted to dishonorable methods. He served on the Republican State Central Committee four years, and was chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee eight years, and served as chairman of the Republican County Committee for a number of years. He has been a delegate to many Republican State conventions, and on several occasions served as an alternate delegate to national conventions. He served on the Board of Directors of the State penitentiary during Governor Morrill's administration, receiving the appointment from that executive. He has always been active in the affairs of Holton and Jackson county, and, at all times, has had the best interests of the community at heart, and if he has made mistakes they have been mistakes of the "head," and not of the "heart". He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is chairman of the board of trustees, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Andrew Dunham Walker, of Holton, Kans., has been a prominent factor in the industrial, political and social development of Kansas, for over forty years. He is a native of Ohio, born at Greenfield, Highland county, September 25, 1848. He comes from sturdy Scotch ancestors, who, with the courage characteristic of that race, braved the storms of ocean and the vicissitudes of life in the new world, and established a home in the wilds of Virginia, nearly three hundred years ago. The Walker family was founded in America by John Walker, a native of Wigton, Scotland, who left his native land in 1680, and went to Ireland, where he remained until 1726, when he, with his wife and children, and three of his brother Alexander's children, immigrated to America, locating in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Shortly afterwards most of the family removed to Virginia, and John Walker was contemplating such a move when he died in 1734. He married Katherine Rutherford, a native of Scotland, born on the banks of the River Tweed. She was a daughter of John and Isabella (Allein) Rutherford. She died in 1738, and they were both buried at Nottingham Meeting House, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Andrew D. Walker, the subject of this review, is a son of John Howell and Margaret Bay (Elliott) Walker, both natives of Virginia. John Howell Walker was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, December 9, 1805. He was a son of John and Sally (Crawford)

Walker, the former born in Rockbridge county about 1764, and married Sally Crawford, in 1797. He was a school teacher, and lived on Walker Creek, Va. (a stream which took its name from the Walker family). He remained there until 1814, when he removed to Ohio with his wife and family. They settled in the wilderness, on the then, extreme frontier, near New Petersburg, Highland county, Ohio. Here, John Walker and his wife spent their lives. He died in 1825, and his wife's death occurred three years later. This John Walker was a direct descendant, being a grand nephew of John Walker, of Scotland, above mentioned, who was the founder of the family in America. John Howell Walker, the father of Andrew D. Walker, was born December 9, 1805, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and spent his life in Ohio, after coming to that State with his parents. He was prominent in Highland county and lived an unright life. He was a strict adherent to the Presbyterian faith of his Scotch ancestors, and was a strong anti-slavery and Union man, and the fact that nine of his sons and sons-in-law, bore arms in defense of the Union, during the Civil war, was one of the gratifications of his life. John Howell Walker and Margaret Bay Elliott were married August 2, 1830, and thirteen children were born to this union, as follows: Phoebe Jane, married John Tudor, Highland county, Ohio; Sallie, married Louis P. Tudor, who served in the Civil war, now deceased; William Elliott, married Mary Strain, Greenfield, Ohio, a Civil war veteran, now deceased; Thomas Alexander, married Mary Jane Graham Williamson, was a Colonel in the Civil war, and is now deceased; Hannah, was never married, now deceased; John Crawford, married Katherine Ammen, became a Captain in the Civil war, now deceased; Mary Adeline, married Dr. Hugh S. Strain, was a surgeon in the Civil war, now resides in Rockbridge county, Virginia; Rachel Ann, married Richard L. Patton, who served in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery during the Civil war, now resides at Sabetha, Kans.; James Howell was a Sergeant in the Twenty-fourth Ohio battery, died November 8, 1864, from disease contracted in the service; Samuel Johnston, was a soldier in the Civil war; Martha Lavinia, now deceased, married William Striblen, who was a Lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Ohio infantry, serving throughout the Civil war; Andrew Dunham, the subject of this sketch, and Joseph Montgomery, who died at the age of seventeen. Andrew Dunham Walker was reared on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, receiving his early education in the district schools, and later took a course in the academy at South Salem, Ohio. In 1868, he came West, locating in Douglas county, Illinois. He taught school there one year, and in 1872, came to Kansas, locating at Holton. His first venture in the new country was in the mercantile business. He purchased a stock of hardware, and for one year was engaged in the hardware business at Holton. Mr. Walker had read law before coming to Kansas and pursued his law studies in the offices of James H. Lowell and Charles Hayden. In 1874,

he was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice in partnership with Charles Hayden, under the firm name of Hayden & Walker. He had taken an active part in local politics, since coming to Jackson county, and in 1875 was elected clerk of the District Court, being re-elected to that office twice, serving in all three terms. He also served one term as Mayor of Holton during this time. He then resumed the practice of law at Holton and was actively engaged in the practice until about 1900. For a number of years he was in partnership with James H. Lowell under the firm name of Lowell & Walker. In 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison, as a member of the committee for the distribution and allotment of the Kickapoo and Pottowatamie Indian lands. Mr. Walker served as railroad commissioner of Kansas for a number of years. He was first elected by the Kansas State Executive Council in March, 1901, and re-elected by said Council in March, 1904. While serving in that office, the law was changed, making it elective, after which he was elected for a term of two years, at a general State election in November, 1904. In 1880, at the founding of Campbell University, at Holton, he took an active part in promoting that organization, and served as president of the board of directors for a number of years. In 1884, he became interested in the grain business and for several years was one of the most extensive grain dealers in that section of the State, having elevators at Holton, Denison, Ontario, and Bancroft, Kans., and Armour and Tate, Neb. He has also been interested in several of the leading financial institutions of the county. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Holton, and was a member of the broad of directors and vice-president for a time. He was also one of the organizers of the Kansas State Bank of Holton, in which he was a director a number of years. He has been an important factor in the development of Jackson county, from many viewpoints. He founded the town of Denison, and was one of the leading promoters of Hoyt, Kans Since coming to Kansas, he has been interested in the great industry of the State, agriculture, and today owns several farms, and is one of the extensive stockmen of the State. His "Bill Brook" farm is a model of scientific arrangement, for dairying purposes, and is one of the best farms in Jackson county. His agricultural interests are not confined to Jackson county, as he owns large tracts of land in the southwestern part of the State, in Meade county, which he is developing. Mr. Walker is a strong advocate of irrigation in that section of the State, and probably has done more to develop it within recent years than any other man. He was married April 3, 1875, to Miss Anna E. Moore, of Baldwin, Kans. She was a native of Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, and came to Douglas county, Kansas, with her parents when a girl. She was educated in Baker University, and died April 28, 1879, leaving two children as follows: Paul Elliott, born August 27, 1876, now General Attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and resides at

Topeka, Kans., and Anna Moore, born May 28, 1878, died July 18, 1879. Mr. Walker's second marriage occurred, October 22, 1888, to Loula J. Carr, daughter of Amos and Sarah (Price) Carr, the former a native of Leesburg, Va., and the latter of Carroll county, Ohio. Amos Carr was a teacher and surveyor, in early life, in Leesville, Ohio, and later engaged in the mercantile business there, which he followed until his death in 1869. His wife died at Leesville, Ohio, in 1900. Mrs. Walker was born at Leesville, Ohio, April 24, 1867, and was the youngest of ten children. She came to Kansas in 1885. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker have been born two children: Josephine, born September 19, 1889. She is a graduate of the Holton High School and Kansas University, and Sidney Carr, born September 26, 1893, has attended the Holton High School, the Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill., Kansas University, and is now a student at Leland-Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif. The Walker family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Walker and her daughter belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Walker has been a life long Republican and prominent in the councils of that party, both in the county and State. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Philip M. Haas, the head of an extensive investment and farm loan business of Holton, Kans., is a native of the Sunflower State. He was born in Jackson county, April 24, 1869, and is a son of Martin and Vashtie (Henry) Haas, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. Martin Haas came to America with his parents when a child, in 1834. He was a carpenter in early life, and later followed farming. His parents settled in Pennsylvania, and when he grew to manhood he went to Ohio, and from there to Iowa, and in 1857 came to Kansas, locating in Jackson county. He drove from Iowa to Jackson county, Kansas, with an ox team, and, to add to the discomforts of pioneer life and the plagues and pests of the plains, when he arrived in the new country he found himself in the heart of the border war. Leavenworth was his nearest market place, of any account, and he frequently drove there for supplies. This was before the establishment of Holton. He made regular trips west, about as far as Salina, on a Buffalo hunting expeditions each fall, and in this way obtained his supply of meat for the winter. He was one of the first permanent settlers in Jackson county, and his original homestead is still in the hands of the family, and has never been subjected to a single transfer and there has never been a dollar recorded against it, which is perhaps the only farm in the county, that can show such an abstract of such brevity. Martin Haas was a very successful farmer and stockman, and remained on his farm until his death, February 15, 1899. He was prominent in the county and served as trustee and treasurer of his township on different occasions. He was twice married, his first wife being Maria Guthrie, and to this union were

born six children. The wife and mother died in 1862. His second wife was Vashtie Henry, to whom was born five children: Philip M., of this review, being the second in order of birth. Philip M. Haas was reared on a farm in Jackson county, receiving his early education in district schools, and afterwards attended Elliott's Business College at Burlington, Iowa, where he was graduated in the class of 1888. He then entered the employ of William Deering & Company, of Chicago, Ill., as traveling salesman, and traveled in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Indiana for four years. He was then appointed under sheriff of Jackson county by his brother, Sheriff George N. Haas, and served in that capacity four years. In 1904, he engaged in the real estate and farm loan business at Holton, which he has since successfully followed. He was one of the organizers of the Kansas State Bank of Holton, in which he is still a stockholder, and is one of the extensive land owners of the county. He owns about 1,500 acres, a part of which is operated under his own supervision, and a part of which he rents. Mr. Haas was married September 6, 1893, to Miss Minnie B. Asher, a native of Missouri. She was reared and educated in Jackson county and attended Campbell University at Holton, and for a number of years prior to her marriage she was engaged in teaching in the city schools at Walker, Iowa. She was a daughter of M. D. and Elizabeth (McCreary) Asher, natives of Ohio, and early settlers in Jackson county, where they were married. They lived in Missouri for a short time, but returned to Jackson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Haas has been born one child, Kendall, born August 27, 1896, now a student in the Holton High School. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Haas is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

John Q. Brown, a prominent farmer and stockman of Northern Kansas, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Pike county, October 13, 1848, and is a son of Henry R. and Elizabeth J. (Chapman) Brown, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of South Carolina. The father was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising in Illinois, until the time of his death in 1903. Henry R. Brown was of English descent, his father, William Brown, being a native of London and immigrated to America at the age of twenty. John Q. Brown was reared to manhood in Pike county, Ill., and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school. He then acted in the capacity of foreman on his father's ranch for some time, and also engaged in farming on his own account. In 1873, he engaged in general farming for himself in Illinois, remaining there until 1886, when he came to Kansas, locating in Jackson county, and purchased a farm adjoining the town of Whiting. He had purchased 160 acres before coming to Kansas and when he came here purchased an additional 104 upon which his residence is located. Mr. Brown is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Jackson county, and in the conduct of his farming and stock raising, follows scientific methods,

modified by the practical experience of a life-time in that line of work. He makes a specialty of short horn cattle and feeds a large number for market, shipping several carloads annually. He also raises a large number of Poland China hogs, and is also extensively interested in imported Percheron horses, and, perhaps, has done more towards introducing and promoting this high grade breed of draft horses in this section of the State than any other man. Mr. Brown was united in marriage November 26, 1873, to Miss Ella E. Eastman, daughter of Lycurgus and Rebecca L. (Humphries) Eastman, the father a native of New Hampshire and the mother of Massachusetts. Lycurgus Eastman was a wheel-wright in early life in his native State, and in 1834, went to Illinois where he followed his trade for a time. Later he engaged in farming and stock raising in which he was successful, and in later life retired and removed to Griggsville, Ill., where he died. He was an unright citizen, and lived a consistent Christian life. He was a member of the Baptist church for sixty-two years, twenty-five years of which he was a deacon, and superintendent of Sunday school. He died November 18, 1898, aged ninety-one years, and his wife died in January, 1901. Mrs. Brown was born in Pike county, Illinois, and was educated in the district schools and the Ringsville High School, and taught school for a time before her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born six children: Alice E., born April 28, 1875, married R. C. Jackman, farmer, Strawn, Kans., and they have one child, Elsie Elizabeth; Richard Eastman, born November 3, 1877, farmer in Jackson county, married Anna May Edds; Jane Rebecca, born June 1, 1881, married Jesse E. Higby, who conducts a garage at Whiting, and they have one child, Marjorie Alice; Mary Elsie, born March 2, 1883, married James W. Martin, traveling salesman, Topeka, Kans., and they have two children, Dorothy Virginia and Mary Lucile; Edith Ella, born April 8, 1885, resides at home, and Elizabeth Jane, born April 25, 1887, married Dr. Raymond S. Love, who is connected with the People's Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the First Baptist Church, of Whiting, with which they have been identified since coming to Kansas. In 1900, Mr. Brown was elected Sunday school superintendent, and has served in that capacity to the present time. He has also been a trustee of the church for twenty-five years, and is a member of the choir, and for a number of years has been choir leader. He takes a deep interest in church affairs, and has always given liberally to the support of the church, and it has been said that he is the largest contributor to the church of which he is a member. He is a close student of the Bible and a faithful follower of its teaching. Mr. Brown is a strong advocate of good schools and for over twenty-four years has been a member of the school board. He was one of the organizers of the Farmer's State Bank of Whiting, and has served as vice-president of that institution since its organization. He is a Republican and has always consistently supported the policies and principles of

that party, and takes a prominent part in local policies. His fraternal affiliations are with the time honored Masonic lodge.

Jeptha H. Davis, a leading farmer and stock raiser of Jackson county, belongs to that class of agriculturists who have largely contributed to the up-building of this commonwealth, and made of Kansas the great agricultural empire of the West. Mr. Davis is a Hoosier by birth, born in Scott county, Indiana, April 13, 1860. He is a son of Chester P. and Hettie M. (Close) Davis, natives of Indiana. In early life the father followed farming and stock raising in his native State, and was thus engaged when the great Civil war came on, and like thousands of other loyal patriotic boys he answered his country's call, and in 1862, enlisted in Company F, Sixty-sixth Indiana infantry, and served until the close of the war. After his discharge, he returned to his Indiana home where he remained about a year, and in 1866, removed to Monticello, Ill., where he was engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He was a Republican and prominent in local and State politics. He was a member of the Illinois house of representatives in the twenty-eighth general assembly, from 1872 to 1874, and served in the Illinois State Senate in the Thirtieth and Thirty-First General Assembly during the years 1876-1878, and 1879-1880. He was an active and influential member while serving in both the house of representatives and the senate, and was the author of many important laws, now on the statute books of Illinois. He was a man of strong personality and deep convictions, and was a natural leader of men. Jeptha H. Davis, was a child of six years when his parents removed to Monticello, Ill., and here he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school. He then entered the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he was graduated in the class of 1882, and later attended Union College of Law at Chicago, for one year. About this time he was offered a position as manager of a farm for William Watson, near DeKalb, Ill. This was the turning point of his career, and upon his decision depended whether his future should be that of a lawyer or a tiller of the soil. He chose the latter, and has made good. He remained manager for Mr. Watson about three years, when he resigned that position, and went to Ulysses, Neb., in 1887, and in July of that year became associated with the Hudson River Mortgage Company, of Kansas City, Mo., and was engaged in that line of work until March 1, 1893, when he purchased a 3,300 acre ranch in Jackson county, Kans., seven miles north of Holton, the county seat, which is now known as the "Davis Ranch." He at once engaged, extensively, in the cattle business, buying large numbers of steers on the Kansas City market, which he shipped to his ranch and fattened for market. This proved a great success, and he followed this line on a large scale about ten years. He then became interested in raising Hereford cattle, and in a short time had as fine a herd of Herefords as could be found in the State. He also continued buying and feeding cattle for market, and feeding as

many as a thousand head in one year. Mr. Davis has had phenomenal success since coming to Kansas. As he had but little capital when he came here, he was obliged to assume a great deal of indebtedness in order to handle a proposition of the magnitude which he undertook, and at one time his total indebtedness was $120,000, but by 1902, this was all paid, which reflects a great deal of credit on his capability and business management. After 1904, he began to cut down on some of his business operations, and has not been so extensively engaged in the cattle business in recent years. However, he continues to keep a large herd of short horn and Hereford grade cattle, and also raises a large number of hogs, feeding as high as seven hundred in one year. Mr. Davis was united in marriage September 27, 1883, to Miss Ella M. Watson, daughter of Wm. and Joanna M. (Curtis) Watson, of DeKalb county, Illinois. Her parents are both natives of Massachusetts, and the father was a prosperous farmer in DeKalb county. He died in 1885, and the mother still survives. Mrs. Davis was born in Kendall county, Illinois, educated in the public schools and graduated from the DeKalb High School. She then entered the University of Illinois at Champaign, where she was graduated in the class of 1880, with a degree of Bachelor of Science. She taught school before her marriage and was assistant principal of the DeKalb schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born four children: Marietta, Gertrude, Helen and Chester, all of whom are graduates of the University of Illinois, and Marietta took a post-graduate course at the University of California, Berkley, Calif. Mr. Davis is a Republican, but has never aspired to hold political office. He is one of the substantial citizens of Jackson county, where the family is well and favorably known.

Franklin Clark Pomeroy, a successful Jackson county farmer and stockman, is a native son of Kansas. He was born in Grant township, Jackson county, November 2, 1874, and is the son of John Franklin Pomeroy a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Franklin Clark Pomeroy received his preliminary education in the district schools of Jackson county, and in 1891 entered Campbell University, where he was graduated in the class of 1897, with a degree of Bachelor of Science. He then returned to the home farm in Banner township, where he has since followed farming and stock raising, and has met with good success. He has made a specialty of raising short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He is also a cattle feeder on quite an extensive scale, and operates 770 acres of land. Mr. Pomeroy is a Republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs. In 1904, he was elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1906, serving in two regular, and one special session He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, during the session of 1907, and the special session. He introduced the Road Drag bill, which became a law, and was active in behalf of much other important legislation, including a primary election bill, which was defeated at that session, but was later substantially enacted into the present primary law. At

this writing, 1914, Mr. Pomeroy is the Republican nominee for the State legislature. He takes a commendable interest in local affairs and has served on the school board and is secretary of the Farmer's Institute. Mr. Pomeroy was married in 1897 to Miss Margaret Scanlan, daughter of John and Emma (Addamson) Scanlan, of Holton, Kans. Mrs. Pomeroy was born in Holton, educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Holton High School. She died April 7, 1900, leaving one child, Mary Isabel, born August 29, 1898. On August 8, 1907, Mr. Pomeroy married Miss Mable E., daughter of David A. and Lydia Ann (Thompson) Cook, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Ohio. They were pioneers of Kansas, and came to this State in 1868, settling in Pottawatomie county, where the father followed farming and stock raising. Mrs. Pomeroy is the second of a family of four children. She was born in Pottawatomie county and attended the city schools of Onaga, and later entered Campbell University, graduating in the class of 1897 with a degree of Bachelor of Science. She taught school for a number of years in the grades and high school of Onaga, and held a State certificate. To Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy have been born two children: Rose Mable, born January 14, 1909, and Frances Clarabel, born March 11, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a Thirty-second Degree Mason.

F. M. Pearl, postmaster of Hiawatha, Kans., is a native of Ohio. He was born in Perry county, October 20, 1864, and is a son of William A. and Elizabeth (Studer) Pearl, both natives of Ohio. The mother was born in Perry county of German ancestry. The Pearl family is of Spanish origin, and the first record of their settlement in America was at Marblehead, Mass., in 1671. William A. Pearl, was a grandson of Captain Nichols, an Englishman, who was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. William A. Pearl was born in Morgan county, Ohio, March 17, 1836, and when a young man went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he worked as a journeyman cigar maker, and later engaged in the manufacturing of cigars, until he retired from business. He now resides at El Reno, Okla. His wife died in December, 1909. F. M. Pearl attended the district schools in Perry county, Ohio, until he was fifteen years old and in the spring of 1879, began work as a farm laborer, and the following year got employment on a gravel train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, as water boy, and worked at various odd jobs until the spring of 1885. In 1884, he purchased a telegraph instrument, and at spare times studied telegraphy, practicing on his instrument. He was working as a railroad section hand at this time, and in January, 1885, the local railroad agent taught him station work. In June, 1885, he took charge of a station and followed railroad work in Ohio until September, 1887. He was then in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Newark, Ohio, and resigned to accept a position with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company at Fairbury, Neb., which was the terminal

of that road at the time. December 15, 1887, he entered the employ of the St. Joseph & Grand Island, as station agent at Fairfield, and remained in the employ of this company in station work, in various points until 1894. In 1891, while agent at Robinson, he began reading law, and in November, 1894, soon after severing his connection with the railroad company, he was admitted to the bar at Hiawatha, Kans., Judge J. F. Thompson, father of Senator Thompson, presiding at the time. He then engaged in the practice of law at Robinson, Kans., remaining there until November, 1898, when he came to Hiawatha, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Pearl is a Democrat, and has always taken an active part in political affairs. He has served as city attorney of Hiawatha two terms, and was county attorney of Brown county one term, and while county attorney, he conducted a campaign against joints, gambling houses and gambling devices, with such vigor that it was but a short time, until Brown county was free from lawlessness of that character. In 1909, he purchased the "Kansas Democrat" and reorganized that paper, and has since been its editor and publisher. The "Democrat" is a live weekly newspaper, and has a large circulation, and is now the official county paper of Brown county. In 1902 he was the Democratic nominee for attorney general and carried more than his party vote, but the overwhelming odds were against him, and he lost in a hard fought campaign. In 1912, he was floor leader of the Wilson forces at the Hutchinson Democratic State Convention, and brought in a minority report instructing the Kansas delegates to the Baltimore convention for Wilson. In 1908, he was the Democratic nominee of the First Kansas District, for congress, and in 1896, was elected delegate to the Democratic State convention, and has been a delegate to every Democratic State convention since that time. In 1908, he was chairman of the Kansas delegation to the National Democratic convention at Denver. In 1908 he was appointed local attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Pearl was the original promoter of the Brown County Telephone Company, now known as the Northeast Kansas Telephone Company. This was in 1901, and it was the first telephone company in Hiawatha, and he has been secretary and attorney of this company since its organization. He was also one of the organizers of the Life and Annuity Association, and was its president for a number of years. This is a fraternal insurance company, with headquarters at Hiawatha, and has members in every State in the Union. On January 12, 1914, Mr. Pearl was appointed postmaster of Hiawatha, and is now serving in that capacity. He was married April 2, 1892, to Miss Cordelia, daughter of J. M. and Jane (Hobbs) Idol, of Brown county, Kansas. The father is a prominent farmer and stockman, and has been a member of the board of county commissioners, being the first Democrat to be elected to that position in Brown county. Mrs. Pearl was born in Walla Walla, Wash. Her father was a native of North

Carolina, and mother of Missouri. They were married at White Cloud, Kans., and about the time the Civil war broke out, they crossed the plains with an ox team, and went to the Pacific coast, and finally settled at Walla Walla, Wash. They returned to Kansas in 1868. Mrs. Pearl was educated in the public schools of Kansas, and Campbell University, Holton, and taught school seven years before her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Pearl have been born six children: Lucile, graduated from Mt. Saint Scholastica's Convent, Atchison, in the class of 1912, winning the gold medal for proficiency in music; Lenore, died at Albuquerque, N. M., June 21, 1912, aged eighteen years, one month and three days; Idol, a student at Wentworth Military Academy, Wentworth, Mo.; Sutro, Cordelia, and Francis, all attending the public schools. Mr. Pearl is a Knights Templar Mason, and his wife belongs to the Eastern Star. The family are members of the Episcopal church of which Mr. Pearl is a vestryman.

John H. Osborn, a prominent business man of Humboldt, Kans., is a native of New York. He was born near Dundee, Yates county, October 26, 1839. His parents, Benjamin and Debora (Paulding) Osborn, were also natives of the Empire State, where the father was a farmer. John H. Osborn was educated in the district school and remained at home on the farm until he reached his majority. He then learned the carpenter's trade and while thus engaged the Civil war broke out, and on August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, New York infantry, and on August 22, was mustered into the United States service. His regiment participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and on September 16, 1862, the entire command was captured. They were paroled in a short time, and sent to Annapolis, Md., and from there sent to Chicago where they were re-instated in November and returned to the front. While at Union Mills, Va., Mr. Osborn was taken sick with measles and smallpox, and during this time the military authorities sent for his brother to come and take him home, and the soldier boy had no knowledge of this until it was all over, and on February 3, 1863, he was discharged from the service on account of disability. He then remained in New York State and worked at his trade until December, 1869, when he came to Kansas, on a tour of investigation. He was favorably impressed with the country and returned east, where he was married and brought his bride to Kansas, reaching Humboldt, March 15, 1870. Garnett was the nearest railroad point at that time. Mr. Osborn followed contracting and building at Humboldt for a time, when he went to California where he remained about a year when he went to Colorado. After spending eighteen months in that State he returned to Kansas and was engaged in contracting until 1886, when he became manager for J. P. Johnson, of the Citizen's Lumber Company. He purchased the lumber business of S. A. Brown & Company, at Humboldt, in October, 1888, which he conducted as an individual enterprise under

the title of the J. H. Osborn Lumber yard, until July 15, 1909, when the business was incorporated under the title of J. H. Osborn Lumber Company, with John H. Osborn, president and treasurer, and J. P. Osborn, secretary and manager. They are one of the largest lumber dealers in that section of the State, operating yards at Humboldt and Garnett. Mr. Osborn has been active in other important enterprises, as well as the lumber business. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank of Humboldt, and was its president for one year, when he disposed of his interest in that bank. He was one of the original stockholders and organizers of the Humboldt Vitrified Brick Company, and was also one of the promoters of the Monarch Portland Cement Company, and the Humboldt Portland Cement Company. Mr. Osborn takes a commendable interest in local affairs, and has served as treasurer of the Humboldt school board for several years. He has also served two terms as a member of the Humboldt city council. He is a Republican and takes an active part in the party organization, and has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee and a delegate to numerous State and local conventions. Mr. Osborn was married at Washington, D. C., January 27, 1870, to Miss Anna J. Millard, a daughter of Squire and Emily (Phillips) Millard, of Yates county, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have been born four children: Mary Ella, married John J. Squire, farmer Allen county; Edith; John Paulding, secretary and manager of the J. H. Osborn Lumber Company, and Emly Gertrude. Mr. Osborn is a Thirty-second Degree, Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He belongs to the Christian Science church. Mr. Osborn is still actively engaged in business and is one of the influential men in Allen county.

Louis E. Horville, president of the Iola State Bank, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Allen county, July 27, 1865, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Bird) Horville. Daniel Horville was a native of France, and came to America, alone, when a boy of fourteen years. When he landed in New York City he had about seventy-five cents, with which to begin his commercial career in the new world. After remaining in New York for a time, he came west and located in Illinois, and in 1856, came to Kansas, settling in Allen county. This was an early day in the settlement of that section of the State; he engaged in the mercantile business for a short time, when he settled on government land and engaged in the stock business. He began in a small way, but prospered and bought additional land. He fed hundreds of cattle for the market and in the early days went as far as Indian Territory, to buy steers, which he drove to Kansas City and sold for oxen. This proved to be a profitable business, and in the early days, he shipped cattle to New York, St. Louis, and Chicago, and later when markets became established at Kansas City, he shipped to that point. He was a pioneer cattleman of Kansas, and followed that business, successfully, until his death in 1903. He was one of

the successful business men of Allen county and accumulated a fortune, and at the time of his death, owned over two thousand acres of improved land. He was prominent in local affairs and active in politics; he served as one of the county commissioners of Allen county for a number of years. His wife, Margaret Bird was a native of Ohio, who removed to Iowa with her parents at an early day. They were also pioneers of Kansas, coming to this State in 1858. Louis E. Horville spent his boyhood days on the farm and attended the district schools. He later attended the Iola High School, where he completed the regular course and later, attended business college at Lawrence. He then engagd in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of raising blooded short horn cattle, and also fed cattle extensively for the market. He is still interested in the stock business and has one of the fine stock farms of Allen county. Shortly after the Iola State Bank was organized, he became a heavy investor in the stock of that institution and became its president, which office he still holds. Mr. Horville was married January 17, 1903, to Miss Ada A., daughter of A. E. and Tashie P. Wright, natives of Ohio. The Wright family came to Kansas about 1869, when Mrs. Horville was a baby. The father was engaged in the grocery business at Iola for a number of years, and is now a hardware merchant at Gas, Kans. Mr. Horville is one of the successful business men of Allen county. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles H. Olson, cashier of the La Harpe State Bank, is a native of Iowa, born at Keokuk, January 9, 1872. He is a son of Gustave and Mary (Johnson) Olson, natives of Sweden who immigrated to America in 1869. In 1874, they came to Kansas, and located in Jewel county, the father taking a homestead in Center township where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. When the Olson family settled in Jewel county, that section of the State was the frontier of the west. The railroad extended, only, as far as Waterville. This was their nearest trading and shipping point. Charles H. Olson began his education in the district schools of Jewel county, and later attended the Mankato High School. He then entered the Salina Normal University where he was graduated in the class of 1900. While a student at the Normal University, he taught three terms of school, in order to get money to finish his education. After graduating, he taught school a part of a term, but resigned to accept a position with the Mankato State Bank. This institution was re-organized while he was connected with it, becoming the Mankato National Bank, and Mr. Olson became assistant cashier. He remained in that position until January 15, 1905, when he became cashier of the La Harpe State Bank. In fact he organized the La Harpe State Bank while he was still connected with the Mankato National Bank of Mankato. The La Harpe State Bank was organized in December, 1904, with a capital stock of $10,000.00 with the following officers: George F. Fox, president; John W. Laury, vice-president, and C. H. Olson, cashier,

and there has been no change in the personnel of the officers since the organization. The bank began business March 6, 1905, in a well equipped banking building. This institution has had a substantial growth since the organization, and is under capable and conservative management. The official report of March 9, 1914, shows the deposits amounting to $86,786.45, with resources of $99,203.45. Mr. Olson was married January 5, 1910, to Miss Florence Roe, daughter of William and Elizabeth (McBride) Roe, natives of Pennsylvania, where the father is engaged in the oil business, and where the family now resides. Mrs. Olson was reared near Oil City, and educated in Grove City, and Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Olson has had an extensive experience in the banking business and is well qualified for the responsible position which he holds, and by his straight forward methods has won the confidence of the business public. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and both he and Mrs. Olson are members of the Eastern Star.

Herman Klaumann, who for a number of years has been a prominent factor in the commercial life of Iola, Kans., is a native of Germany. He was born in Rhineprice, Prussia, May 31, 1851, and is a son of John and Henrietta Klaumann, natives of Prussia. The father was a locksmith, and was employed by the Krupp Gun Factory, where he had charge of a department. In the spring of 1857, the family immigrated to America and settled at Muscatine, Iowa. The mother died August 3, 1857, a few months after reaching this country. After coming to this country the family met with many discouragements. The father was employed in a packing house and a saw mill for a time, at the meager wages of fifty cents per day. He struggled along for a few years, when he engaged in farming in Muscatine county and met with fair success. Herman Klaumann attended the public schools until he was twelve years old, when he went to Chicago alone, and his entire capital consisted of thirty-five cents. He secured employment there, in a grocery store where he remained four years when a wholesale grocer, with whom he had become acquainted, furnished him a stock of goods, and he engaged in the grocery business on his own account, and for five years followed that business in Chicago. He was there during the great fire of 1871, and lived within two blocks from where it started. In 1879, Mr. Klaumann came to Kansas, and settled at Iola where he engaged in the grocery business. His store was located on the Northwest corner of Madison and Washington streets, in a frame building 20x40 feet. In 1881, he built a two story brick building at the corner, where the Iola State Bank now stands, and in 1884, he added an annex to this building, which was also occupied by his grocery business. His retail business grew to large proportions and he added a wholesale and jobbing department. On May 23, 1899, he sold the business to his brother-in-law, H. W. Steyer, who is still engaged in the business. Mr. Klaumann then engaged in the wholesale produce business, as a member of the firm of Bixby &

Klaumann. This continued until 1901, when he disposed of his interest, when he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, to which he has largely devoted his attention since. When the Iola State Bank was organized, he was one of the charter stock holders, and later bought a large block of stock in the Gas City State Bank and became its president. This institution later liquidated its accounts and closed its business with a clean slate. Mr. Klaumann has taken an active interest in many local enterprises, and is ever ready and willing to contribute his time and money to the betterment of his town and county. When the Allen County Agricultural Society was organized, he was one of the first to lend his aid and influence to the project, and has been a director of that organization for years, and for fourteen years has been superintendent of the Agricultural Building. He was one of the organizers of the Allen County Horticultural Society, and has served as its president several terms, during its thirty years of existence. Mr. Klaumann was married July 1, 1875, to Miss Fredericka, a daughter of Conrad Steyer, a native of Germany, who immigrated to America and settled at New London, Conn., where Mrs. Klaumann was born. The father was a cabinet maker, and the family removed to Chicago at an early day, and Mrs. Klaumann was reared and educated in that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Klaumann have been born four children: Clara, graduated from the Iola High School, Kansas University, taught in the Iola High School a short time, and is now the wife of Prof. James W. Murphy, superintendent of schools, Washington, Kans.; Louis H., educated in the Iola High School and business college, now cashier of the Farmers' Supply Company, Arcadia, Fla.; Chas. H., a graduate of the Iola High School and Kansas University, now an instructor in the Salina High School, and Edward, deceased. Mr. Klaumann is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has filled all the chairs of that order. He is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, of which he has been financial secretary for a number of years. The family are members of Christ Reformed church.

Benjamin F. Pancoast, a pioneer merchant of Iola, Kans., who for over fifty years has been engaged in the jewelry business in this State, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, December 11, 1833, and is a son of Shreve and Polly (Myers) Pancoast, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia, both of Danish descent. The Pancoast family was founded in America by Isaiah Pancoast in 1806. He had two brothers, Jonathan and another brother, who afterwards became dean of a Philadelphia medical college, and his sons are now eminent surgeons. Jonathan Pancoast was a brick mason and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, when that city was a mere village. Isaiah, the grandfather of Benjamin F., was a farmer and followed that occupation in Pennsylvania, and later removed to Ohio. His son, Shreve, the father of Benjamin F., was also a farmer. Benjamin F. Pancoast was educated in the public schools of Ohio, such as they were in those days, and in early life learned the

jewelers' trade, and in 1859, came to Kansas, locating in Allen county, where Iola now stands. He was a member of the Iola townsite company, and one of the organizers of the town of Iola. He located in Allen county largely by accident. He and a cousin, A. L. Messmore, were on their way south from Independence, Mo., and when they reached Allen county they were favorably impressed by that locality, and as there were plenty of government land there, they took claims and remained. When they located in Allen county, there was a local debating society which held weekly meetings in a log school house, and at the first meeting which Mr. Pancoast attended, the society passed a resolution organizing itself into a townsite company, and thus Mr. Pancoast became a member of the original Iola townsite company. He was elected secretary of the company, and held that office until the affairs of the company were closed. One of the quarters of land which the committee selected was owned by J. F. Colbam, and the townsite was named in honor of Mrs. Colbam, whose Christian name was Iola. The company was limited to fifty members, and each one was assessed $20, which gave the company a $1,000 capital. One of the first by-laws of the organization, required each member to build a house on the townsite at a cost of not less than $300.00, or forfeit his interest. Coffachiqui, an Indian trading post, two miles south, consisted of about twenty houses, and the Indian agent there, become a member of the Iola townsite company, and was instrumental in moving the trading post to the new town of Iola. All goods and supplies were hauled from Leavenworth, and the nearest railroad was Warrensburg, Mo., and mail was brought from Lawrence twice a week by stage coach. Mr. Pancoast took an active part in the early development of the new town. When the Iola Battalion was organized he became its adjutant. Later this Battalion was consolidated with the Ninth Kansas Regiment, and as that office, was already filled he resigned and returned to Iola. In 1861, he went back to Ohio to visit his parents, and about a year later returned to Kansas, locating at Olathe where he worked at his trade until 1869, when he returned to Iola and engaged in the jewelry business, which has occupied his attention since that time. He has been in business longer than any other merchant in Iola. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Pancoast has been interested in other local enterprises and has always endeavored to promote the best interest of his city and county. He has taken a commendable interest in advanced and improved methods of horticulture, and was one of the organizers of the Allen County Horticultural Society and has been its secretary since organization. He is also a member of the State Horticultural Society, and for the past two years has been trustee for the second district. Mr. Pancoast was married in 1861, to Miss Mary Cowan, a daughter of J. M. Cowan, a Kansas pioneer who located in Allen county in 1860, coming from Indiana. Mrs. Pancoast was reared and educated in Indiana, and came to Kansas with her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Pancoast have

been born four children: Lonie M.; Herman L., cigar manufacturer, Iola, Kans.; Ernest L., jeweler, La Junta, Colo., and Milo B., automobile machinist, Kansas City, Mo. During Mr. Pancoast's long career as a merchant, he has gained many friends, and, by his upright business methods has won the confidence of the public.

William Albert Gilliland, a prominent farmer and stockman of Jackson county, was born at Rockport, Mo., June 22, 1859. He is a son of Josiah and Delitha (Maxwell) Gilliland, the former a native of Beverly, Ohio, and the latter of Ogle county, Illinois. The father spent his boyhood days in his native State, and in 1855 went to Missouri where he owned and operated a saw mill until the war broke out, when he traded it for a farm in Nebraska, and removed his family to Illinois, and enlisted in a Missouri regiment in which he served one year. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri, where he remained until 1876, when he went to Nebraska and settled on his farm which he operated, with success, until 1900, when he removed to Auburn, Neb., where he now resides. His first wife and mother of William A., died in Andrew county, Missouri, in 1868, leaving three children as follows: William A., the subject of this sketch; Nellie, married Harry Rhoades, a successful farmer and stockman of Howe, Neb., and Alida, married Andrew Speer, one of the county commissioners of Atchison county, at the present time. When William A. Gilliland was a boy, his opportunities for obtaining an education were limited. He attended the district schools of Andrew county, Missouri, such as schools were in those times on the frontier. The school term consisted of only two or three months each year, which were perhaps plenty under the circumstances, as the average pupil received about all the "rod" he could stand during that period, and was perfectly willing to "spoil" for the rest of the year. But young Gilliland made the best of his opportunities, and at the age of thirteen was compelled to quit school and go to work. In 1876, when the family went to Nebraska, they found their farm encumbered by tax title, and he had to work as a farm hand to help pay this off, and after that, gave his earnings to his father to help support the family. At the age of twenty, he began life for himself, as a farm laborer, and at the end of a year had saved $150. He then began farming rented land, and during the first few years his progress was slow, on account of crop failures. In the fall of 1883, he bought 120 acres of unimproved land which he improved, and built a small house on it. He began in the stock business, in a small way, and soon was making a specialty of raising cattle, hogs and mules, and fed large numbers of cattle and hogs for the market. He prospered in his undertaking and began to add to his holdings and it was not long until he owned 362 acres of well improved land. He remained on this farm until 1898, when he removed to Jackson county, Kansas, locating in Cedar township, where he owns a 200-acre farm, which increases his acreage to 573 acres. In the spring of 1914, he gave each of his two sons, 120 acres

which is valued at $100. per acre. Since coming to Jackson county, he has been engaged in the real estate business in addition to farming and stock raising. In his real estate operations, he has been very successful and been instrumental in bringing many substantial settlers to the county, to whom he has sold farms. He is a strong advocate of good schools, good roads and better farming. He is active in church work, and while a resident of Nebraska, served as deacon and superintendent of Sunday school. He was also an early advocate of the Farmers Institute. He inaugurated the movement which led to grading a road from his farm in Cedar township, to Denison. He had the road surveyed, and circulated the subscription list to pay for the work, to which he contributed liberally himself. He takes a foremost position in the community for commercial and social improvement, and is one of the most public spirited citizens of Jackson county. Mr. Gilliland, was married April 14, 1884, to Miss Lou Emma Cummings, daughter of Thomas J. and Dorcus N. (Wilcox) Cummings, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Indiana. They were pioneers of Nebraska, settling in that State in 1865. Mrs. Gilliland was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, October 20, 1865, and was only four months old when the family removed to Nebraska, and settled in Nemaha county, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising. When the Gilliland family located in Nebraska their place was near where the Cummings family had settled. Mrs. Gilliland was educated in the public schools, and engaged in the millinery and dress making business in Auburn, Neb., which she followed until her marriage. Her father died March 21, 1911, and the mother now resides at Crab Orchard, Neb. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland, have been born four children: Roy Albert, born September 17, 1886, was educated at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and Campbell University, now a farmer and stock raiser in Jackson county, where he specializes in raising Jersey cattle and has one of the finest herds in the State. He was married December 30, 1908, to Miss Gertrude Lanning, and they have three children: Olive Lou Emma, Della Leola, and Roy Albert, Jr. The second son, Charles Henry, born August 8, 1888, was educated in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and Campbell University, and is now a successful farmer in Jackson county. Della Mae Gilliland was born July 29, 1891. She is a graduate of Campbell University and is now a teacher in Netawaka High School. Bertha Ellen, the youngest of the family was born February 6, 1894, a graduate of Campbell University and is now at home with her parents. Mr. Gilliland is a man of strong personality, with a deep sense of right and justice. He loves industry and abhors laziness. His sentiments as to the man who works is well expressed in the following lines:

"It matters not how rich or poor,
This is the future's great command,
Who does not work shall cease to eat;
Upon this rock I stand.

The fruit of trees, the grain of fields,
Wherever use and beauty lurk—
The good of all the world belongs
To him who does his work."

Orestes L. Garlinghouse, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Iola, Kans., is a native of Kansas. He was born at Topeka, June 18, 1870, and is a son of L. B. and Matilda (Hanawalt) Garlinghouse, natives of Ohio. They came to Kansas in 1864, and settled in Topeka where the father engaged in farming and stock raising, and for a number of years was land inspector for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He spent the latter part of his life in retirement in Topeka, where he died in January, 1907. Dr. Garlinghouse was educated in the public schools, Washburn College and Baker University, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1892. He then attended the Kansas Medical College, which afterwards became a department of Washburn College for two years, when he entered Herig Medical College and Hospital, at Chicago, where he was graduated with a degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the class of 1899. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Walcot, Kans., and while there taught one year in Hahnemann Medical College, Kansas City. In 1900, he came to Iola where he has since been engaged in the practice. Dr. Garlinghouse is a close student of his profession, and in 1904, he took a post-graduate course at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and in 1910, took a course at Carleton College at Farmington, Mo. In addition to giving close attention to his large practice, he is interested in a number of industrial enterprises. In 1901 he built a large business block in Iola, and was one of the organizers of the Humboldt Refrigerator Company, but has disposed of his interest in that enterprise. Dr. Garlinghouse was married September 17, 1899, to Miss Peale, daughter of E. S. and Rovia (Still) Clark. The former a native of Canada and the latter of Missouri. Mr. Clark is an extensive farmer and stock raiser in Franklin county, Kansas. Mrs. Clark is a sister of Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy. Mrs. Garlinghouse was born in Franklin county, and educated in the public schools and Baker University, graduating in the class of 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, and was a teacher of art before her marriage. To Dr. and Mrs. Garlinghouse have been born three children: Marjorie Pearle, born July 25, 1900, Robert Orestes and Richard Earl, twins, born March 19, 1910. Dr. Garlinghouse has been active in Y. M. C. A. work and was one of the promoters of that organization in Iola, and has been a member of the board of directors ever since the association was established there. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and Kansas Homeopathic Medical Association, and was president of that organization during the years 1911-12-13. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of which he is a trustee,

and his fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Robert O. Christian, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Iola is a native son of Kansas. He was born in Iola, December 11, 1878, and is a son of James W. and Jane Barbara (Steele) Christian, both natives of Virginia. The family came to Kansas in 1860, locating on a farm in Allen county, near Iola, and here the father was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until his death which occurred in 1888. The mother now resides at Iola. Dr. Christian was reared on the farm and attended the public schools of Allen county until he was fourteen years old. He then went to Iowa City, Iowa, where he attended school for a time and later his mother removed to Emporia, Kans., in order that the children might have better educational advantages, and Dr. Christian attended the College of Emporia three years. In 1898, when the Spanish-American war broke out, he enlisted in Company I, Twentieth Regiment, Kansas infantry, and served in the Philippine Islands with that famous organization, for eighteen months, when he returned to his Kansas home, after receiving his discharge in October, 1899. He then entered the University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo., and was graduated in the class of 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving one year as interne in the University Hospital, Dr. Christian returned to his home town, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. In addition to his practice, he has been interested in various enterprises and has invested extensively in real estate. He owns six hundred acres of land in Allen county, and has farm property in the irrigated district of Texas. He was a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners for a number of years, and is local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and is also medical examiner for the United States Marine Corps. Dr. Christian is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and his political views are Republican.

Herbert M. Webb, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Humboldt, Kans., is a native of Kansas. He was born at Ottawa, July 25, 1877, and is a son of M. O. and Annie (Fullerton) Webb, natives of Maine. The father came to Kansas about 1873, and was a locomotive engineer throughout life. He died in 1900. His wife, the mother of Dr. Webb, passed away in 1887. Dr. Webb was educated in the public schools of Ottawa and Osawatomie, graduating from the Osawatomie High School in the class of 1893. He then learned the machinist's trade, which he worked at until 1902. He then entered the Lincoln Medical College, Lincoln, Nebr., and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1906, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then located at Humboldt, Kans., which has since been the field of his professional activities. Dr. Webb is a successful physician and has built up a large practice.

He was united in marriage October 5, 1898, to Miss Blanche Fowler, of Ottawa, Kans. She is a daughter of A. S. and Harriett M. Fowler, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a blacksmith, and died when Mrs. Webb was a child. Mrs. Webb was reared and educated in Ottawa, Kans., and graduated from the Ottawa High School, in the class of 1897. To Dr. and Mrs. Webb has been born one child: Jeanette A., a student in the Humboldt schools. Dr. Webb is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and is a member of the United States Pension Board, and is medical examiner for the United States Marine Corps. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Eastern Star. Mrs. Webb is also a member of the Eastern Star, and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Webb takes an active interest in local affairs and is a member of the school board of which he is president.

Joseph H. Hindman, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession of Allen county, is a native of Missouri. He was born at Memphis, August 18, 1872, and is a son of Rev. D. R. and Mary M. (Bohom) Hindman, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination, and devoted his life to the ministry. He died March 11, 1908. In 1880, the family came to Kansas, and settled in Ellsworth county, and here Dr. Hindman began his education in the district schools. After obtaining a good elementary education, he entered Park College, at Parkville, Mo., where he completed the prescribed course. He then entered the Kansas Medical College at Topeka, and was graduated in the class of 1895, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Auburn, Kans., where he remained about a year, when he removed to Admire, Kans., remaining about the same length of time, when he went to Deerfield, Mo., and practiced eighteen months, when he again changed his location, this time going to McAllister, Okla., as physician for a coal company. He remained there until January, 1901, when he came to Humboldt, Kans., where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Hindman is a skilled physician, and has met with uniform success. He was married June 4, 1895, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Lucy (Danna) Stewart, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. They were pioneers of Kansas, settling in Allen county in 1859, where the father was successfully engaged in farming until his death in 1897. Mrs. Hindman was educated in the public schools of Humboldt and Park College, Parkville, Mo. Dr. Hindman is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and is vice-president of the Allen County Medical Association. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Capt. Samuel J. Stewart, a Kansas pioneer and Civil war veteran, now living retired at Humboldt, Kans., is a native of the Buckeye State. He

was born in Miami county, Ohio, March 28, 1833, a son of Joseph and Mary (Coe) Stewart. The father who was a physician, was a native of South Carolina, and was brought to Ohio by his parents when a child. The mother was a native of Ohio. She died in 1835, when Samuel J., of this review was two years old, and five years later his father died, leaving him an orphan at the age of seven years. After the death of his father, the boy went to live with an uncle, William Stewart at Champaign, Ill. Here he attended school and grew to manhood, and in 1855, went to Lafayette, Ind., and worked for a brother, about a year, and in 1856, he and his brother, Watson, came to Kansas, driving the entire distance in a "prairie schooner." They settled in Allen county, south of where Humboldt now stands, on Osage Indian lands. Here, Captain Stewart engaged in farming and stock raising which has been the principal occupation of his life. When he came to this State, the border warfare was at high water mark. He was a pronounced free-State man and had many exciting adventures in those trying times. When he and his brother drove from Indiana, they had their household goods shipped to Kansas City, and after reaching Allen county, he sent a man with a team to Kansas City after his goods, and when returning, the border ruffians, under the notorious Allen McGhee captured the outfit at Westport, and ordered the driver to leave town, who returned to Allen county on foot. When Captain Stewart learned of the incident he proceeded to Kansas City, alone, and recovered one of his horses, the wagon and most of his goods from the bandits. This, however, did not satisfy him and six years afterwards, while serving in the army, Captain Stewart located McGhee, and called upon him personally, and demanded satisfaction for the wrong that had been done him. McGhee had no money, but he gave Captain Stewart a gold watch which was valued at $200.00. This was one of the many incidents of the border warfare which Captain Stewart experienced. His early home in Kansas was among the Osage Indians with whom he was very friendly, and he and his brother were adopted by the tribe as brothers to Chief "Little Bear." They frequently assisted the Indians in their troubles, and at one time, drove a band of horse thieves out of the county, who had been stealing the Indians' ponies. Captain Stewart took a prominent part in the early territorial politics, and in 1857, was elected a member of the territorial legislature, and served in what was known as the first Free State legislature. He was a delegate to the Free State Convention held at Grasshopper Falls, in 1857. This was the first decisive move of the Free State men of the territory. In those early days, he was closely associated with such men as Plumb, Robinson, Pomeroy and Lane. Up to 1861, Captain Stewart had been kept busy with border ruffians and other incidents of pioneer life on the plains and now another important duty confronted him, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Regiment, Kansas infantry, and was mustered in as first lieutenant of his company, and in February, 1863,

was promoted to Captain and mustered out with that rank in August, 1864. He served in the Fourth Regiment until the spring of 1862, when the Third and Fourth Kansas Regiments were consolidated into the Tenth Regiment, Kansas infantry, and served with that regiment until he was discharged. A record of the service of these regiments is fully set forth in another volume of this work. At the close of the war, Captain Stewart returned to his Allen county home, and engaged in the more peaceful pursuits of farming and stock raising until he retired in 1901, and removed to Humboldt, where he is now enjoying the fruits of former well directed efforts. He has given his sons, each valuable farms, and still owns three hundred and seventy acres of valuable farm land, which is located in the oil belt of Allen county. The daily production of oil on his farm is about five hundred barrels. Captain Stewart was first married in December, 1864, to Miss Victoria L. Tinder, of Monticello, Ill., who died in September, 1866, and in September, 1869, he married Miss Emma Heath, of Monticello, Ill., and to this union seven children were born as follows: Charles A., who represents the Standard Oil Company at Humboldt, Kans.; William Watson, engaged in the ice business, Chanute, Kans.; Lula, married C. H. Dickerson, resides on the home farm; Hattie B., married R. M. Porter, cashier of the First National Bank, Humboldt; Harvey H., Humboldt; Sadie, married W. J. Davis, farmer, Neosho, Kans., and Effie, married Archie Pickle, St. Joseph, Mo. Captain Stewart has been a life long Republican, and a consistent supporter of the policies and principles of that party. He was elected State representative in 1882, and re-elected in 1885, and in 1900, was elected State senator from the Fourteenth District, serving one term, and while a member of the House of Representatives and Senate was active and influential in the legislation of those sessions. He served as chairman of the Roads and Bridges Committee while a member of the Senate and was instrumental in changing the system of road taxation. Captain Stewart is a member of the Christian Science church, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is past commander of the Humboldt Post, and was a delegate to the national convention held at Detroit, in 1914.

Johnson W. Pettijohn, M. D., a pioneer Jackson county physician is a native of Ohio. He was born at Sardenia, Brown county, Ohio, October 27, 1833, and is a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Pettijohn, natives of Virginia. The father was a pioneer of Ohio, and followed farming in that State until his death. He was an old time Whig and one of the early Abolitionists of Ohio. He was born in 1807, and died in 1860. Dr. Pettijohn spent his boyhood days on a farm and attended the public schools of Brown county, Ohio, and after receiving a good preparatory education, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he began the study of medicine, but finished his course at the Georgetown Medical College, Georgetown, D. C., where he was graduated in the class of 1864, with the degree of

Doctor of Medicine. Shortly after graduating he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and later qualified before the examining board, and was assigned to duty in the Nineteenth Regiment, United States infantry. On account of an attack of rheumatism, he resigned, and entered the hospital service, and was assigned to Arlington Hospital. He spent about two and one-half years in the service, resigning in the fall of 1865, but was not relieved until the spring of 1866. He then located at Lynchburg, Ohio, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession eleven years. In 1879, he came to Kansas, locating on a farm in Jackson county, where he followed farming and stock raising, and at the same time continuing the practice of his profession. He was the first physician of the new town of Hoyt, and continued the practice there with unqualified success until 1911, when he retired. He and his son, William R., have operated the farm in partnership since the boy finished school. They have been extensive stock raisers, making a specialty of Herefords for a number of years. They also raise a large number of hogs for the market. Their farm is located two and one-half miles west of Hoyt, and is one of the model farms of Jackson county. Dr. Pettijohn is a Republican and has taken an active interest in politics. He served one term in the State legislature, but decided some years ago that a political career was not to his liking, and he has refused to accept political office in recent years. He was married in 1860 to Miss Francis E., daughter of John and Rebecca (Stone) Ridings, natives of Virginia, where Mrs. Pettijohn was also born. The family removed from Virginia to Hillsboro, Ohio, where the father worked at his trade, which was that of a machinist. He built the first threshing machine which was manufactured in the West. He was also engaged in the mercantile business. Mrs. Pettijohn was educated in the public schools of Ohio and the Hillsboro Female College. To Dr. and Mrs. Pettijohn, was born one child, William R., a sketch of whom follows. The wife and mother departed this life in 1906. She was a noble type of American womanhood and lived a consistent Christian life. Dr. Pettijohn has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for over forty years and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the County, State, and American Medical Associations, and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee.

William R. Pettijohn, a successful farmer and stockman of Hoyt, Kans., was born at Fincastle, Ohio, October 10, 1863. He is a son of Dr. Johnson W. Pettijohn, a personal sketch of whom precedes this review. He received his education in the public schools and later entered Kansas State Agricultural College where he remained one year, and then attended Campbell University at Holton. He then engaged in farming and stock raising in partnership with his father, on the home place near Hoyt, Kans. They have operated together, and have met with good success, and rank among the progressive farmers and stock

raisers of Jackson county. Mr. Pettijohn has been active outside of the field of agricultural endeavor, and in 1902, organized the Hoyt Telephone Company, and is now the sole owner of that enterprise which is a prosperous concern, with over two hundred telephones in operation. The central exchange is located at Hoyt. He was one of the organizers, and a member of the first board of directors of the Hoyt State Bank, and is still a stockholder in that institution. He is also a stockholder in the Southwestern Blau Gas Company of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Pettijohn was united in marriage, September 13, 1893, to Miss Anna R. Broderick, daughter of Case Broderick, a personal sketch of whom appears in these volumes. Mrs. Pettijohn was born in Jackson county, Kans., and is a graduate of the Holton High School and Campbell University. Mr. and Mrs. Pettijohn have one child, Ada L., a student in Bethany College, Topeka, Kans. Mr. Pettijohn is a Republican, and takes an active interest in local politics. He is a Scottish Rite Mason.

Milton Smyth McGrew, M. D., a well known and successful Jackson county physician, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Bowerston, Ohio, May 5, 1867, and is a son of Nathan L. and Sarah (Smyth) McGrew. The father came to Kansas in 1870, and engaged in the mercantile business at Holton, which he followed until 1899, when he retired. He died in 1902, and is survived by his wife. Dr. McGrew was educated in the public schools of Holton and graduated from the high school. He then attended Campbell University two years. He then clerked in his father's store two years, when he entered Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he was graduated in the class of 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to Holton and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he has since remained. Dr. McGrew has a large practice and is a skillful physician. He was married August 1, 1894, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Frank and Julia (Hubble) White, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. Mrs. McGrew was born in Holton and educated in the public schools of that city. To Dr. and Mrs. McGrew has been born one child, Nathan White, born May 23, 1897, now a student in the Holton High School. Dr. McGrew has served as county physician of Jackson county for eight years. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Yoemen, Sons and Daughters of Justice, Fraternal Aid, and the Loyal Order of Moose. Mrs. McGrew is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Joseph M. Burns, a pioneer business man of Jackson county, was born in Daviess county, Indiana, March 20, 1859, and is a son of Charles R. and Emalie J. (Hasting) Burns. The father was a farmer and stock raiser and when Joseph M. was four years old the family came to Kansas and settled on the green rolling prairies where the father

was engaged in farming and stock raising for several years. He was prominent in early day politics and was elected to the legislature from Jackson county in 1871. He also served as township trustee and held other local offices. He retired from business in the sunset of his life, and spent a few years in Hoyt, where he died in March, 1910, and where his widow now resides. Joseph M. Burns began his education in the subscription schools of the early days in Kansas, and later attended the public schools, and he was a student at Washburn College for a time. He then engaged in farming and stock raising in Jackson county for four years, and about this time the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was built into the town of Hoyt. There was a store and post office named Hoyt, two miles west of the present town of Hoyt, and Mr. Burns bought this stock and accepted the appointment of postmaster, with the understanding that the post office should be moved to the railroad. This was the beginning of the present town of Hoyt, and his store building was one of the first, if not the first, building in the town. He continued in the general mercantile business there three years when he sold out, and engaged in the grain business at that point. There was no elevator at that time, and grain was loaded direct into the cars from wagons. Mr. Burns operated in this way about five years, when an elevator was built, which he managed a few years, when he engaged in the insurance and collecting business, and about the same time, became assistant cashier of the Hoyt State Bank and served in that capacity for six or seven years. He is still interested in the bank, and has various other local interests. He was married July 1, 1880, to Miss Susan E. Maris, daughter of L. D. and Sophrono Maris, natives of Iowa who came to Jackson county in 1879, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Burns is a native of Iowa and was educated in the public schools of her native State. To Mr. and Mrs. Burns have been born four children: Lewis C., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Reuben, an employee of the United States Express Company, Topeka, married Maggie O'Brien and they have one child, Elenor Belle; Raymond, assistant cashier of the Hoyt State Bank, and Elenor, deceased. The wife and mother departed this life January 20, 1903. On September 20, 1905, Mr. Burns married Miss Clemma Peyrouse, daughter of John and Mary Peyrouse, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Kansas and located in Pottawatomie county. Mrs. Burns was born in Pennsylvania and was educated in the public schools of that State and Kansas. She taught school in Pottawatomie county five years prior to her marriage. Mrs. Burns is a member of the Catholic church.

Lewis C. Burns, cashier of the Hoyt State Bank, Hoyt, Kans., was born in Jackson county, May 29, 1884, and is a son of Joseph M. Burns, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. He spent his boyhood days in Hoyt, and was educated in the public schools and Kansas State

Agricultural College at Manhattan. In the fall of 1902, he entered the Hoyt State Bank, as assistant cashier, remaining in that position until 1907, when he became cashier and has remained in that capacity to the present time. The Hoyt State Bank was organized in January, 1902, with a capital stock of $5,000.00, and it's first officers were: O. D. Woodward, president; J. M. Woodward, vice-president, and C. M. Woodward, cashier. In 1907, Jesse Lasswell purchased the controlling interest in the bank, and became president. Frank H. Chase, became vice-president, and Lewis C. Burns, cashier. On January 1, 1913, W. H. Lasswell, became president, the other officers remaining the same. The bank owns its own building, and in 1908, the capital stock was increased to $10,000.00. The Hoyt State Bank has had a healthy and substantial growth since its organization. The first statement showed its resources to be, $6,591.48 and the last official statement shows $126,-892.63 resources, with deposits amounting to $105,817.77. The officers and stock holders of this bank represent some of the strongest men of finance in Jackson county. In January, 1914, Mr. Burns became interested in the First National Bank of Mayetta, and is now a member of the board of directors of that institution, and, although a young man, he is considered one of the capable bankers in Jackson county. He possesses that rare combination which might be called progressive conservatism, which seems to be a characteristic of successful bankers. Mr. Burns was married May 29, 1908, to Miss Bess M., daughter of C. E. and Jane Ketterman, natives of Ohio, who came to Kansas where the father followed farming, and later was engaged in the mercantile business at Hoyt, Kans. Mrs. Burns was born in Jackson county, and educated in the public schools of Hoyt and Baker University, Baldwin, Kans. To Mr. and Mrs. Burns, has been born, one child, Lewis Jean, born November 16, 1912. Mr. Burns is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Burns holds membership in the Eastern Star.

David Coleman, a prominent farmer and stockman of Jackson county, is a native of Kansas, and descendant of pioneer parents. He was born in Jackson county, March 24, 1863, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Boyce) Coleman, natives of England. They immigrated to Canada at an early day and from there to Illinois. In 1855, they came to Kansas and settled in Calhoun county, now Jackson, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising, and was among the very early settlers of that section of the State. He died in August, 1883. The Coleman family consisted of seven children, of whom David was the youngest. He spent his boyhood days on the home farm and attended the country schools. He followed farming and stock raising until 1889, when he removed to Denison and engaged in the grain and elevator business. He also carried on a live stock business, buying and shipping stock in large numbers. He

remained in the grain business until 1912, but since 1911, he has resided on his farm which adjoins the town of Denison. In 1911, he engaged in the dairy business in a small way, at first. He was successful in this enterprise and the business developed rapidly and today he is one of the most extensive dairy men in Jackson county. He has a large herd of pure bred Holstein cows, and has equipped his place with all modern methods and improvements for conducting dairy business on an extensive scale. In 1913, he built one of the most modern and complete dairy barns in that section of the State, equipped with electric lights and all conveniences. In 1914, he bought back a half interest in the elevator and is again conducting the grain business at Denison in connection with the other interests. In 1908, Mr. Coleman become interested in the Denison State Bank, and is now one of the directors of that institution. He was married July 4, 1885, to Miss Lillie Ann, daughter of Alptus and Rosana (Aker) Bainbridge, natives of Missouri. The father was a farmer and stockman, and a pioneer of Kansas, coming to this State in 1856. He was one of the early settlers of Jackson county where he resided until his death, in January, 1895. Mrs. Coleman was born in Jackson county, Kansas, and received her education in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have five children: Walter Allen, a sketch of whom follows this article; Roy David, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Darius B.; Noel E.; and Gladys M. Mr. Coleman is a Democrat, and was the first mayor of Denison. He is a progressive and public spirited citizen and takes an active interest in all movements, tending to promote the social or commercial betterment of the community.

Walter Allen Coleman, cashier of the Denison State Bank, was born in Jackson county, May 12, 1886, and is a son of David Coleman, a sketch of whom precedes this review. Walter Allen Coleman was educated in the public schools of Jackson county, and graduated from the Denison school, and after attending the State Normal School at Emporia, he took a commercial course in the Central Business College of Sedalia, Mo. He then worked in the Denison State Bank, as bookkeeper until 1906, when he went to Wann, Indian Territory, as cashier of The Wann State Bank. He remained in that position until April, 1907, when he went to Coffeyville, Kans., as bookkeeper of the Peoples State Savings Bank, and on December 1, 1907, he returned to Denison and assisted his father in the grain business until January 1, 1909, when he became cashier of the Denison State Bank and has since held that position. Mr. Coleman was married June 2, 1909, to Miss Edith Artman, daughter of John S. and Eva Artman, of Jackson county. Mrs. Coleman was born in Jackson county, and educated in the public schools and Campbell University, being a graduate of the latter institution. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have one child, Howard. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Coleman is a Democrat, and has served on the city council of Denison, and was acting mayor for six months. Although a young

man, his broad experience in the banking business, well fits him for the responsible position which he holds.

George S. Linscott, president of the Linscott State Bank, of Holton, Kan., was born in Washington county, Iowa, November 4, 1868, son of S. K. and Josephine (Mallett) Linscott. His father was born in Chesterville, Me., descendant of fine old Scotch-English ancestry. When only sixteen years of age he left his native State and located in Illinois and engaged in farming, but soon realized that an education was one of the essential equipments for a man to succeed in the world, and went to New York, where he entered Hamilton College. There he met and married Miss Myra Simmons. They came west and for some years engaged in farming on an eighty-acre farm in Washington county, Iowa, raising corn and selling it at ten cents a bushel, and fat hogs at $1.50 per 100 pounds. During the Civil war Mrs. Linscott died, leaving a daughter, and Mr. Linscott enlisted in the Ninth Illinois cavalry and served in Alabama and Mississippi until the close of the war. After leaving the army Mr. Linscott returned to Iowa and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1866, he married Miss Josephine Mallett, whose ancestors were Connecticut Yankees of Norman and English descent, and some of whose relatives went to the Sandwich Islands as missionaries in 1820. Of this union were born seven sons, six of whom grew to manhood. In 1872, the father sold his interests in Iowa and came to Jackson county, Kansas,—before the railroads were built. Immediately he was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the first banking house started in the county. The ambition grew to have a bank of his own, and in 1874, he sold his interest in the Holton Exchange Bank and started the banking house of S. K. Linscott. For thirty-two years he was the able executive of the bank and never gave up work, being actively engaged until his death, December 11, 1906. Mr. Linscott had great business ability and foresaw the bright future of Kansas. He dealt largely in lands, bought, farmed and sold many farms, principally buying the wild prairie tracts in large quantities and breaking the sod and improving it, and selling in small tracts. Always a pioneer—to Illinois in 1853, to Iowa in 1858, and to Kansas in 1872—in 1896, Mr. Linscott went to southern Mexico and bought some 50,000 acres of land on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Besides being a pioneer he was a progressive farmer, being one of the first men to introduce thoroughbred Poland China hogs, Shorthorn and Jersey cattle and standard bred horses into Jackson county. He loved horses and owned a number of good ones, among them being King Sprague, 2:12; Dandy O., 2:11, and Otto W., 2:13¼. He was also one of the first to introduce the growing of tame grasses in the county and was among the first to plant alfalfa and demonstrate that it was a paying crop. It produced for him ten and one-quarter tons per acre in one season, and he was among the very first to use a silo, building one on "Hickory Hill" farm in 1887. We always look up to the men who accomplish things

S. K. Lincoln

in this world, and Mr. Linscott always was building up and improving. He was a self-made man, having achieved success by his own efforts; was self-educated, but never felt that the education was finished, for he was a scholar to the end of his life, a reader and a thinker, and was remarkably well posted. Holton owes much to this great-hearted, generous man, as many of its best buildings were built by him or through his efforts, and he always encouraged all civic improvements and was a liberal contributor to them. In addition to the battle he fought for his own success, he assumed all the indebtedness of his father, who lost heavily in the panic of 1837, and did not rest until every penny was paid, which was nine years after his father's death.

George S. Linscott accompanied his parents to Kansas when a young child, coming into Holton on the first passenger train to reach that place, and was reared and educated in Holton, graduating at Campbell University in 1886. After leaving school he entered the bank with his father, and having a natural inclination to business soon learned business methods, and he was advanced from time to time from one position of trust to another, serving as errand boy, assistant cashier, cashier, vice-president, and after the death of his father was chosen president by the board of directors, which position he is filling with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of all the stockholders.

Mr. Linscott is interested in farming, having spent five of his younger years on a farm, and is proprietor of the Linscott Ranch of 800 acres near Kansas City, and 2,900 acres in Texas, besides lands in Missouri and Oklahoma. On December 31, 1891, at Farmington, Me., he was married to Miss Minnie B. Linscott, a native of that city, and daughter of Dr. J. J. and Rena C. (Hemenway) Linscott. Her father, besides being a practicing physician, was Democratic State senator, and her grandfather, the late Joseph A. Linscott, was cashier of the Sandy River national Bank, then auditor and for many years treasurer of the Maine Central railroad, and a member of the Governor's Council. He and the late S. K. Linscott were cousins. To Mrs. Minnie B. Linscott belongs the honor of having organized the Samuel Linscott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with the largest charter membership and the largest number of descendants of one person belonging to any one chapter ever organized anywhere,—this one having twenty-three descendants of Samuel Linscott among its charter members. To her also belongs the honor of being descended from sixteen Revolutionary soldiers.

George S. and Minnie B. Linscott have two children—Orena J. and John S., both students in the high school. The family are Methodists and Mr. Linscott is a member of the board of trustees of that church, having also served as president of the building committee when the new $25,000 church was built. He is also president of the board of education of the city of Holton, treasurer and member of the board of trustees of Campbell College, trustee of the Knights of Pythias lodge and also of

the Odd Fellows' lodge; chief of the Holton volunteer fire company, and trustee of the Firemen's Relief Association. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the Bonner Portland Cement Company, and later was a member of the stockholders' reorganization committee; and he was secretary of the Jackson County Building & Loan Association. He is a director of the Kansas State Historical Society, a member of the National Geographical Society, and also of the Sons of the American Revolution.

John G. Martlens, of the firm, Dawson & Martlens, well known real estate dealers of Holton, Kans., is a native of Denmark, born February 26, 1863. He is a son of J. Gottlieb and Helena M. Martlens. The father was a physician in his native land, where he died in 1870, and three years later John G. Martlens came to America with an uncle, and settled in New York, and the mother and three sisters remaining in Denmark, and the mother still resides on the home place in her native land. John G. Martlens attended the public schools at Courtland and Tulley, N. Y., and later attended college at Courtland, N. Y. He then took a course at the Wells Commercial College at Syracuse, N. Y. He then entered the employ of the Solvi Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y., in the capacity of an overseer. He remained with that company about eighteen months, when on account of failing health, he took a trip south. Later he returned to Syracuse, and was employed in an iron works, where he remained about a year, but continued poor health necessitated another southern trip, and after recovering this time, he located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained one year. In 1883, he came to Circleville, Kans., and was employed by the railroad company there, and he went to Finney county, Kansas, with a view of homesteading, but was not favorably impressed with that section of the country and returned to Circleville, where he followed railroad work about four years. He then bought a farm of eighty acres in Grant township, Jackson county, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and soon increased his holdings until he had 180 acres. He remained on his farm until February, 1911, when he removed to Holton and formed a partnership with Mr. Dawson which has since continued. They have been very successful in their operations, and are among the leading real estate dealers of Jackson county. Mr. Martlens owns a number of fine farms in Jackson county, as well as in other parts of the State. He was united in marriage February 24, 1891, to Miss Mattie E. Hamm, a daughter of R. P. Hamm, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Martlens was born in Jackson county and educated in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Martlens are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Rev. R. P. Hamm, a pioneer Kansas minister and farmer, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, November 27, 1831, a son of George and Ruth (Riggs) Hamm, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. Mr. Hamm was one of a family of nine children, four of whom are

now living. They were all ambitious, successful and upright citizens. He was reared in Kentucky where he attended the country schools, and when twenty-three years of age went to Illinois, locating near Bloomington. Here he entered land, and followed farming until May 10, 1857, when he came to Kansas and settled in what is now Jackson county, at that time Calhoun. He entered two quarter sections, which was allowable under the law at that time, and received his land warrants from President Buchanan. He has added to his original holdings, and now has a fine farm of four hundred acres, located five miles west of Holton. He entered the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1861, and four years later became a regularly ordained minister. His first circuit embraced three Kansas counties, and he has generally been located in the vicinity of Holton. He carried on farming in connection with his work in the ministry, but in 1900, he was compelled to give up the ministry on account of the failure of his voice caused by a severe attack of grip. Mr. Hamm has probably performed more marriage ceremonies than any other official in Jackson county. When he came to Jackson county there were only two houses where the city of Holton now stands, and they were "claimers." He has seen this country developed from an unbroken plains into the garden spot of the world. He was here through all the stirring days of the border war, but never took any prominent part in the events of those times. However, in 1864, he served in the Kansas militia, in the campaign against General Price. Mr. Hamm was married August 31, 1864, to Miss Susan Million, a native of Kentucky, and to this union were born six children: Cora L., married John Peace, and resides in Jackson county; Ella, married John Bishop, who is now deceased; Barbara, married Alvin Able, Jackson county; Melville Grant, resides on the home farm; Mattie, married John Martlens, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and Robert Hibbert, resides on one of his father's farms. Mr. Hamm has generally declined to accept public office, but served as township trustee for a time. He has travelled a great deal, but says that he has never seen any place that looks better to him than Kansas.

W. J. May, a Kansas pioneer and Civil war veteran, who has spent fifty-seven years of his life in this State, was born in Woodson county, Virginia, (now West Virginia), May 25, 1840. He is a son of George W. and Rachael (Smith) May, both natives of Virginia. The May family came to Kansas in 1857, settling at Valley Falls, and here they bought government land, and the father followed farming there until his death which occurred in 1887; the mother died shortly after coming to this State in 1861. When they settled here, this section of Kansas was sparsely settled, and land could be bought almost anywhere for $4 per acre, and later it was even cheaper than that. W. J. May was one of a family of eleven children. He was seventeen years old when the family came to Kansas, and did not attend school very much after that. He remained at home until about twenty-one, when he went to work as a farm

laborer, receiving $13 per month. When he was twenty-three, he bought a farm adjoining his father's place, and here began life for himself, farming about fifty acres of land. He continued farming and stock raising, and now has one of the finest farms of 320 acres in Jefferson county. In 1875, he went to Barton county, took a homestead and bought additional land, and in 1899, sold his interests in Barton county and removed to Meriden, where he has since lived, practically, in retirement. At one time he owned 1,600 acres of land in Ford county, but he has disposed of that. He is a stockholder in the State Bank of Meriden, and interested in other local enterprises. In the fall of 1862, Mr. May enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Regiment, Kansas infantry, which was later converted into a regiment of cavalry. His regiment did service along the border, in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory. He was at the engagements at Kane Hill, Prairie Grove, and in the campaign against General Price, and in the spring of 1865, his regiment was sent on an expedition against hostile Indians in the West. They had several encounters with the "Noble Red Man," and his horse was shot from under him at Platte Bridge, near Sweetwater, and he says when his horse fell that he was up and going on foot, in the opposite direction from the Indians, without the loss of a second. He remained in the service for some time after his term of enlistment expired, until the regiment was relieved, when he returned to Fort Leavenworth and was discharged. The May family were were well represented in the Civil war, five brothers out of the following family of children bore arms in defense of the Union. Salathiel, served in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Regiment; Martha, married Abraham Hasler, and is now deceased; Isaac, served in the Eleventh Kansas Regiment, resides at Onaga, Kans.; James, served in Company I, Eleventh Kansas, and is now deceased; George, served in Company I, Eleventh Kansas; Rachael married Hugh Piper, and now resides at Hoyt, Kans.; Amy, married George Gerberick, and resides in Topeka; Eliza married George Lambert, and resides in Oskaloosa; Joseph, resides in Thomas county, Kansas, and Flora. Mr. May was married in 1870, to Miss Lavina Piper, a native of Indiana, then a resident of Jefferson county. She came to Kansas with her parents when a child. To Mr. and Mrs. May have been born four children: William, a farmer near Meriden, Kans.; Henry, a farmer near Carbondale, Kans.; Florence, married Thomas Stewart, and resides at San Diego, Calif., and Katie, deceased. Mr. May takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and has served as Mayor of Meriden two terms, and has served several terms on the school board. He is a stanch Republican, and has ever supported the principles of that party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

R. Robson, M. D., a pioneer physician of Jackson county, and one of the leading members of the medical fraternity, was born in Ritchie county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 21, 1861. He is a son of Adam and Mary (Douglas) Robson, the former a native of Scotland

and the latter of Virginia. The father came to America when twenty-two years old. He was a tailor and worked at that occupation in early life, and later followed farming. The family removed to Missouri in 1864, where the father followed farming a number of years. He died in 1896, aged eighty-eight years. Dr. Robson was one of a family of seven children, six of whom are living: Dr. R., the subject of this sketch; William D., Yates Center, Kans.; Adam H., deceased; Eleanor J., resides at Dennison, Mo.; Margaret, married James Tudhope, Linwood, Kans.; Elizabeth, married Harry E. Robson, resides at Hall Summit, Kans., and John A., Dennison, Mo. Dr. Robson was reared on a farm and received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Missouri, and taught school a number of years. He then determined upon a medical career, and began reading medicine, under the direction of Dr. Clayton Tiffin, of Hannibal, Mo., and later entered Ellsworth Medical College at St. Joseph, Mo., where he was graduated in the class of 1889, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then engaged in practice at Larkin, Kans., where he remained two years. In 1891, he came to Jackson county, locating at Mayetta, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is now the second oldest physician, in point of practice, in Jackson county. When he began practice in this county, the life of the country doctor was far different from what it is today. He frequently made trips across the plains, at all hours of the night and day, over almost impassable country roads, and sometimes no roads at all, but like the doctor of the old school, he always went when called, and attended the rich and poor, alike, regarding his pay as a secondary consideration. He has been successful in a financial way, as well as professionally. He now owns one of the finest business blocks in Mayetta, known as the Robson building, which he built in 1904. Dr. Robson was married December 25, 1879, to Miss Charlotte Slack, a native of Missouri. She was born in Ray county, that State. To Dr. and Mrs. Robson have been born eight children: Susan, married Charles Yeakley, Hoyt, Kans.; Franklin, now serving in the U. S. Coast Artillery, and stationed in the Philippine Islands; Thomas; William; Frederick; Frances; Velma and Clark, all at home except the two oldest. Dr. Robson is a member of the County, Northeastern Kansas, and Kansas State Medical Societies, and one of the progressive citizens of Jackson county.

W. J. Hurd, a prominent Kansas pioneer and veteran of the Civil war, died at his home in Holton, Kans., October 23, 1902. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Jackson county, and widely known throughout the State. He had been a resident of Jackson county for twenty-three years, and in that time, thoroughly identified himself with its business interests and progress, and acquired for himself not only a competence, but gained the esteem, good will and confidence of the people. William J. Hurd was born in Addison county, Vermont, December 28, 1840. His parents were both natives of the "Green Mountain State." When he was fifteen years old they moved to Whiteside county,

Illinois, when they removed to Clear Creek county, Colorado. In 1863, W. J. Hurd left the parental home and returned to Whiteside county, Illinois, and enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, Ilinois infantry, and served until the close of the war. After his discharge he returned to Whiteside county, Illinois, and learned telegraphy. He followed that ocupation for some time, and was also clerk in a hotel at Morrison, Ill. On January 17, 1868, he was married to Miss Amanda Bacon in St Lawrence county, N. Y., and with his bride continued to live in Illinois where he was appointed steward in the State penitentiary at Joliet, serving in that capacity for four years. Upon leaving this institution he engaged in the mercantile business for three years at Joliet, Ill., when he removed with his family to Colorado and engaged in the real estate, insurance and mining brokerage business at Georgetown, and afterward at Leadville. In July, 1879, on account of ill health, he left Colorado and came to Holton, Kans., where he spent a few months, and in 1888, purchased a farm in Garfield township where he settled. This was his first experience in farming and stock raising, but he posessed good judgment and an abundance of common sense, which he applied to his new vocation as he had to all other undertakings, and made a success. For ten years he lived upon his farm, increasing his original holdings until he owned a thousand acres of land. In 1890, he removed to Holton, where, a few years later, he erected a fine residence in the southeast part of the city. Mr. Hurd always took an active part in politics, being identified with the Republican party until 1890, when he joined the Populists. On March 1, 1893, he was commissioned by Gov. L. D. Lewelling as one of the directors of the State penitentiary, which position he held during that administration. On April 27, 1897, he was appointed by Governor J. W. Leedy as a member of the State school text-book commission for a term of four years. This was the first commission under the new school text-book law. In all public positions Mr. Hurd served with ability and no question was ever raised as to his integrity. To W. J. and Amanda (Bacon) Hurd were born two children: Abijah, engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, Mo., and Robert Judson, a sketch of whom follows this article. The widow and mother now reside at Holton, Kans.

Robert J. Hurd, a leading farmer and stockman of Jackson county, is a native of that county, born on a farm in Garfield township, January 2, 1884. He is a son of W. J. Hurd, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Robert J. Hurd received his early education in the public schools of Jackson county and graduated from the Holton High School in the class of 1900. He then entered Campbell University where he was graduated in the class of 1904, with a degree of Bachelor of Science. After completing school he engaged in farming and stock raising in Garfield township. He is one of the largest cattle feeders of the county

and has fed hundreds of cattle for the market. His farm consists of 640 acres, all well improved. His place is equipped with large, modern barns, two substantial silos, and a fine modern residence. In 1903, he engaged in breeding pure blood Hereford cattle, and he now has a herd of twenty-one head, as fine as can be found in the State. He is also an extensive hog raiser. Mr. Hurd was married March 20, 1906, to Miss Ruth E. Rafter, a daughter of E. E. Rafter, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Hurd was born in Holton and educated in the public schools of Holton, and Campbell University, graduating in the class of 1901. She specialized in music and after finishing at Campbell University, attended George Washington University, Washington, D. C., where she studied music two years. She then attended the Linsborg College of Music, Linsborg, Kans. To Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have been born two children: Elizabeth Rafter Hurd, born October 1, 1908, and Nathan Rafter Hurd, born February 11, 1913.

Hugh Piper, a Kansas pioneer and early day plainsman, now living retired at Hoyt, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Richland county, March 25, 1840, a son of James and Jane Piper, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ireland. In 1844, the family removed from Richland county, Ohio, to Jasper county, Indiana, and settled in Beaver township. These were real pioneer days in Indiana, that part of the country being a dense wilderness. There were only three other families living in the township where the Piper family settled. The father followed farming there until his death in 1852, and in 1856, the mother and the children came to Kansas, locating in Jefferson county where they bought a farm near the Jackson county line, east of where the town of Hoyt now stands. The mother died there August 6, 1863. Hugh Piper spent his early days on the frontier, and his education was gained, largely in the rough school of experience. In 1859, he made a trip from Leavenworth, Kans., to Black Hawk, Colo., hauling a stock of drugs across the plains, and from that time on, was regularly engaged in freighting for the government. He hauled lumber from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Laramie, Wyo., with which to build the fort at the latter place. He crossed the plains thirteen times, in all, going as far as Ogden, Utah, on one trip. Buffalo and Indians were plentiful on the plains at that time, and the freighters frequently encountered hostile Indians, and on two different occasions members of Mr. Piper's freighting party were killed by the Indians. Mr. Piper was here during the days of the Border War, and when Quantril raided Lawrence, Mr. Piper's freighting party was at Topeka, on the ground where the capitol is now located, and while going down town to buy provisions, they were arrested by citizens, who suspected them of being a pro-slavery out-fit, but they were able to explain the situation and were released. During

the Civil war, Mr. Piper served in Company I, Eleventh Kansas Militia, in the campaign against General Price. He followed freighting about seven years, and in the spring of 1869, bought a farm of eighty acres in Jefferson county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He succeeded in his undertakings and bought additional land until he owned eight hundred and eighty acres, in one body, in Jefferson county, and twenty-five hundred acres in Thomas county. After getting a start, he engaged extensively in stock raising, making a specialty of high grade Herefords and Short Horn cattle, and fed large numbers of cattle for market each year. He was one of the organizers of the People's Bank of Meriden, Kans., but has disposed of his interest in that institution. In the fall of 1907, he removed to Hoyt, Kans., and retired from active business, and about that time divided his farms among his children, except his twenty-five hundred acre ranch in Thomas county, which he sold, and later bought another farm near Hoyt which he now owns. Mr. Piper was married March 21, 1869, to Miss Rachel May, daughter of George and Rachel May, of Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. Piper was born and reared in Wheeling, and came to Kansas with her parents in 1856. They settled at Grasshopper Falls, now Valley Falls, where the father followed farming until his death in 1883. The mother died soon after coming to Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Piper have been born three children: Alice, married Louis Whittelsey, deceased, and she resides at Hoyt and has two children: Maude, who married John Matthews, and Ruby; Benjamin F., married Maude Bainbridge, resides in Jackson county and has three children, Emmett, Harold, and Orpha, and Maude, married Simon Stadel, farmer, Hoyt. They have two children, Edna and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Piper are members of the Baptist church, and he is a Mason. Mr. Piper is one of the men who has seen Kansas develop, from the wild and unbroken plains, which was then supposed to be a desert waste, to the most fertile and productive State in the Union, and a work of this character is performing its most important mission when it gives due credit to such men as Mr. Piper, for the part they have taken in this great transformation. He and his fellow pioneers performed their part nobly and well, and were the real makers of Kansas history.

John W. Darlington, M. D., is a prominent Jackson county physician, located at Denison, is a native of West Virginia. He was born in Lewis county, that State, January 18, 1854, a son of Joseph and Maria (Byrne) Darlington, both natives of Virginia. The father was engaged in the general mercantile business throughout life. He died in 1885 and the mother survived him a few years. Dr. Darlington attended the public schools in his native county, and later attended the State University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va., one year. He then entered the One Study University at Newmarket, Ohio, where he was graduated in the class of 1873, with a degree of Bachelor of Science. He then taught school for a time, and later studied medicine under the private instruction

of Dr. J. W. Bland and Dr. Koontz for three years. He then took the State examination and was admitted to practice. On account of his father's business losses, during the Civil war, Dr. Darlington was compelled to pay his own way through school, and the experience thus gained developed a spirit of self-reliance which was valuable to him in after-life. After passing the examination of the State board of West Virginia, he went to Iowa, and located at Earlham, where he practiced three years. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Md., and was graduated in the class of 1887, with a degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then came to Kansas and located at Denison. The town was not even laid out at that time. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession, and has remained there ever since. He has met with unusual success in his chosen calling and has built up a large practice in Denison and vicinity. He is now a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, of which he is president, and has served as coroner of Jackson county six years. Dr. Darlington was married August 31, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Morris, a daughter of Thomas S. and Susan (Bouse) Morris, natives of West Virginia. Mrs. Darlington was born in Lewis county, West Virginia, and was educated in private schools. To Dr. and Mrs. Darlington have been born four children: Thomas M., born July 23, 1878, editor of the "Farmer and Stockman," San Antonio, Tex., married Miss Adelaide Tyler, of San Antonio, and they have one child, Dorothy Adalaide; John W., born September 1, 1880, photographer, Holton, Kans., married Edith Matthews, and they have one child, Grace Elizabeth; Charles A., born January 16, 1885, a reporter on the Des Moines Iowa "Daily Capital," and Grace E., born July 14, 1890, a teacher in the city schools of Oskaloosa, Kans. Mr. Darlington is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the American State and County Medical Associations, and for two years served as president of the county organization. The family are members of the M. E. church, and Dr. Darlington is a Democrat.

Samuel T. Osterhold, editor of the Holton "Signal," is one of the live newspaper men of Northern Kansas. He was born at Holton, September 30, 1882, and is a son of S. G. and Elizabeth (Hastwell) Osterhold, both natives of Cleveland, Ohio. The father was a court stenographer and attorney, and has practiced law in Jackson county for several years, and is now associated with Judge Charles Hayden, in the practice at Holton. Samuel T. Osterhold attended the public schools of Holton, and graduated from the high school in the class of 1899. He then took a four-year course in Campbell University, and went to work in the office of the Holton "Signal." His natural inclination, when a boy, was toward the newspaper business, and when only thirteen years of age, he spent his spare time in the printing office. He began as printer's "Devil," and stuck to the same paper until he became its owner and editor. He worked

in the office of the "Signal" until 1910, when he bought that publication, and has since been its editor and owner. The "Signal" is a weekly publication, and was established in 1877, by Fairchild & Sargent. It is a newsy country paper, and its editorials bear the imprint of its editor's ability. The "Signal" plant is equipped with all modern machinery, including linotype machines, and in addition to printing the paper they do an extensive job printing business. Mr. Osterhold is a Democrat and through the columns of his paper, is a consistent supporter of the policies and principles of that party. He is secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee, and was a delegate to the Democratic State convention, held at Hutchinson in 1912. He was married September 29, 1910, to Miss Grace McCrumb, daughter of James and Mary McCrumb, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Kansas in 1881, and the father is now engaged in farming and stock raising. He was one of the early day star-route mail carriers between Topeka and Holton. Mrs. Osterhold was born at Holton, Kans., and educated in the public schools of that place. Prior to her marriage she was a printer in the "Signal" office. Mr. and Mrs. Osterhold are members of the Christian church, of which he is a deacon. He has been secretary of the Sunday school for the past fifteen years. He is a member of the time-honored Masonic lodge, and Mrs. Osterhold holds membership in the Eastern Star.

J. A. Milligan, M. D., a prominent physician of Garnett, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Jackson county, January 20, 1858, and is a son of A. C. and Margaret (Stillwell) Milligan, the former a native of Ireland, who was brought to this country by his parents when a child, and the latter a native of Kentucky and a descendant of an old Southern family. The Milligan family removed from Jackson county to Greencastle in 1868, where the father died in 1872, and the mother died at Garnett at the ripe old age of eighty-three. They were the parents of seven children: Thomas F. Springfield, Colo.; Charles, deceased; William McK., Fayetteville, Ark.; George, Garden City, Kans.; J. A., the subject of this sketch; A. M., who resides in Colorado, and Etta, died in 1891, aged twenty-one years. Dr. Milligan received his education in the public schools of Greencastle, Ind., and DePauw University in Greencastle. He then engaged in teaching in Indiana for three years, and during that time also studied medicine. He then entered the Central College of Physicians, Indianapolis, Ind., where he was graduated in the class of 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then practiced his profession one year at Lena, Clay county, Indiana, and in 1884, came to Kansas, and the following year engaged in the practice at Greensburg, Kiowa county. He remained there ten years, and in 1895, came to Garnett where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Milligan is a Republican, and since coming to Kansas has taken an active part in politics. In 1906, he was elected Representative to the State legislature from Anderson county, serving in the regular

sesion and the extra session which followed. During that term he was a prominent factor in the legislation which was enacted, and served as chairman of the committee on Hygiene and Public Health. The Kansas Pure Food Law now on the statute books was framed when he was chairman of that committee and passed at that session. In 1908, he was elected to the State Senate from the district composing Anderson and Linn counties, and served four years. He was chairman of the committees on Hygiene and Temperance, and much important legislation was worked out through these committees during his term in the Senate. In the session of 1909, the Hotel Inspection Bill was passed, and a bill providing for the compulsory reporting of tuberculosis cases to the State Board of Health, and an appropriation of $20,000.00 was made for a State wide educational campaign against Turberculosis. During that session, Dr. Milligan was instrumental in getting an act passed, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, without exception or reservation. During the session of 1911, he was chairman of the same committees, and succeeded in working through this session, a State appropriation of $50,000.00 for the erection of a State Tuberculosis sanitarium, which is now located at Norton. His efforts while a member of both the house and senate, in behalf of laws for the benefit of public health, is worthy of the highest commendation. His efforts were unceasing, until he had made it possible for the establishment of the above mentioned sanitarium at Norton. He had given the sanitarium method of treating tuberculosis patients special study for a long time before he became a member of the legislature, and from the time he was elected to the lower house, until the appropriation bill was passed, he directed his best energies to the establishment of that institution. On June 14, 1914, Dr. Milligan was present with a number of State officers, including the governor, at the dedication of the sanitarium. The bill creating the institution, provided for an advisory committee of five physicians for this institution, to be appointed by the governor and since the creation of that committee, Dr. Milligan has been its president. He is a close student of the science of medicine and keeps fully abreast of the rapid progress made in his profession. He has taken two post-graduate courses at the Chicago Polyclinic and also a special course in the post-graduate school of medicine of New York. Dr. Milligan was married June 1, 1887, at Greensburg, Ind., to Miss Josie Parkison, of Rensselaer, Ind., and they have one child: Henry V., a graduate of the Garnett High School and the State Agricultural College of Manhattan, and now has charge of his father's farm, which consists of six hundred and forty acres, located two miles south of Garnett. They carry on an extensive dairying business, and are also extensive stock raisers. The Milligan farm is one of the finest to be found in Anderson county. While a resident of Kiowa county, Dr. Milligan was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and served as mayor of Greensburg one term. He has been local surgeon

for the Santa Fe Railroad company for twenty-five years, and is a member of the Santa Fe Railroad Surgeon Association, The County, State and American Medical Associations, and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias.

George G. Fox, president of the La Harpe State Bank and an active factor in the commercial life of Allen county, is a native of New York. He was born in Lewis county, June 23, 1846, and is a son of John and Anna (Hilman) Fox, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. The family removed to Livingston county, New York, when George G. was about six years of age. The father was a farmer and spent the remainder of his life in Livingston county. George G. Fox received his education in the public schools and Geneseo Academy, Geneseo, N. Y., and after completing school engaged in the manufacture of cheese in several States, and for a time operated in Nova Scotia also. He was engaged in that business about eight years, when he entered the mrcantile business at Groveland, N. Y., in which he was engaged about six years when he removed to East Groveland, where he remained until 1883. He then came to Allen county, Kansas, and settled on a farm in Elm township, which he had purchased sometime previously, while there on a visit. He engaged in farming and stock raising until 1899, when he removed to La Harpe, where he had an eighty-acre tract of land which he platted into town lots and sold. This subdivision forms a part of the business and residence section of La Harpe. Mr. Fox was engaged in the real estate business at La Harpe until 1910. When the La Harpe State Bank was organized, he was one of the promoters, and became president of that institution, a position which he has since held. He was one of the organizers of the La Harpe Shale Brick Company and was president of that company three or four years. Mr. Fox was married, February 16, 1886, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James and Jane Egle, natives of New York State, where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Fox was born in Livingston county, New York, where she was educated in the public schools. Mr. Fox has been a life-long Republican and has taken an active part in local politics, but has never held political office, with the exception of township trustee, having served two terms in that office while he lived on his farm. He is one of the large land owners of Allen county, and now owns over a thousand acres. Mr. and Mrs. Fox are members of the Presbyterian church of which he is trustee.

John Herman Tholen, who departed this life, February 18, 1911, was one of the successful business men of Southeastern Kansas. He began life a poor boy, and by his own unaided efforts succeeded to a marked degree. He was a native of Germany, born at Harren, September 9, 1853, and was a son of J. H. and Helena (Fuhnstagle) Tholen, both natives of Germany. The father was a teacher, and followed that pro-

fession throughout life. John Herman Tholen was educated in his father's school, and when a mere boy went to sea and was a sailor for three years. In 1872, he immigrated to America and after remaining a short time, in Illinois, went to Milwaukee and attended college for two years, in order to obtain an English education. He then went to Breese, Ill., and taught school two years. During vacations, and other times that could be spared from his school work, he was engaged in buying and selling produce, and finally drifted into the produce business, exclusively. In 1877, he came to Kansas, and located at Humboldt where he bought and shipped butter and eggs, principally, to the St. Louis markets. In 1878, he engaged in the restaurant and confectionery business at Humboldt, and conducted this business about ten years, and during that time he was also engaged in several other enterprises. He built two large ice houses and engaged in the ice business, furnishing the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company with ice for years. He also conducted a pop bottling establishment at Humboldt, and bought a grocery store in Humboldt, which he conducted for a number of years, in partnership with B. H. Achter and Henry Tholen. After this latter business was well established, he started another grocery store, on a cash basis, and retained his two partners in connection with this enterprise also. About 1889, he disposed of his restaurant and confectionary business, and the following year sold his ice business and bottling works, and his interest in the grocery business. In 1891, in partnership with B. H. Achter and George Greeby he purchased the wholesale grocery house of Lehman & Higgins Wholesale Grocery Company, of Humboldt, and established the Tholen & Achter Wholesale Grocery house at Humboldt. In 1900, they reorganized this business, and established the Iola Wholesale Grocery Co., at Iola, Kans., and Mr. Tholen became president of the company and served in that capacity until his death. He was active in local affairs, and took a prominent part in every movement for the betterment of his town and county. He served as mayor of Humboldt one term. Mr. Tholen was united in marriage February 7, 1878, at Humboldt, Kans., to Miss Ellagunda Koppers, a native of Germany. Mrs. Tholen is a very capable woman, and throughout her husband's busy and successful career, he sought her counsel in all important business matters. She was a daughter of Henry and Johanna (Franklin) Koppers, natives of Klepplin, Germany, where the father was a farmer until 1867, when the family immigrated to America and located in Wisconsin. In 1870, they came to Kansas, and located near Humboldt in Allen county. Mrs. Tholen was educated in a private school in Germany, and after coming to this country attended the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Tholen were born five children. The Tholen family are members of the Catholic Church and Mr. Tholen was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

James H. Campbell, cashier of the Iola State Bank, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Anderson county, January 31, 1874, and is a son of James H. and Bethia (Simpson) Campbell. For additional history of the Campbell family see sketch of Altis H. Campbell, eldest brother of James H., of this review. James H. Campbell's opportunities for an education were limited in early life, but he has ever been a student of books, as well as of men and affairs, and is a worthy example of a self-made man. He attended the district schools until he was twelve years old, and for a few months attended school in Iola. When twelve years old he went to work in a store at Colony, and two years later the family removed to Iola, where the father died January 15, 1889, and young Campbell was compelled to give up school and go to work to assist his mother. He found employment in a grocery store for a few months and on May 7, 1889, went to work in a drug store for Dr. John W. Scott. His salary was $2.00 per week to start and one and a half years later he became manager of the store, Dr. Scott having been appointed to a federal position, and on September 22, 1892, he purchased the drug store and conducted the business alone until July, 1895. The business had grown to such proportions that he required the assistance of a partner and sold a half interest to Dr. R. O. Christian, and the firm became Campbell & Christian, and about that time their business required larger quarters, and they had a new building especially constructed for their requirements. In 1898, Dr. Christian sold his interest in the business, to S. R. Burrell, and the firm name became Campbell & Burrell until 1906, when Mr. Campbell sold his interest. July 1, 1905, Mr. Campbell became cashier of the Iola State Bank, although he retained his interest in the drug store about a year after that. The Iola State Bank is one of the substantial banking institutions of Southeastern Kansas, and was organized in 1903, by A. B. Roberts, of Abilene who was its cashier for two years. In 1905, the controlling interest changed hands and L. E. Horville became its president, and shortly afterwards Mr. Campbell became cashier, and has held that position to the present time. This institution has had a substantial growth, and its business has never been affected by financial panics or money flurries. According to the official reports of the bank, on August 25, 1905, the deposits amounted to $81,440.22, and on June 30, 1914, the deposits were $248,181.42, a comparison of which conveys some idea of the rapid development of the business of the institution. Mr. Campbell, in addition to his banking interests, owns considerable land, in Allen county, as well as in other parts of the State. Mr. Campbell was united in marriage June 29, 1903, to Miss Kate V. Ausherman, a native of Maryland who came to Kansas with her parents when a child. Mrs. Campbell is a graduate of the Iola High School, and was a teacher in the Iola schools for a number of years before her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born two children: Clifford James, and Charles Altes. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the

Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Campbell is interested in a number of other banking institutions besides the Iola State Bank. He is a director in the Farmers State Bank of Piqua, Kans., and the Lone Elm State Bank of Lone Elm, Kans.

George Gould belongs to that type of men, who came to Kansas at a time when it required courage and self-denial to lead the way of civilization, in the then so called Great American Desert. He is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born on a farm in Gallia county, Ohio, March 31, 1848, a son of Andrew and Nancy (Denra) Gould, both natives of Ohio. They were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom lived to maturity, and ten of whom are now living: George, Seth, Frank, Sarah, Maria, Eliza, DeMarris, Ella, Nancy and Carrie. The following are now deceased: Joseph, Daniel, Jeremiah and Susan. The father came to Harper county, Kansas, in 1882, and after preempting a homestead and proving up on the same, returned to Ohio. He died at Point Pleasant, W. Va., August 20, 1913, his wife having preceded him in death about a year.

George Gould was reared on a farm in his native State, and came to Kansas in 1870. At this time there were few railroads in the State, and he walked from Emporia to Eldorado, there being no railroad in the latter town at that time. He first located on government land in Cowley county, where he remained about ten years. He then went to Kingman county and also preempted government land, and the town of Rago is now located on this property. In 1880, he bought land in Liberty township, Harper county, which is his present home. He owns 1,300 acres all under cultivation and well improved. When Mr. Gould came to Kansas, the State with the exception of the eastern portion, was practically a vast unbroken prairie. He experienced all the trials, hardships and dangers of real pioneer life, lived in the saddle, rode the range and hunted buffaloes. He was a man of natural self-reliance, and belongs to that class of fearless pioneers who served as the van guard, in the settlement and development of the west. He handled cattle extensively all his life and has been successful in that branch of industry. He built the first frame house in the town of Oxford, Kans. Up to that time sod houses and dugouts were the only style of habitation there. He has had a sucessful career and accumulated a competence, but more than that, he has built up a reputation for honesty, square dealing and good citizenship, for which he will long be remembered.

Montraville Murphy, a pioneer merchant of Harper, Kans., and a veteran of the Civil war, passed to his reward, September 17, 1909. He was a native of Indiana, born at Milford, October 20, 1837, and a son of Albert and Rosanna (Whitmyer) Murphy, the former a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent, and the latter of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a descend-

ant of an Ohio pioneer family. They were the parents of fourteen children. The father died when the children were young, and in 1855, the mother removed with the family to Appanoos county, Iowa, where they resided until 1863, when they removed to Linn county, Kansas, where the mother died December 3, 1863. The entire family of fourteen children are now deceased. When the family came to Kansas, the Civil war was in progress, and they located in the heart of the stirring scenes of the border war. While they were on their way to Linn county, Kansas, they were encamped on the Kaw River at Lane and Montgomery's mill, not far from the town of Lawrence at the time it was sacked and burned by Quantrell, August 22, 1863. However, they bravely went their way, and lived amidst these stirring surroundings until the Civil war was over. Shortly after coming to Kansas, Montraville Murphy enlisted in Company E, Seventeenth Regiment, Kansas infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Linn county and followed farming until 1877. He then went to Barber county, and was engaged in the cattle business on a ranch there for four years. He bought cattle extensively in Texas, drove them through to his Kansas ranch, and did an extensive business which proved very profitable to him in those days of free range. In 1881, he came to Harper, and engaged in the mercantile business and prospered. He was united in marriage January 24, 1860, to Miss Ruth Jane Payne, a native of Darbyville, Ohio, born June 27, 1842. She is a daughter of Jesse and Lucinda (Longley) Payne, the former a native of Maryland, born March 4, 1804, and died at Centerville, Iowa, January 27, 1887, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, born May 10, 1812, and died at Centerville, Iowa, January 11, 1884. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living, as follows: John Payne, Jesse, William, Minerva, Wilkinson and Ruth Jane. To Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have been born the following children: Jesse, Peter, Frances, Elizabeth, Minnie L., Emma Josephine, Rhoda Neoma, Ezra S., and Milton O. Jesse, was born March 30, 1861. He has been twice married. September 24, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Morris, and five children were born to this union: Maud E., born September 23, 1882; Jessie, born October 12, 1884, married Mark Coffin May 20, 1912; Hazel, born October 6, 1887; Dewitt, born November 11, 1889, died July 13, 1911, and Josephine, born August 7, 1891, married Claud Bryant, September 20, 1912, and has one child, Paul Montraville, born June 22, 1913. The wife of Jesse Murphy and the mother of these children died June 11, 1893. On November 10, 1896, Mr. Murphy married Rose Fisher, and six children were born to this union as follows: Mary, Ora, Margaret, John, Melvin and Elizabeth. Peter Murphy was born October 2, 1862, married Ora Swingle, March 26, 1882, and they have seven children, as follows: Montraville, born May 23, 1883, a custom inspector in the Phil-

ippines; May, born January 5, 1885; Roland, born February 13, 1890, a private in the Twelfth Regiment, U. S. infantry; Helen, born March 17, 1896; Albert, born August 30, 1899; Louis, born August 23, 1900, and Melva, born February 17, 1905. Frances Murphy was born December 24, 1863 and died in infancy. Elizabeth Murphy, was born September 6, 1865, married Louis Lebrecht, November 3, 1883, and they have three children, Hal R., born July 30, 1884; Louise, born October 4, 1894, and Gould, born December 30, 1902. Minnie L. Murphy, was born July 7, 1868, married Frank H. Wright, July 14, 1887, and they have four children: Ruth, born September 25, 1888; Louise, born September 2, 1891; Frank, born August 11, 1899, and Luther, born October 13, 1903. Emma Josephine Murphy, was born March 10, 1870, married H. D. Johnson June 3, 1894, and to this union has been born three children: William, born December 1, 1897; Elizabeth, born October 15, 1899, and Robert, born February 14, 1901. Mrs. Johnson is an artist of exceptional ability, and of wide reputation. Rhoda Neoma Murphy, was born April 16, 1872, who is also a talented artist, well known in severaal States for the excellency of her paintings. She married L. H. Fellowth, February 16, 1892, and they have three children: Neoma, born October 25, 1894; Corine, born December 11, 1896, and Floranz, born April 11, 1900. Ezra S. Murphy was born November 28, 1874, married Dora Barney, June 27, 1899, and they have two children, Marjorie, born September 20, 1900, and Mildred, born November 12, 1907. Milton O. Murphy, the youngest of the family, was born, June 30, 1880, married Ida Powers, March 20, 1905, and they have one child, Jane, born June 10, 1907. Montraville Murphy had an extensive acquaintance throughout Southern Kansas and during a long and honorable career made many friends. He will long be remembered as a Kansas pioneer who performed his part nobly and well. Whether in the hum drum of every day life, or on the field of battle, he did his duty conscientiously.

James Washington Campbell, a well-known successful farmer and stockman of Attica, Kans., is a Pennsylvanian and was born on a farm in Center county, July 21, 1855. He is a son of James Watson and Mary Ann (Pennington) Campbell. The father was also a native of Pennsylvania, born in Center county, February 20, 1814, and spent his life in that State. When a young man, he was a teacher and surveyor, but in later life followed farming. He died, December 29, 1878. His wife, Mary Ann Pennington, was a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Potter) Pennington. She was born August 29, 1818, her mother was of Irish stock, and was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while her parents were enroute to America. James Washington Campbell is one of a family of nine children, as follows: John, born December 16, 1840, was a captain in the Forty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania infantry, and was killed in battle, July 30, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va.; Henry, born

June 26, 1842, died January 20, 1907; Hannah Margaret, born January 11, 1844, married J. B. Williams, Tyrone, Pa.; George Boston, born December 2, 1845, died December 20, 1912; Isaac Pennington, born November 1, 1847, died June 18, 1908; Robert Potter, born August 17, 1849, died January 21, 1880; Anne Eliza, born August 22, 1851, died November 25, 1907; James Washington, the subject of this sketch, and Mary Laura, born January 29, 1858, now the widow of Hamilton Proffett. James W. Campbell was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and in the Pennsylvania State College, and in early life followed teaching and farming in his native State. In 1885, he came to Kansas, locating on government land in Greeley county. Here he followed farming until 1889, when he bought land in Liberty township, Harper county, where he now owns a splendid farm of 560 acres, which is under a high state of cultivation, with all modern improvements and is considered the best improved farm in the county. He is a scientific farmer, who uses modern methods, and obtains profitable results. The place presents a well kept and prosperous appearance, with silos, large barns, and a comfortable, modern residence. He specializes in Hereford cattle, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Campbell was married October 18, 1883, at Maryville, Mo., to Miss Mary E. Bloom, a native of Illinois, born April 13, 1861. To this union have been born five children: James Watson, born November 23, 1884, a graduate of Kansas University, class of 1910, with the degree of Bachelor of Art and entered the Medical department of that institution the same yeaar and was graduated in the class of 1914 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and is now practising his profession; Nellie Greeley (the first white child born in Greeley county, Kans.), born July 31, 1886, was appointed a teacher in the Philippine service in 1910, a position which she has since held; Robert Proffitt, born October 1, 1889, graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in the class of 1913; Hannah Margaret, born April 19, 1892, a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College and a member of the class of 1916, and Jessie, born February 12, 1901. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Campbell is a Republican. He is progressive in his political views as well as in other affairs.

Samuel L. Kimmel, a well-known and successful farmer and stockman of Southern Kansas, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Mercer county, that State, March 15, 1847, and is a son of Henry and Susan (Hinds) Kimmel, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born in Indiana county, April 30, 1817, and died in Mercer county, Ohio, August 29, 1878. The mother was born in Ohio, September 28, 1831, and died in Mercer county, Ohio, November 5, 1907. They were the parents of eleven children: Samuel L., the subject of this sketch; Silas, died in childhood; William; Mary Ellen; Ann; Alice; Jane; Jacob; Absalom; Andrew and George. Samuel L. Kimmel received his education in the public schools of Ohio, and remained in his native State until 1883. He then came to Kansas,

practically, without any means and preempted government land in Liberty township, Harper county. His first few years was a struggle for existence, and a battle for a start in life. Drouths and crop failures were frequent, apparently, more so, than any time since, but he persisted and worked hard, and has been rewarded by success. He bought additional land, from time to time, until he now owns 1,600 acres of the most valuable land in Harper county, in one body. It is known as "Kimmel's Ranch." The improvements are modern in every particular and the land is very productive, and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Kimmel is one of the most extensive stock raisers in Harper county, raising horses, cattle and swine on a large scale. He was united in marriage November 1, 1870, in Mercer county, Ohio, to Miss Jane Tester, a native of that county, born February 16, 1850. She is a daughter of David and Betsy (Cluter) Tester, both natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Kimmel have been born seven children: Mary Rosethy, born July 22, 1871, married John Miller; Lucy Florence, born January 24, 1873, married Elkaney Cox; Silas, born March 3, 1875, died December 14, 1876; David Henry, born March 16, 1878, died October 11, 1878; John, born October 3, 1881; George W., born February 27, 1884, and Ada Dell, born March 19, 1888, married John Cox. Mr. Kimmel is a Democrat, and is a firm believer and a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of his party, but has never aspired to hold political office. However, he has incidentally served as treasurer, trustee and clerk of his township. The family is prominent, socially, and Mr. Kimmel is one of the substantial men of Harper county.

Richard H. Burke, a prominent farmer and stockman of Danville, Kans., is a native of Michigan, born on a farm in Marion county, March 17, 1877. He is a son of John A. and Matilda (McIntosh) Burke. The father is a native of Pennsylvania, born January 7, 1845. His parents were natives of New York State. John A. Burke has been a carpenter and farmer all his life. He was married in Michigan, in 1870. His wife was a native of that State, born September 10, 1849. They are the parents of seven children: Blanche, born in January, 1872, married L. R. Smithler, a farmer of Harper county, and to this union were born three children, Helen, Joseph and John; Lyda, born in 1874, married Alvin Tompkins, farmer, Benton Harbor, Mich., and they have one child, Virgil; Richard H., the subject of this sketch; James E., born May 18, 1879, graduated from the Harper High School, with the class of 1899, served three years in the U. A. army, and is now farming in Harper county; Theodore H., born August 19, 1885, resides on the old homestead in Harper county; Charles A., born January 5, 1887, married Miss T. Woolford, in 1907, and they have four children, Leo, Ellen, Lorene and John, and John H., born August 12, 1889, graduated from the Harper County High School in 1907, married Miss Maggie Oliver, in 1913, is now engaged in the mercantile business at Brownsville, Tex. John A.

Burke came to Harper county, Kansas, with his family in 1877, and located on government land in Pilot Knob township, one and one-half miles west of the present town of Danville. He remained on this farm, and followed farming successfully until 1904, when he retired and now resides in Harper. He has been a life long Republican and always takes an active part in local politics. He represented Harper county in the State legislature for two terms, and has been chairman of the Republican County Central Committee several terms. During his term of service as a legislator, he served on various legislative committees, and is the author of several important laws. Richard H. Burke, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Harper county, educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Harper High School in the class of 1896. He has followed farming all his life, and has met with success, equalled by few men of his age, and now owns a well improved farm of over eight hundred acres, located one mile from Danville. In 1912, he raised 11,000 bushels of wheat. These figures will serve to give the reader an idea of the magnitude of his farming operations. He is progressive in his methods and represents the advanced type of farmer, who sets the pace for the agricultural world. In addition to his farming, he buys and feeds cattle and hogs on a large scale, and this line of endeavor has proven very profitable to him. Mr. Burke was married June 8, 1895, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Rufus and Amanda Coleman, of Harper county. Mrs. Burke was born on a farm in Harvey county, Kansas, September 26, 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Burke have been born two children, Arnold, born December 21, 1901, and Erna, born February 7, 1905. Mr. Burke's fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic lodge.

William M. Moore, president of the Farmer's State Bank and mayor of Anthony, has been prominently identified with the affairs of Southern Kansas for thirty years. He is a native of Tennessee, born in Jefferson county, August 7, 1860, and is a son of John and Amanda M. (Miller) Moore. The father was also a native of Jefferson county, born July 8, 1819, of New Jersey parents and Scotch-Irish descent. John Moore was a farmer throughout his life and prominent in the community where he lived. He was a Republican and a strong Union man, during the Civil war. He was a member of the Baptist church, throughout life, and died in his native State in 1894. Amanda Miller to whom he was married in 1839, was also a native of Jefferson county, Tennessee, and a daughter of Robert and Sarah Miller, both natives of that State. She was born April 16, 1821, and died May 20, 1896. She, like her husband, was a devout member of the Baptist church. To John and Amanda (Miller) Moore were born ten children: Zacharias C., born March 3, 1840, and died in 1910; Robert Miller, born May 28, 1842, and died during the Civil war, while serving in the Confederate army; Sarah, died in infancy; John Porter, born in 1846, came to Kansas, in 1909, and died in Harper county, February 29, 1911; Mary A., born in 1848, now the wife of F.

M. Slayton, farmer, Jefferson county, Tennessee; Joseph R., born in 1850, a farmer and merchant at Kodak, Tenn.; Samuel Walker, born in 1852, resides in Jefferson county, Tennessee; Martha, born in 1854, now the wife of John Swedser, Knoxville, Tenn.; William M., the subject of this sketch, and Albert Henry, died in infancy. William M. Moore attended the public schools of Jefferson county, and graduated from the Dandridge High School in the class of 1877 (the town of Dandridge was named in honor of Martha Washington, Dandridge being her maiden name). In 1880, young Moore entered Carson & Newman's college at Jefferson City, Tenn., where he was graduated in the class of 1883. He then taught school for one year in Jefferson county, and in 1884, came to Kansas, locating in Harper county, and for three years taught the Burchfield school eight miles south of Anthony. This school became a district high school in 1888, through his efforts as a legislator. In 1885, Mr. Moore bought fifteen hundred acres of unimproved land in Spring township, which he improved and has carried on farming and stock raising on an extensive scale since that time and still owns the place. He has always been a Republican, and took an active part in local politics since he came to Harper county. In 1890, he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving three years, and during the last year was chairman of the board. He was a member of this body when the fraudulent bonds which were issued against Harper county, were finally compromised and cancelled, and it was largely through his efforts that the final disposition of this problem, which had harassed the county for years was reached. He represented Harper county in the State legislature in the sessions of 1909, and 1911, and during the former session was a member of five different Legislative Committees and chairman of the Committee on Charitable Institutions. In this session, he was the author of "The County Demonstration Bill," which was passed. This bill allowed the State Agricultural College to test, and experiment with seeds. He was the author of other important measures which became laws, notable, among which was the bill creating township high schools, and his home township, Spring, voted bonds and built the first township high school in the State, under the provisions of this Act. During the session of 1911, he was a member of the Ways and Means, Banks and Banking, Congressional Appropriation and Charitable Institution Committees, and was chairman of the Committee on Penal Institutions. During this session he was chosen by a Legislative vote, a member of the committee to represent Kansas at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, in 1915. In 1912, he was one of the Kansas representatives, appointed by Gov. Stubbs, to the World's Prison Congress, held at Omaha, Neb. In 1909, he was one of the organizers of the Farmer's State Bank, of Anthony, and at that time was elected president of the Institution, and has since been the active executive head of this bank. The bank has had a substantial growth and has shown capable manage-

ment from its organization. Its board of directors include eleven of the most substantial business men and farmers of Harper county. Mr. Moore is now mayor of Anthony, having been elected in 1913, when the town adopted the commission form of government, and he is handling the municipal affairs of Anthony in the same successful business-like way that he handled his private affairs. Mr. Moore was united in marriage, September 3, 1885, to Miss Parolse Burchfield, a native of Dandridge, Tenn., born January 22, 1864. She was a daughter of Rev. J. R. and Louise (Lee) Burchfield. She died December 14, 1897. On January 6, 1907, Mr. Moore married Miss Sopha Bousher, of Cairo, Mo., a daughter of Dr. D. P. and Sarah Bousher. Mr. Moore is a Thirty-second Degree, Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Baptist church. He is a public spirited citizen, and is ever willing to do his part in promoting the public welfare.

Riley Lake, a well-known citizen of Barber county and chairman of the board of county commissioners, is a native of Illinois. He was born on a farm in Adams county, July 20, 1862, and is a son of Reuben and Mary H. (Beal) Lake. Reuben Lake is a native of Canada and was born December 6, 1839. His parents, James and Irene Lake were also natives of Canada. The family came to the United States in 1858, locating in Adams county, Illinois, where the mother died in 1858, and the father in 1864. Reuben Lake served in Company E, Fiftieth Regiment, Illinois infantry, during the Civil war, and in 1865, came to Kansas and located at Erie where he built the first livery barn in the town which was one of the old landmarks of that locality, until it was destroyed by fire in 1910. Mr. Lake was engaged in the livery business there five years, and in 1870, went to the Osage mission, where he operated a saw mill three years. In 1873, he went west, locating in Barber county, which was not organized at that time, but was organized during that year, and Mr. Lake was appointed the first sheriff by Governor Osborn, and was elected to that office at the first regular election. He took an active part in the early affairs of the county, and won the reputation of being one of the fearless and efficient officers of the frontier. Later he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and served as chairman of that body a number of years. In 1878, he opened a general store at Lake City, a town named in his honor. He also served as postmaster at that place until 1890. Mr. Lake did an extensive business in this frontier town, and his principal customers were cattlemen and he became well-known throughout the west. He is still engaged in business at Lake City, and has a branch store at Sun City. He has always been active in furthering the best interest of Barber county, and is one of the most successful business men of that section. He has accumulated a large amount of land, and now owns over four thousand acres. Reuben Lake and Mary H. Beal were married at Quincy, Ill., July 4, 1861, and to this union were born six children, two of whom are living, as follows: Riley.

the subject of this sketch; Irene, married F. H. Goodwin, stockman, Medford, Okla. Riley Lake, whose name introduces this review was about three years old when his parents came to Kansas. He was educated in the public schools, and when a boy assisted his father in the store. At the age of twenty he engaged in the stock business on an extensive scale. He bought cattle and horses in Texas, and drove them north into Kansas where he sold them. From 1885, to 1892, he was a star route mail contractor and had a number of government mail contracts, throughout old Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas, and conducted a number of stage lines in this connection. He was well known and became a familiar character throughout the Southwest. During recent years he has been engaged in the stock business in Barber county, in which he has been very successful. He has a fine farm of over three hundred acres of valuable alfalfa land in the Medicine river valley, near Lake City. He takes an active part in local politics and is a staunch Democrat. In 1900, he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Barber county, and has been chairman for thirteen years. Under his administration of the affairs of the county, the county indebtedness has been reduced over three hundred thousand dollars. He believes that, "public office is a public trust," and has endeavored to carry out that policy. Mr. Lake was married June 17, 1895, to Miss Pearl M. Tuckett, a native of Illinois, born October 14, 1875. To Mr. and Mrs. Lake have been born three children: Russell B., born July 12, 1896; Dan G., born August 15, 1898, and Inet, born August 23, 1900. Mr. Lake is a Thirty-second Degree Knights Templar Mason, and is well and favorably known in Southern Kansas.

Milton Higgins Clements, a veteran plainsman and Kansas pioneer, whose experience on the frontier has few parallels in real life. To such men as Milton H. Clements we owe a debt of gratitude for the services they rendered in the cause of civilization. Mr. Clements is now living retired at Sun City, Kans., near the scene of many of his pioneer adventures. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Bath county, November 7, 1834, a son of Roger T. and Nancy (Higgins) Clements, natives of Scotland. They were married in their native land and emigrated to America in 1834, locating in Kentucky where the father was accidently killed, by a falling tree in 1836. He was a cousin of Samuel Clements (Mark Twain), the well-known American author and humorist. Two years after the death of Mr. Clements, the mother removed with her family of small children to Macon county, Illinois, where she died in 1894. Milton H. Clements was one of a family of five children, as follows: Thomas, John, Jasper, William and Milton H. Milton H. remained at home assisting on the farm and attending private schools until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in Company E., Tenth Regiment, Illinois cavalry. He was promoted to sergeant and was in the service five years. He took part in many important engagements, and after being mustered

out of service returned to his Illinois home. In 1866, he went to Pearce City, Mo., a town just being organized. He took part in its early organization and development, and served as the first town marshall. In 1870, he joined a United States surveying party who had the contract of surveying the Osage Indian Reservation in Indian Territory. In 1872, he joined a party of eleven who went to Western Kansas, for the purpose of hunting buffalo. This was purely a commercial enterprise, and they killed thousands of buffaloes for their hides. They established a permanent camp on Medicine river, where the town of Sun City now stands That county was overrun with hostile Indians at the time, and the buffalo hunters had frequent encounters, and many thrilling adventures with the Indians. Their camp was a very substantially built affair and afforded ample protection against Indian surprises. In 1874, a regiment of State militia occupied the same camp while there, protecting settlers during an Indian uprising. Mr. Clements was a member of that regiment of militia, and served as quartermaster. January 8, 1875, while returning from a trip to Hutchinson, where he had gone in an official capacity, after supplies for the garrison at Sun City, his party which consisted of himself and three other soldiers, was caught in a blizzard. Two of the party were frozen to death, and Mr. Clements and the other survivor were so badly frozen that their feet had to be amputated at the ankles. He was granted a pension for this dissability by a special act of Congress in 1884, and the State made a special appropriation of $500.00 for him. He took up government land near Sun City, which he improved and still owns, in addition to other property in Barber and Pratt counties and Oklahoma. He is a Republican, and has been active in the public life of Barber county. He served on the board of county commissioners of Barber county four years, two of which he was chairman, and in that capacity signed the first issue of script of Barber county. It was for $2,500.00 issued in 1876, to Thomas P. Fenlon, attorney, for fighting the fraudulent bond issue, that had been perpetrated on the county in the early days. In 1882, Mr. Clements was elected sheriff of Barber county and served one term. He was door keeper of the State Senate during the sessions of 1893-5. In 1900, Mr. Clements retired. He was united in marriage August 9, 1869, at Pearce City, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth Jane Cochran, daughter of H. H. and Millie (O'Donnell) Cochran. Mrs. Clements was born on a farm in Greene county, Indiana, July 6, 1846. To Mr. and Mrs. Clements have been born seven children, as follows: Alfred; Lina, deceased; Caroline; Nettie; Orvell; Effie, and Homer. Mr. Clements is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined that order in 1857, and is past grand master.

John Wesley Laury, register of deeds of Allen county, is a native of the Keystone State He was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1853, a son of Godfrey and Anna Marie (Dreisbach) Laury, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former of Scotch, and the latter of Ger-

man descent. Godfrey Laury was a blacksmith and wagon maker, and was engaged in the manufacture of carriages when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, and served until the close of the war, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Mahanoy City, Pa., where he remained until 1878, when he removed to Kansas, and located at Lawrence, for a short time, when he went to Humboldt and engaged in farming. He was one of the successful farmers of Allen county, and followed that vocation until his death, March 29, 1897. His wife died, September 27, 1885. John Wesley Laury was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Union Seminary, New Berlin, Pa. He began life as a traveling salesman with a line of tobacco and cigars. After a year on the road, he became a clerk in his father's store, and was engaged in various capacities in his native State until 1878, when he came to Kansas, locating at Waterville. He remained there a short time when he went to Allen county and settled on a farm, east of Iola. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising, in a small way, until 1885, when he engaged in the butchering business. This enterprise proved a success from the start, and he soon build up a large business. His business extended over a large section. He continued in the meat business until January, 1911, when he assumed the duties of the office of register of deeds to which he had been elected the preceeding fall. His sons carried on the meat business about a year, when they disposd of it, and engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Laury was reelected to the office of register of deeds in 1912, and is now serving in that capacity. He is an efficient officer, and his courteous manner in serving the public has won for him many friends. He was one of the organizers of the La Harpe State Bank and has been vice-president of that institution since its organization. This bank is capitalized at $10,000 and its business has had a substantial growth since its doors were opened to the business public. Mr. Laury was married May 16, 1882, to Miss Phoebe Alice, daughter of William and Jane E. (Sparks) McCray, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Indiana. The McCray family came to Kansas in 1872, and located near Coyville, Wilson county. Mrs. Laury was born in Iowa, and educated in the public schools, and taught school for a number of years before her marriage. She began teaching at the early age of fourteen. To Mr. and Mrs. Laury have been born twelve children: Lola Mariah, died in infancy; William Godfrey, a graduate of the Moran High School and Baker University, married Phoebe Ellis, of Ottawa, Kans., and they have one child, Edna Marie; Charles McCray, a graduate of Moran High School and Baker University; Clara Olivia, a graduate of Iola High School and Baker University; Ellen Rebecca, deceased; John W. Jr., graduate of the Iola High School and Baker University, now professor of science in the Montgomery County High School; Emma Alice, a graduate of Baldwin High School, and now a student in Baker University; George Aldrich, was killed in a run away accident, July 11,

1907; Raymond Hiram, a graduate of the Iola High School; Everett Moses, a student in high school; Ruth Jane, a student in the public schools and Mary Evaline, died in infancy. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Laury has been a steward and trustee for a number of years. He is a charter member of the Moran Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and politically he is a Republican, and has been active in local politics for a number of years. He has attended four State conventions as a delegate, and is a member of the Republican County Central Committee.

James E. Matthews, a well-known farmer and stockman of Jackson county, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Central county, December 16, 1864, and is a son of Adam T. Matthews, a native of Ireland, who came to America at the age of twelve years, locating in Illinois, where he spent his life as a farmer and stock raiser. He died in 1887. James E. Matthews' mother died when he was a child, about two years old, and about six years later, the family came to Kansas and settled near Winchester, Jefferson county. Here the boy attended the district schools, and worked on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years old when he began farming for himself. He removed to Wabaunsee county and followed farming near Eskridge three years. He then went to Topeka, where he was engaged in the grain and feed business for five years; when he again turned his attention to farming. He rented a farm five miles south of Topeka, where he was engaged in the dairy business about five years. He also owned a farm in Shawnee county, known as the "Cloverdale farm," at that time. In 1901, he bought a section of land in Wabaunsee county, near Vera, which he sold the following fall. In 1909, he sold his Shawnee county farm at a handsome profit, when he went to Jackson county and purchased the "Jerry Chub farm," near Hoyt. This is considered one of the best improved farms in Jackson county, and is his present home. He is engaged in general farming and stock feeding, and does an extensive business. He prepares about 200 head of cattle and about the same number of hogs each year for the market. His farm comprises 160 acres and is equipped with all modern farm buildings and improvements including two silos with a capacity of two hundred tons each. His barn is one of the largest and most modern in the county. Mr. Matthews was married December 25, 1895, to Miss Mary Ella Thompson, a native of Zanesville, Ohio. She is a daughter of David and Elizabeth E. Thompson, also natives of Ohio. The Thompson family came to Kansas in 1882, and settled near Winchester, Jefferson county, where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred in September, 1911. His wife died in October of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have two children: Thomas Lee, born at Eskridge, Kans., now employed in the general offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Topeka; and Ester Hazel, born at Topeka, and resides at home

with her parents. Mr. Matthews' political views are Republican, and he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The family are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church.

Richard Pierre Chevraux, who has faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties as Clerk of Harper county for the past nine years, is a native of Starke county, Ohio. He was born January 15, 1876, and is a son of Louis and Fanny (Breeson) Chevraux. The father was a native of France, and came to America with his parents in 1853. They located in Starke county, Ohio, on a farm adjoining the town of Louisville. Here the parents spent their lives. The father died in 1894, aged eighty-one, and the mother passed away in 1913, at the age of ninety-nine years and nine months. They were the parents of seven children. Louis Chevraux farmed in Starke county, Ohio, until 1887, when he came to Kansas, settling in Harper county. He bought land in Odell township, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, until his death, November 17, 1897. He was a Democrat and a member of the Catholic church. His wife, Fanny Breeson, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, November 2, 1849. She was a daughter of Peter and Malinda Breeson, natives of France. She died at Danville, Kans., January 15, 1905. Louis and Fanny (Breeson) Chevraux were the parents of a large family, six of whom are living as follows: Joseph C. L., born April 21, 1873, now a farmer in Canada; Mary A., born December 23, 1870, now the wife of H. S. McDaniel, a farmer in Harper county; Richard P., the subject of this sketch; John J., born February 19, 1881, farmer in Odell township, Harper county; Lucy I., born December 8, 1883, married Albert Drouhard, a farmer in Odell township, Harper county, and Edith, born January 25, 1884, married Michael Hemberger, a farmer in Odell township, Harper county. Richard P. Chevraux was about eleven years old when his parents came to Kansas and here he attended the public schools and was engaged on the farm. He has always been a Republican, and takes an active part in local politics, and in 1904, received the nomination for county clerk, and was elected that fall, and is now serving his fifth successive term. Mr. Chevraux has suffered the handicap of being crippled since he was eleven years old, a condition which developed from a severe case of the measles, and since that time he has been unable to walk without the aid of a crutch. He was married November 24, 1912, to Miss Anna L. Gilbert, a native of Harper county, Kansas, born July 31, 1885. She is a daughter of Byron N. and Jessie T. (Pennock) Gilbert, the former a native of New York and the latter of Kansas. Mr. Chevraux has won many friends by his courteous manner, during his career in public life, and is ever ready to give the public the best possible service, which is appreciated by the citizens of Harper county as evinced by his repeated election to the office of county clerk.

William C. Alford, postmaster of Hazelton, Kans., is a native of Tennessee, born in Rome county, September 12, 1848. He is a son of Meshac T. and Rebecca (Edwards) Alford. The father was born in the

same county and State, May 22, 1828. He was a Mexican war veteran, and in early life removed to Illinois, where he followed farming until his death, April 12, 1902. He was a successful farmer, a prominent Mason, and a member of a Baptist church. His wife, Rebecca Edwards to whom he was married in 1847, was also a native of Rome county, Tennessee. She was born in 1830, and died in 1862. They were the parents of the following children: William C., the subject of this sketch; Charles F.; George W.; Benjamin F.; Samuel E.; Robert E.; Caleb C.; Sarah Jane, and Rebecca. William C. Alford was reared on his father's farm in Illinois. His opportunities for an education in early life were limited, but he acquired a habit of self study and thereby obtained a good English education. He remained at home with his parents until 1875, when he came to Kansas and located on government land in Sumner county, seven miles south of Wellington. He remained there until 1884, when he removed to Barber county, locating where the town of Hazelton now stands. He engaged in contracting and building and constructed some of the first buildings in the town of Hazelton. He bought land quite extensively and engaged in the real estate business and prospered. Mr. Alford is a Democrat and prominent in the local councils of his party. He served as postmaster of Hazelton during the years 1887-8, and on January 1, 1914, was appointed postmaster of Hazelton, and is now serving in that capacity. He has served as clerk of the Hazelton school board, continuously since 1884, and has held various other local offices. Mr. Alford was married February 21, 1876, to Miss Ella Hellwick, daughter of Rev. John W. Hellwick, of Palmyra, Ill. Mrs. Alford was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, January 8, 1856. To Mr. and Mrs. Alford have been born seven children: Belle, married J. O. Webb; Myrtle, married A. J. Ayres, Etta, married Fred L. Dicks; Benjamin F., an attorney, Wichita Kans.; Mary A., married Preston Myers; John T., Dodge City, Kans., and William C. Jr., Hazleton, Kans. Mr. Alford is a member of the Masonic lodge, and for seven years has served as Worthy Master of Charity Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 263, Hazelton. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ellis Miller, now deceased, was a prominent citizen of Harper, Kans. He was a native of Ohio, born at Liverpool, Medina county, March 15, 1850, a son of Anthony Lawrence and Catherine (Weber) Miller. The father was a farmer and died in 1853 on board ship near Panama, while on a voyage to California. His parents were both natives of Alsace, France. Both grand parents were soldiers under Napoleon. The mother died in 1903. The Weber family settled at Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, in 1831, and the Miller family located at Suffield, Portage county, that State, about the same time. Ellis Miller was one of a family of seven children, five of whom are now living: John B., Fruta, Calif.; Odelia, the widow of J. N. Whetstone, Keokuk, Iowa; Mary, the widow of G. M. Heller, Kahoka, Mo.; George, Hutchinson, Kans., and Anthony, resides at Alameda, California. The Miller family removed from Ohio

to Iowa, in 1842, and shortly after to Athens, Mo., and here Ellis Miller grew to manhood and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Athens High School. He then went to Louisiana where he spent a few years on a sugar plantation and from there to Nevada, where he was engaged in gold mining and met with moderate success. He returned to Athens, Mo., in 1875, and on March 16, of that year, he was united in marriage to Miss Marie Gray, a native of Missouri. She was a daughter of Isaac P. and Eliza (Judge) Gray. The father was a native of Kentucky, born October 10, 1825. He was a son of George W. and Nancy (Price) Gray, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of South Carolina. Nancy Price, was a cousin of General Price, the well-known Confederate general. He was a manufacturer in early life, and lived for a time in Missouri and in 1868, removed to Iowa and died at Croton, that State, November 12, 1893. The mother died at Farmington, Iowa, December 16, 1912. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and at the time of her death there were only two or three other daughters of Revolutionary soldiers living in the State of Iowa. In 1875, Ellis Miller bought a farm in Montgomery county, Mo., where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for nine years. The present town of Bellflower, Mo., is now located on the place that he then owned. In 1884, he came to Kansas, locating in Harper county, where he bought land three miles south of the town of Harper. Here he was engaged in farming and cattle raising on an extensive scale. He was successful in his business undertakings, accumulating a competency and in 1904, he retired and removed to Harper, where he resided until his death, November 1, 1907. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born three children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are Arthur G., graduated from the Harper High School, in 1894. He married Miss Flora Essick, of Colorado Springs, Colo., and they have one child, Arleta. Arthur G. now resides in Harper county, and is engaged in farming. Lena Miller was born in Montgomery county, Mo., and is a graduate of the Harper High School. She married Henry C. Dryden, born in Labette county, Kansas, and is a son of Henry C. and Frances (Farmer) Dryden, who came to Kansas from Bates county, Mo., in 1869. They now reside at Chanute, Kans. Mr. Dryden is in the wholesale produce business in Harper. Ellis Miller whose name introduces this sketch was one of the substantial citizens of Harper county, and made many friends during his life time. He was a life-long Democrat but never sought public office. He was a member of the Methodist church to which he was a generous contributor.

Benoni J. Dawson, of the firm of Dawson & Martlens, real estate dealers, Holton, Kans., is a native of Ohio. He was born in Columbiana county, December 15, 1852, and is a son of Benoni and Margaret (Polick) Dawson, natives of Virginia. In early life the father was engaged in boating on the Ohio river, but later engaged in farming, which he fol-

lowed until his death in 1875. The mother passed away in 1864. Benoni J. Dawson, whose name introduces this review, received his education in the public schools of Ohio, and when sixteen years of age, began life for himself. He served an apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade at Beaver Falls, Pa., where he remained until 1870, when he came to Kansas, in February of that year, locating at Wamego. Here he entered the employ of an uncle, who conducted a gun shop, and two years later the uncle died, and Mr. Dawson continued the business for five years. In September, 1875, he entered the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Co., now Union Pacific, as brakeman, and in 1877, was promoted to freight conductor, and in 1881, became passenger conductor. He remained in that capacity on that road, which was then a part of the Union Pacific system, until 1893, when he entered the employ of the Denver, Gulf & Colorado Southern, and resigned this position in 1894. He ran the first passenger train into Belleville, Kans., November 27, 1884, and after retiring from railroading in 1895, he went to Belleville and purchased the Hotel Republic, which he conducted about eighteen months, when he went to Holton, and bought the Teer Hotel, where he remained six years. In 1903, he went to Clay Center and opened the Bonham Hotel, where he also remained six years, when he went to Fairbury, Neb., and in partnership with his son-in-law, Ross E. May, engaged in the plumbing and heating business. He remained there until February, 1910, when he disposed of his interest in the business and returned to Holton, Kans., where he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and in 1911, entered into partnership with Mr. Martlens, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mr. Dawson is also extensively interested in farming and stock raising in Jackson county, and has three farms, which he operates, in Jackson county He also owns a farm in Logan and one in Grove county. He was married at Wamego, September 23, 1877, to Miss Ada, daughter of Cornelius and Elmira (Rushmore) Cummings, pioneers of Kansas, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York. They came from Crawford county, Pennsylvania, to Kansas, in 1869, settling in Shawnee county, and in 1875, removed to Wamego, where the father engaged in the hotel business. Mrs. Dawson was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and received her early education in the public schools, and after coming to Kansas, attended the State Normal School at Emporia. To Mr. and Mrs. Dawson have been born two children: Ina, married Ross E. May, proprietor of the Bonham Hotel, at Clay Center, Kans., and they have one child, Ada Elizabeth; and Jennie, married William F. Keho, engaged in the plumbing and heating business at Superior, Neb. Mrs. Dawson and daughters are members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Dawson belongs to the Masonic lodge. He is a progressive Republican, and one of the substantial business men of Jackson county.

James Meek, a successful farmer of Nemaha county, who is active in the political life of Kansas, is a native of Ohio, born September 28, 1852,

He is a son of Reason and Matilda (McIlroy) Meek, also natives of Ohio, where the father was a farmer. On October 13, 1864, the Meek family left their Ohio home, and started west. They made the trip in a prairie schooner, the entire distance to Black Hawk county, Iowa. Winter came on, unusually early that fall, and they met with bad weather and considerable snow. The trip required six weeks. After spending two winters in Iowa, they decided that the climate there was too rigorous, and they decided to go south. In the spring of 1866, they went to Nodaway county, Missouri. They settled on a farm there and both parents spent the remainder of their lives in that county, the father died in June, 1891, and the mother passed away the following year. James Meek remained with his parents until he reached maturity. After completing the district schools he attended high school at Maryville, Mo., where he was graduated and later attended an academy. In early life he taught school several terms, during the winters, while he followed farming during the summers. During this time he also served as assistant assessor of Nodaway county. In 1882, he came to Kansas, locating in Nemaha county and settled on the farm which is now his home. He first rented 80 acres, and bought a number of cattle, engaging quite extensively in that business, it being quite profitable at that time on account of so much free range, but the country settled up so rapidly within the next few years that free range soon became a thing of the past. The third year that he was in Kansas he bought eighty acres, and since then had bought two additional eighties. He now has one of the finest improved farms in Nemaha county. He is one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of Northern Kansas, and also an extensive feeder, a business which he has followed since coming to the State. He is also recognized as one of the successful breeders of Poland China hogs in that section. He feeds about 125 head of cattle annually and about 200 head of hogs. Since coming to the State, Mr. Meek has taken an active interest in politics, and has ever been a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. Shortly after coming to Kansas he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has also served two terms as township trustee, and later was elected county commissioner of Nemaha county, serving one term, and declined to accept the nomination for the second term. In 1908, he was elected to the State legislature from the Thirty-eighth District and was reelected in 1910. He took an active part in the legislation of these two sessions and was recognized as a member of ability in that body. He was the author of House Bill, No. 519, relating to conveniences for persons accompanying live stock shipments, and was an earnest advocate of many other desirable measures, many of which are now on the statute books. During his membership of the lower house he served as chairman of the Judicial Apportionment Committee, and as a member of many other important committees. In 1912, he was elected to represent

the Eighteenth District in the Kansas senate, and served with distinction in that body where he was active and influential. He was the author of a number of bills among which were senate bills Nos. 132 and 324, and he was one of the members of the Senate who made a hard fight for the repeal of the inheritance tax which was in force at that time. Mr. Meek is a capable parlimentarian, and he won a reputation for engineering many desirable bills through the legislature, and it can be said of him that he was an able, fearless and honest representative of the people in both the lower house and the senate. Mr. Meek was united in marriage July 3, 1879, to Miss Sarah A. Denny, a native of Nodaway county, Missouri. She is a daughter of William and Margaret (Storm) Denny, natives of Indiana, who went to Missouri probably in the early fifties. Mrs. Meek is a graduate of the Maryville High School, Maryville, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Meek have been born eight children: Leslie Hay, was for a time a teacher in Nemaha county, now a banker at Mulhall, Okla.; Lois May, a former Nemaha county teacher, married Zephar Nolan and now resides in Nemaha county; Reason A., in the employ of the railway mail service, Kansas City; Cassie Myrtle, married Tony Labbe, a farmer of Nemaha county; William D., deceased; one child died in infancy; Samuel G., resides with his parents, and Margaret Blanche is also at home. While Mr. Meek was a member of the house and senate his wife acted as his secretary and was prominent in the affairs at the capitol. Mr. Meek is one of the public spirited citizens of his county and willing to support any movement for the betterment of his county or State. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America. The family are members of the Christian church of which Mr. Meek is an elder.

William R. Guild.—The standing of William R. Guild, president of the First National Bank of Hiawatha, as a private citizen and a man of affairs, is unimpeachable throughout that section of the Sunflower State which has been the scene of his activities. He is a native of Galva, Ill., born in February, 1869. He is a son of the Rev. R. B. and Susan (Bergen) Guild and the fourth in a family of four sons and three daughters: George A., cashier of the Central National Bank of Topeka; Harry L., cashier of the State Bank of Bern; William R.; Roy B., pastor of the Central Congregational Church at Topeka, Kans., and a Chautauqua lecturer; Fanny G., the wife of the Rev. M. L. Laybourn, of Fort Morgan, Col.; Susan M., dean of Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis., and Jessie S., a graduate of the Pratt Art Institute in New York City, and now an instructor in the Stanley Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.

William R. Guild was reared at Galva until the age of eight and had barely entered the public schools when his father the Rev. R. B. Guild, decided to remove to Kansas and take charge of the Congregational church at Seneca. But after two years Reverend Guild decided to return

W. R. Guild.

to Illinois, where his children could be afforded better educational advantages, and remained in that State until 1881, when he again became a resident of Kansas, taking charge of the Congregational church at Sterling, where he continued as a minister until his death, January 1, 1889. The mother was Susan Bergen, daughter of Mother Bergen, of Galesburg, Ill., where Susan was born and reared. She survived the Rev. R. B. Guild until August, 1908, when she passed away in Sabetha, Kans. William R. Guild received his preliminary education in the public schools of Sterling, Kans., until the age of nineteen, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the National Bank of Sabetha. He started in on a salary of $10 per month, out of which he had to pay his board. He accepted that position in the fall of 1888, and remained with the bank until 1890, when he was tendered the position of bookkeeper in the Central National Bank of Topeka, accepted the position, and remained with that institution three years, until 1893. He then became cashier of the State Bank of Bern, at Bern, Kans., where he remained thirteen years, during which time he not only placed the bank on a paying basis but also developed those qualities in a marked degree which are so essential to successful banking. In 1906, he removed to Sabetha and at once entered actively into the commercial life of the community. For about eighteen months after his location there he was actively engaged in the real estate, loan, and insurance business. Then he accepted the position of cashier of the National Bank of Sabetha, and held that position until January 1, 1914, when he bought a substantial interest in the First National Bank of Hiawatha, Kans., and was elected president of that institution, which position he now holds. He was the first mayor of Sabetha under the commission form, and was president of the Sabetha Commercial Club for six years. He also takes an active interest in church and Sunday school work, having been a trustee and treasurer of the Congregational church for a number of years, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, and the Hiawatha Commercial Club.

In 18992, Mr. Guild married Miss Augusta Holland, of Sabetha, and this union is blessed with a daughter, Helen, now a senior in Washburn College, Topeka. The family are all members of the Congregational church.

Wilber L. Hutchinson, one of the proprietors of the "Bulletin," of Anthony, was born December 30, 1864, at Griggsville, Ill., the second son of Samuel and Sarah Elizabeth (Jones) Hutchinson. The father was born in England in 1812, and came to the United States with his parents when a small boy. He lived in Boston, Mass., until 1833, where his father was city undertaker and a cabinet maker, and where he learned the same business. In 1833, Samuel Hutchinson removed to Griggsville, Ill., where he built a large factory for the manufacture of agricultural

implements. He was the patentee of four different agricultural implements, and placed on the market the first gang plow ever made and sold in Illinois. He was successful in this line, and retired in 1880, living in Griggsville until his death which occurred in 1904. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married three times. His first wife was Abigail Winchester, whom he married in Philadelphia in 1840. She was a sister of Oliver Winchester, inventor of the Winchester rifle. She died in 1847. Three children were born of this first union—one son and two daughters: James W., born in 1842, was educated at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He was commissioned as an officer in the navy and participated in the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher in the early part of the Civil war. He retired from the United States naval service in 1864, and for a few years was a mineral surveyor in Colorado. At the time of his death in 1883, he was engaged in the banking business at Greenfield, Ill. He was past grand commander of the Knights Templars of Illinois; Caroline, deceased, was born in 1844, and Ella M., born in 1846, the wife of Dr. Battles, of Griggsville, Ill. His second wife, whose maiden name was Edwards, died about 1850. He married Sarah E. Jones, as his third wife, in 1859, at Jacksonville, Ill. She was born in 1832, at Memphis, Tenn., and died in March, 1888, at Griggsville, Ill. She was of Welsh ancestry. Two children were born of this third union—a son and daughter: Wilber L., who is the eldest, and Irene, born in 1868, died in 1881.

Wilber L. Hutchinson was educated in the public schools of Griggsville, Ill., and began to learn the printer's trade at the age of eleven years. He worked four years in the office of the "Reflector" at Griggsville, then leaving home he worked in different States until 1883, when he came to Kansas. In 1885-86, he was manager of a weekly paper at Abilene. In 1887, he removed to Anthony, becoming one of the publishers of the "Harper County Enterprise" in which he remained interested until 1892, when the name of the paper was changed to the "Anthony Bulletin." The plant was burned in 1893, but was replaced with a more modern equipment without the paper missing a single issue. In 1898, the publication of the "Bulletin" was suspended and Mr. Hutchinson enlisted in Company M, Twentieth Kansas infantry, entering the army at Salina, Kans., June 16, 1898. He went with his company at once to San Francisco, and in October of the same year his regiment was ordered to service in the Philippines. His transport sailed October 28, and stopping four days in Honolulu, H. I., landed at Manila, November 17. His company was assigned to police duty in Manila until February 4, 1899, when the Philippine insurrection broke out. He was with his regiment, under Col. Frederick Funston in the thick of the battle of Manila, February 4-5-6, 1899; Caloocan, February 10; defense of Caloocan, February 11 to March 24; battle of Tulajan river, March 25; Polo and Malinta, March 26; Marilao, March 27; outpost skirmish, March 28; Bocave, March 29;

Guiguinto, March 29; advance on Malolos, March 30-31; defense of the same town April 1 to 24; Rio Grande, April 26-27; Santa Tomas, May 4; Bacalor, May 24. This concluded his field service in the interior. In June his company with others of the regiment was assigned to guard duty at Bilibib prison. About August 1, he was taken ill with typhoid fever and acute dysentery and was confined to the hospital two months on Corregidor Island, during which time his regiment had been returned to San Francisco. In the latter part of October he became able to travel and sailed for the United States on the transport Warren via Japan and the Japan Island sea. He received an honorable discharge at San Francisco in the latter part of November, 1899. He at once returned to Anthony, Kans., and set about to reestablish his old paper, the "Bulletin," buying modern machinery for the purpose. It is now published under the firm name of "Hutchinson & McColloch" and is one of the brightest and most influential weekly papers in Kansas, owning its own modern building, erected expressly for a newspaper office. Mr. Hutchinson was married September 18, 1902, to Miss Euphie Croft, daughter of Samuel M. Croft, a successful farmer and cattle raiser of Harper. She was born September 12, 1881, at Henry, Ill., and was a successful teacher in the Anthony schools for two years before her marriage. They have two children—Wilber Buy, born October 28, 1904, and Samuel Croft, born July 5, 1909. Mr. Hutchinson is a Mason, and historian of the Wichita camp of United Spanish War Veterans.

Robert P. McColloch.—The McColloch family is of Scotch origin and is mentioned in the early annals of Scotland and in the writings of Sir Walter Scott. It is identified with the early history of the Virginia colony, with the American war of Revolution, with the Indian wars, succeeding the Revolution, with the history of the territory of Ohio—a member of the family being the first white child born in that territory—and with the early history of the State of Ohio.

Robert P. McColloch was born at Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, and is a son of William McColloch and Nancy (Robb) McColloch, both now deceased. The father was, during his lifetime, a merchant, and was one of the first of the merchants of Bellefontaine. He held many positions of trust and honor in the city and county and was for many years, and until his death, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Bellefontaine. He was educated in the schools of the town, graduated from the high school and continued his studies at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, where he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He read law in the office of McLaughlin & Dow, at Bellefontaine, and having passed the examinations before the committee of the supreme court of the State, was offered and accepted a partnership in that firm. One of his preceptors was the Hon. Duncan Dow, author of the Dow liquor law of Ohio, and a man eminent in his profession. While reading law he was elected a clerk of Bellefontaine and served in that capacity two terms.

In June, 1887, Mr. McColloch removed from Ohio to Anthony, Harper tried in the district court of Harper county and having business in sixty-ful, doing a large business and appearing in many of the important cases county, Kansas. There he practiced his profession and was very success-five of the other judicial districts of the State and in the courts of appeal and the supreme court of the State. His residence has been at Anthony continuously, except for two years in Wichita, where he was editor and part owner of the "Wichita Star." In 1896, Mr. McColloch was the Republican presidential elector for the Seventh Congressional district, Kansas. In 1898, he was elected county attorney of Harper county, and held that office for two terms, being the only Republican in office in the county for a greater part of that time. He has always been an active worker in the Republican party. Before reaching his majority he was making speeches, in Ohio, under the direction of the State Republican committee, and since locating in Kansas has taken an active part in the speaking campaigns in the county and State. Since coming to Kansas he has delivered an address on Decoration Day at some point in the State, every year, except five. He is regarded as one of the best of the Kansas orators and is in demand for addresses on Decoration Day, at high school and college commencements, and other occasions. During all the time that he has practiced law in Ohio and Kansas, Mr. McColloch has been a contributor to the local press and to many of the Eastern and Middle West dailies, besides writing for some of the periodicals and magazines of the East and West. So strong was the desire to enter the field of journalism that he finally determined to give more of his time to that and less to the practice of the law. Since 1907, he has been associated with the "Anthony Bulletin." In September, 1909, he purchased a half interest in the Bulletin Printing House, owned then by W. L. Hutchinson, and he and Mr. Hutchinson now carry on the job printing business and publish the "Anthony Bulletin," under the firm name of "The Bulletin Printing House." Mr. McColloch recently erected a brick and stone building in the center of the business section of the city of Anthony for the exclusive use of the printing plant.

Mr. McColloch is happily married, his wife being a graduate of Glendale College, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. McColloch's father was the late James Walker, many years mayor of Bellefontaine, Ohio, United States district collector of revenue under Abraham Lincoln, a lawyer of marked ability, a partner for more than forty years, and until his death, of Judge William H. West, "the blind man eloquent," of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McColloch have one son, James Walker, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and is employed by that institution as an instructor, and also as an assistant in the department of entomology.

John Martin, a Civil war veteran and prominent farmer and stockman of Centralia, Kans., is a native of Prussia. He was reared and educated

in his native land, where, at the age of fourteen, he became a farm laborer and continued in that employment until he reached the age of twenty, when he decided to immigrate to America, the land of opportunity. After coming to this country, he located at St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for a short time when he secured employment on a farm in St. Charles county, Missouri, where he worked for twelve dollars a month during the harvest season, and the other months of the year he received eight dollars per month. His employer was a fellow countryman, and young Martin decided that if he remained in his employ he would never learn to speak the English language. He accordingly got a position with an English speaking farmer and soon learned to speak the English language very fluently. During the time that he was employed on the farm he became a member of a local militia company which was organized to protect railroads and bridges from the Confederate raids which were frequent at that time. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Missouri infantry, and about two months later was transferred to Company K, Thirtieth Regiment, Missouri infantry. He was with his regiment at Columbus, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn., and later participated in the siege of Vicksburg. In the spring of 1863, he was taken sick and spent six months in an army hospital at Memphis, after which he was detailed as orderly to Lieut. Col. George T. Allen, Inspector of Hospitals. Mr. Martin remained in this service until October, 1865, when he received his discharge at St. Louis, Mo. At the close of the war he worked for a time in Cairo, Ill., unloading river boats. He then went to Omaha, Nebr., expecting to obtain employment on the Union Pacific railroad, which was then in course of construction, and finally secured work as a teamster, hauling ties in Iowa, and later got a job moving a saw mill to Laramie, Wyo., a distance of about 350 miles, and worked for the owners of this mill getting out bridge timber for the Union Pacific until February, 1868. He then returned to Cheyenne, Wyo., which was the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad. He bought a team here and returned to Laramie. Here he received as high as $20 per day, but grain for his team cost twenty cents a pound and hay forty dollars a ton, and most of his income went for the high cost of living. He then went to Green River, where he worked on the grade of the Union Pacific Railroad, and after going as far West as Nevada, he sold his team and returned to Omaha, and in December, 1869, came to Kansas and took a homestead near Centralia, in Home township. Here he bought two yokes of oxen and engaged in farming. During the year of 1872, his crops were destroyed by prairie fire and he sold his homestead and worked at odd jobs and fed cattle for local men, and the following year engaged in the cattle business for himself. This was in the days of open range and cattle had to be herded in frontier style. In 1879, he bought 120 acres where he now resides. He engaged extensively in

the cattle business and bought and fed a great many cattle for himself, as well as being buyer for Mr. Rankin, the Missouri cattle King. He bought more land from time to time and now owns 639 acres of productive land. He has been one of the extensive cattle men of northern Kansas and is considered the largest stock feeder in that section. His business averages about $20,000 yearly, but the last few years he has not been pushing his business as hard as in former times. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune and does business now by force of habit and for pastime. He is one of the substantial men of Nemaha county. His genial good humor has won for him a host of friends, and he is probably one of the best known men in the county. He is a director of the Citizens Bank of Centralia, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically is a Republican.

Frank L. Travis, who for a number of years has been active in the affairs of Allen county, is a native of the Empire State. He was born at Newburg, N. Y., July 28, 1868, and is a son of Henry F. and Elizabeth (Malcolm) Travis, both natives of New York State. The father was engaged in the mercantile business in his native State until 1877, when he came to Kansas City, Mo., and followed contracting and building about two years. April 14, 1879, he removed to Kansas and settled on a farm in Allen county, five miles east of Iola. Frank L. Travis began his education in the public schools of Newburg, N. Y., his first teacher having been his father's teacher also. After the family came west he attended school in Kansas City and the Iola High School. He then engaged in farming for a few years, and in 1892, was elected clerk of the district court of Allen county, and reelected to that office in 1894. While district clerk he read law, but has never engaged in the practice. In 1897, at the expiration of his term of office, he engaged in the insurance business at Iola, in partnership with R. H. Bennett, under the firm name of Bennett & Travis. This arrangement continued about two years when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Travis operated alone until 1900, when he formed a partnership with Frank E. Smith, and this firm has been successfully engaged in the insurance business to the present time, and are one of the largest agencies in Kansas. They represent many of the leading fire, life, and casualty companies. Mr. Travis was manager of the Missouri Fidelity and Security Company for Kansas three years, and is now the manager for Kansas of the Southern Security Company, of St. Louis, Mo. In 1911, he was appointed receiver for the Great Western Portland Cement Company by Judge Pollock, and later was trustee in bankruptcy for that corporation, and closed up the business to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Travis is owner and proprietor of the Travis Drug Co., of Blue Mound, Kans., and is also interested in the Osborne Process Liquid Carbonic Company, of Kansas City, Mo., and is a director in the State Savings Bank, of Iola, Kans. In 1908, he was elected State

senator from the Fourteenth District and served in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth sessions of the Legislature. While a member of that body he was active and influential in legislation and introduced several important measures which became laws, among which was the Wife Abandonment Bill. He was a member of the committee on Cities, of the Second and Third class, Commerce, Corporations, Labor, Manufacturing and Industrial pursuits, Military affairs, Oil and Gas, Rules, and was chairman of the committee on insurance. He was a staunch supporter of the Compensation Act, which became a law, and it so happened that his was the one necessary vote which carried the submission of the Women's Equal Suffrage Amendment. He was the last of the thirty-nine senators to vote, and when his name was called the vote stood twenty-six for, and twelve against, and when his vote was recorded in favor of the amendment that gave the necessary two-thirds majority. Mr. Travis has been a life-long Republican and has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. He has served as a delegate to congressional and State conventions and has been secretary of the County Central Committee, and been secretary of the Congressional and Judicial Committee. He was married June 24, 1905, to Miss Anna Belle McDonald, daughter of John M. and Lavina (Anderson) McDonald. John M. McDonald was a Kansas pioneer, coming to this State and settling in Allen county in 1857. He died June 2, 1910. Mrs. Travis was born on a farm near Iola, and educated in the public schools. Mr. Travis is second lieutenant in the First Regiment, Kansas National Guard, and is a Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Military Order of The Loyal Legion. Mrs. Travis is a member of the Eastern Star, and Mr. and Mrs. Travis are members of the Episcopal church of which he is vestryman.

Francois Oliver, Sr., of Danville, is a prominent representative of the successful Kansas agriculturist. He is a native of France, and was brought to America by his parents when six years old. He was born October 11, 1842, and is a son of Alexander and Barbara (Mercier) Oliver, both natives of France, who came to America in 1848, locating in Wayne county, Ohio, where the father was a successful farmer. He died in Holmes county, Ohio, September 3, 1883. Francois Oliver was one of a family of six children. He attended a French Catholic school in Holmes county, Ohio, until he was sixteen years old and then entered an English school, where he learned to speak the English language and received a very good general education. When twenty-five years of age, he engaged in farming in Ohio, where he remained until 1884, when he came to Harper county, Kansas, and bought unimproved land in Odell township, in which he invested $4,200.00 which he brought with him. He still owns this place and has bought additional land from time to time until he now owns 2,800 acres, all under cultivation and well

improved with good buildings. In 1906, he bought 600 acres of prairie land, for which he paid $25,600.00. He broke this and planted it in wheat and the proceeds from the first crop nearly paid for the land, the yield being approximately 26,000 bushels. In addition to his extensive farming operations, he has been a successful breeder of pure blood Poland China swine. He was engaged in this business in Ohio, before coming to Kansas, and since coming to this State has sold for breeding purposes about 2,000 head of Poland China swine. In 1914, he entered twenty head at both the Kansas and Oklahoma State fairs and took twenty-eight premiums. His male hog "Smuggler," whose pedigree is traced back seven generations, all prize winners, won the grand championship at the Oklahoma and Kansas State fairs for three consecutive years, four States being represented in the exhibition contest. This is undoubtedly the most valuable hog in the west. Mr. Oliver was united in marriage November 15, 1866, to Miss Marie Blanchard, and to this union have been born twelve children: Frank L., born September 4, 1867; Mary M., born July 22, 1869; Louis L., born October 5, 1871; Harry J., born March 30, 1874; George A., born October 20, 1876; Paul P., born January 24, 1879; Katherine M., born May 7, 1881; Laura M., born September 1, 1883; Lawrence L., born November 19, 1885; Louis L., born November 3, 1888; Francis A., born March 24, 1892, and Joseph H., born May 31, 1891. The family are members of the Catholic church, and are well and favorably known in Harper county.

John W. Atwater, a representative citizen of Jackson county is a native of Ohio. He was born at Huron, Erie county, November 18, 1869, a son of John and Patience (Peck) Atwater, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Vermont. The father was a farmer and stockman, and in 1884, the family came to Kansas and settled on a farm near Netawaka, Jackson county. John W. Atwater was educated in the public schools. He was engaged in farming with his father until 1897, when he was elected county clerk and removed to Holton when he assumed the duties of that office. He was re-elected in 1899, and on account of a revision of the election laws held the office five years in all. At the expiration of his term in January, 1903, Mr. Atwater engaged in the land business at Holton, in which he was very successful and did an extensive business. He sold a great deal of Oklahoma land as well as doing a large local business. For the last three years he has also been engaged in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of pure-bred Herefords. In 1912, he became interested in The State Bank of Holton, and is now secretary of the board of directors of that institution. He is a Republican and has taken an active part in local and State politics. He has served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee and has frequently been a delegate at judicial, congressional and State conventions. Mr. Atwater was united in marriage December 25, 1902, to Miss Bessie E. Dixon, daughter of William F. and Rebecca (Washburn) Dixon, natives

of Ohio, where the father was engaged in farming and fruit growing. The Dixon family came to Kansas in 1872, and first settled in Brown county, and removed from there to Sedgwick county where they remained for a time when they removed to Netawaka where the parents now reside. Mrs. Atwater was born at Netawaka, Kans., January 20, 1882. She was educated in the Netawaka schools and taught school for a time prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Atwater have been born two children: Francis, born September 21, 1905, and John W. Jr., born February 28, 1913. The great bereavement of Mr. Atawter's life came to him in the death of his faithful and loving wife, who departed this life March 4, 1913.

Lycurgus L. Elledge, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Denison, Kans., is a native of Iowa. He was born in Fremont county, March 18, 1867, and is a son of Frank and Martha (Ramsay) Elledge, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Missouri. The father was a farmer and stock dealer, and at an early day, removed to Hitchcock county, Nebraska, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising several years. The mother died at Culverson, Neb., in 1881. Lycurgus L. Elledge received his early educational discipline in the public schools, and when a young man engaged in railroad work, in the bridge construction department. He began as laborer, and later became foreman. In 1884, he came to Kansas, and entered the employ of the Kansas Central Railroad Company, and remained in their employ about five years, when he went with the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and for about eight years had charge of the bridge construction, building most of the bridges along the K. C. N. W. in Kansas. He remained with that company until January, 1899, when he removed to Denison, Kans., where he has since resided. While following railroad work he had saved enough out of his earnings to buy a farm in Jackson county, and since then has invested extensively in farm mortgages, and is a stock holder in the Holton State Bank of Holton, Kans. He was married April 6, 1898, to Miss Jennie Bradshaw, of Jackson county, and a native of Missouri. She died in November, 1904, at Denison, Kans. She was a daughter of B. H. Bradshaw, a Jackson county pioneer, who became an extensive breeder of thorough-bred cattle and horses. In October, 1905, Mr. Elledge married Miss Lucretia A. Bradshaw, a sister of his first wife. Mr. and Mrs. Elledge are members of the Church of God.

Edward R. Sloan, a prominent Jackson county attorney, was born in Seward county, Nebraska, March 12, 1883. He is a son of G. W. and Hanna J. (McClough) Sloan, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Illinois. In 1886, the family came to Kansas, locating in Sheridan county, where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising and here Edward R. began his education in the public schools and later attended the Kansas State Agricultural College of Manhattan, one year. He then entered Campbell University at Holton, where he studied law two years, graduating in the class of 1904. He then took

a course in the law department of Washburn College, where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1905. He was admitted to the bar of Kansas, June 22, 1905. He was elected county attorney of Sheridan county in the fall of 1904, and was re-elected to that office twice, serving six years. In July, 1911, the law firm of Hursh & Sloan was formed, and they have since been engaged in the practice at Holton, Kans. They have built up a large practice and rank among the leading lawyers of Northerr Kansas. In April, 1912, Mr. Sloan was appointed city attorney of Holton, and is now serving in that capacity. He was married January 24, 1906, to Miss Julia L., daughter of Ira and Emily E. (DeLong) Wright, natives of Illinois. They came to Kansas in 1898, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Sloan was born in Fillmore county, Nebraska, August 16, 1887, and educated in the public schools, and is a graduate of the Norton High School. She taught one term in Norton county, prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Sloan have been born three children, as follows: Eldon Raymond, born March 26, 1909; Gordon Wright, born April 9, 1911, and Clarice Emily, born September 28, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the board of stewards. Mr. Sloan is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star.

Altes H. Campbell, a prominent lawyer of Iola, is a native of Kansas, born near Carlyle, Allen county, May 4, 1862. He is a son of James H. and Bethia (Simpson) Campbell, natives of Indiana. James H. Campbell, the father came from Switzerland county, Indiana, to Kansas in 1860. He was an attorney and located in Allen county, where he practiced his profession several years. He was prominent in early day politics in Allen county, and served as county attorney from 1865 to 1867. During the years of 1863-64 he represented Allen county in the State Legislature. He continued the practice of his profession until 1870, when on account of failing health he was obliged to give up the practice of law. He met and married Bethia Simpson, after coming to Allen county. The Simpson family came from Park county, Indiana, to Allen county, Kansas in 1859. Mr. Simpson was a teacher and newspaper man in Indiana and Illinois, and after coming to Allen county, took a homestead and served as county superintendent of schools several terms. Altes H. Campbell was reared in the midst of the pioneer surroundings of Allen county, and attended the district schools near Carlyle, and on account of his father's poor health was compelled to make his own way early in life. He clerked in stores and worked at various odd jobs when a boy, and about 1880, began reading law. About this time he was employed as a hay-baler, and subsequently as assistant postmaster at Iola. He continued to pursue the study of law while working at his various positions until August 21, 1885, when he was admitted to the bar. He then began the practice of his profession at Colony, and at the same time had an

office at Iola. Three months later he removed to Iola, where he has since been engaged in the practice. He has been city attorney of Iola three terms, and was county attorney of Allen county one term, and was mayor of the city of Iola two years. He is a Republican and takes an active interest in local politics. He has also been active in the commercial development of Iola. Mr. Campbell was married June 12, 1888, to Mrs. Mary Jeanette Potter English, daughter of C. S. and Adelaide (Waful) Potter, natives of New York, where Mrs. Campbell was reared and educated. She taught school for a time in New York State and later was a teacher in an Indian school in Indian Territory. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born three children: Leslie J., Carl B. and Helen. The family are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Campbell's fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

James A. Wheeler, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Iola Portland Cement Company, is a native of New York. He was born at Jamestown, July 12, 1864, and is a son of Aaron M. and Lucy(Fish) Wheeler, natives of New York. In 1867, the family removed to Michigan where the father engaged in farming. James A. Wheeler received his education in the district schools, and the high school at St. Louis, Mich. After finishing school he became a clerk in a bank at St. Louis, Mich., and later became assistant cashier of the bank and remained with that institution seven years. In 1891, he resigned to accept a position in the office of William L. Holmes, an extensive real estate dealer of Detroit, Mich. Later Mr. Holmes organized the American Construction Co. and Mr. Wheeler had charge of the office part, of both the real estate and construction business in Detroit, until July, 1899, when he came to Iola, Kans., to make arrangements for the construction of the Iola Portland Cement Company's plant at Bassett. This work was commenced in September, 1899, and Mr. Wheeler had charge of the financial end of the construction of that plant. When the plant was completed, he became secretary and assistant treasurer of the Iola Portland Cement Company, a position which he has since held. In the discharge of the duties of his office, in connection with this extensive industrial institution, Mr. Wheeler has demonstrated unusual business ability. In addition to his other duties, he has charge of a four hundred acre farm, near Iola, which his company operates. Mr. Wheeler takes an active part in the local affairs of Allen county, and has served as president of the Allen county Agricultural Association for eight years, and has been mayor of Bassett since the organization of that town. He was married September 8, 1887, to Miss Minnie M. Stebbins, daughter of W. L. and Margaret (Francisco) Stebbins, natives of New York. The Stebbins family removed to Michigan and located at St. Louis where Mrs. Wheeler was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have been born two children: Florene and Louis J. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Wheeler is

a Thirty-second Degree Scottish and York Rite Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Joseph Mann, a well known Jackson county pioneer, now living retired at Denison, Kans., was born in county Antrim, Ireland, September 28, 1847. He is a son of James and Margaret (Linn) Mann, also natives of County Antrim, Ireland. The mother died when Joseph was a boy five years of age. His father remarried, his second wife being Jane Lockhart. In 1863, the family immigrated to America, and settled in Ohio. Here the father, who had been a farmer in Ireland, rented a farm, where he remained about a year when he removed to Waukesha, Wis., where he engaged in farming and dairying and spent the remainder of his life. Joseph Mann was about fifteen years of age when he came to America with his parents, and he remained at home and assisted his father until he was nineteen, when he and a brother rented a farm in Wisconsin and began life for themselves. In March, 1871, he came to Kansas, in company with his sister. Two brothers had preceded them, coming here in the fall of 1870, one locating in Jackson county, and the other in Clay county. Joseph and his sister went to Jackson county, and located in Cedar township, on a farm which his brother had bought for him, with money that he had given him for that purpose. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising. He passed through periods of droughts, grasshoppers, and other agencies of failure, and endured all the hardships with which the Kansas pioneer was confronted in those days. He began with one hundred and sixty acres, and has since added several fine farms to his holdings, and is now one of the large land owners of Jackson county. He remained on the farm until 1891, when he removed to Denison where he is now living retired, and enjoying the fruits of former toil. His home is located on a small tract of land adjoining the town of Denison. Mr. Mann never married. He is a member of the Covenanter church.

Herbert O. Tudor, one of the most extensive farmers and dairymen of Jackson county, is a native of Ohio. He was born at Greenfield, November 3, 1856, and is a son of Lewis and Sallie (Walker) Tudor, natives of Ohio. Lewis Tudor was a farmer in Ohio and followed that occupation throughout life. His wife, Sallie Walker, was a sister of Andrew D. Walker, a sketch of whom including the Walker' family history appears in this volume. Herbert O. Tudor was only ten years old when his father died. He attended the district schools near Greenfield, Ohio, and also high school, but on account of his father's death the boy was compelled to give up school in early life, and turn his attention to the real problems of making his way in the world at an early age. He engaged in farming in his native State until the spring of 1887, when he came to Kansas. He settled in Jackson, county, on the place where he now resides, and for ten years folowed general farming and stock raising, feeding a large number of cattle for market. Some years, he marketed as high as five hundred head of cattle, and seven

hundred and fifty head of hogs, all of which he raised. About 1895, he began breeding Short Horn cattle making a specialty of that breed, until he had one of the largest herds in that section of the State, and in 1902, sold his herd of Short Horns. Until recently he has confined his hog raising to Poland China stock but during the last few years has raised the Durock Jerseys, quite extensively, and has been very successful with them. He followed general farming and stock raising, including feeding, from 1902, to 1911, when he engaged in the dairy business on an extensive scale. He thoroughly equipped his place for modern dairying, and for convenience, sanitation and all modern methods, Mr. Tudor's farm is without a parallel. His barns are modern in every detail, with three large substantial silos in connection and fine sheds and barns, conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large number of sheep and hogs. His farm which is well improved consists of thirteen hundred acres, and is located in Garfield township, Jackson county. About five years ago, Mr. Tudor, added sheep raising to his other enterprises, and has made the same success of that department which has characterized his other efforts. During the year 1914, he prepared for market and sold eighteen hundred head of sheep. Mr. Tudor married Miss Ida Patton, daughter of William V. and Victoria (Glascock) Patton, of Highland county, Ohio, where the father was a farmer and stock raiser. Mrs. Tudor was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the Hillsboro, Ohio, High School. She was a teacher for a few years before her marriage. Mrs. Tudor died in September, 1907. To Mr. and Mrs. Tudor was born eight children, six of whom are living: Ruth, married Ed. C. Latta, a farmer of Franklin township, Jackson county; William, a farmer of Garfield township, Jackson county, married Vera Wyble; Herbert O. Jr., graduate of Kanas University, now assisting his father on the farm; Walter P., a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.; Mary and Ida, students in the Holton High School. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Tudor is a member of the Elk Valley Grange, of Jackson county. He is a strong advocate of better agricultural conditions and more scientific farming methods of a practical kind. He is a close student of the advances along all lines of agriculture, and has made an unusual success in his chosen field of endeavor.

Capt. John Schilling a Kansas pioneer, died at his home near Hiawatha, Kans., November 26, 1911. He is survived by his second wife, and four sons by his first, who are: Albert, of Leavenworth, Kan.; Mark, who lives near Tonganoxie, Kans., William, who is on the home place, and Jacob G., a sketch of whom follows this article. He is also survived by two daughters, Mrs. Anna Candall, resides near the home place, and Mrs. Ella Simanton, of Globe, Arizona. Capt. Schilling was born in Germany, near Bingen on the Rhine, January 1, 1837. He attended school in his native land until 1848, when his parents immigrated to the United States, settling at Hudson, N. Y., where they made

their home until 1851, when they removed to Kalamazoo, Mich. He attended the common schools both in New York and Michigan, and removed to Kansas, March 6, 1857, and settled on the place where he died. He married Miss Susan Meisenheimer in the following November. She was a daughter of Martin Meisenheimer, a Brown county pioneer, who was a soldier under Napoleon, in 1815, and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. Mr. Schilling enlisted in Company 1, Thirteenth Kansas infantry at the outbreak of the Civil War, and served until its close. He was elected captain of this company and served in that capacity during the war. After the close of the war he engaged in the mercantile business and established the firm of Schilling & Meisenheimer. The firm was changed in 1870, to J. Schilling & Co., and later to J. Schilling & Bro. He disposed of his interest in the mercantile business to his brother Adam, in 1882, and organized and became president of the Union Loan and Trust Co. In 1892, he retired from this and returned to his country home.

Capt. John Schilling was a prominent Republican and was known all over the State as one of the Republican war horses. He served on the school board of the city of Hiawatha for twenty-one years, and was also the first mayor of Hiawatha. In 1896, he was appointed county commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. A. Walters, and served as chairman of the board of commissioners for four years. He was a presidential elector in 1880, and cast his vote for Jas. A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. In 1888, he was elected to the State senate from the district composed of Brown and Doniphan counties. He was also a delegate to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, that nominated Wm. McKinley for the presidency. Capt. Schilling was a member of Mt. Horeb Chapter No. 46, and a charter member and past eminent comamnder of Hiawatha Commandry No. 13 Knights Templar. He was also a member of Diamond Lodge Knights of Pythias and Hiawatha Post No. 130, G. A. R.

Jacob G. Schilling, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Hiawatha township, Brown county, May 5, 1862, and is a son of Captain John and Susan (Meisenheimer) Schilling, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ohio. The father was a farmer and stock raiser for a time, but most of his life was spent in the mercantile business at Hiawatha, Kans. Captain John Schilling was a Kansas pioneer. He came to Kansas in 1856, and settled on a homestead in Brown county within a half mile of where the town of Hiawatha is now located. Jacob G. Schilling received his early education in the public schools of Hiawatha and was the first graduate from the High School of that place. After completing high school, he received the appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. After spending two years in that institution, he returned to Brown county, Kansas, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and soon became one of the large stock raisers of the county. In 1908, he was nominated for county treasurer on the Republi-

can ticket and elected. He then removed to Hiawatha, and in 1910 was re-elected to the office of county treasurer, serving two terms. At the expiration of his second term he was elected city engineer of Hiawatha, and in 1913, was elected county engineer of Brown county, and is now holding these offices. He is also engaged in the farm loan and fire insurance business at Hiawatha, being a member of the firm of Meisenheimer & Schilling. This is one of the extensive loan and insurance concerns in that section of the State. Mr. Schilling is a Republican and takes an active part in local politics. He has served as delegate on numerous occasions to county, congressional and State conventions, and has been a member of the Republican Central Committee. He was married December 24, 1889, to Miss Lettie, daughter of Alex and Mary Moore, natives of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Schilling have been born two children: John, deputy treasurer of Brown county, and Leland, a student at Highland Park in the University of Iowa, where he is studying civil engineering. Mr. and Mrs. Schilling are members of the Reform church, and he is a member of the time-honored Masonic lodge.

David C. Hawk, Probate Judge of Harper county, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born at Athens, Ohio, March 2, 1867, and is a son of William J. and Mary Jane (Kitchen) Hawk, both natives of New Jersey. The father was born in Hunterdon county, November 13, 1831, and his parents were also natives of that State and of German descent. William J. Hawk was a farmer and teacher. In 1852, he removed with his parents to Athens, Ohio, where he followed farming and school-teaching until 1899, when he removed to Bluff City, Kans., and bought a farm near Bluff City and also some town property. He immediately became a factor in the political, educational and religious life of Harper county. He was a life-long Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. He died at Bluff City, June 13, 1911, his wife having passed away March 19, 1899, at Athens, Ohio, at the close of a consistent Christian life. She too, lived and died in the Baptist faith. They had eight children, as follows: Elizabeth, now the wife of Dr. H. F. McCoy, Houston, Tex.; Lewis C., was killed in a railroad accident in Texas, in 1902; William J. Jr., resides at Athens, Ohio; Isaac M., died in 1879; George B., died in 1913; Dr. Benjamin F. and David C. (twins), born March 2, 1867, the latter the subject of this sketch. Dr. Benjamin F. Hawk was educated in the University of Ohio and Sterling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and is now superintendent of the Kansas State Hospital at Larned, having been appointed to that position when the new institution was opened in 1913. The youngest child born to William J. and Mary Jane (Kitchen) Hawk is Hadley C., born February 10, 1873, and now resides at Winfield, Kans. David C. Hawk received his education in the public schools at Athens, Ohio, and on October 2, 1882, when he was about fifteen years old, he fell from a moving construction train, and the entire train passed over him and the accident

resulted in the loss of his right arm and leg. The following year he entered the office of the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad at Athens, Ohio, and learned telegraphy and station office work. Within eight months he had become the operator in charge of the station and within one year was telegraph operator in the office of the General Manager of the road and shortly afterwards became train dispatcher and by the time he had been in the employ of the railroad two years he was chief train dispatcher of the entire system. He held this responsible position for six years, and in 1893, accepted the position of chief train dispatcher for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad at Neodesha, Kans. He remained in this position until 1897, when he resigned and came to Bluff City, where he bought land and served as station agent for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. until 1910. He had taken an active part in local politics since coming to Harper county and in 1910, became a Democratic nominee for the office of Probate Judge of Harper county, and was elected, and his career as a public official was approved by his reelection to that office in 1912. Mr. Hawk was married November 27, 1887, to Miss Nellie Martin, a native of Athens, Ohio, born September 9, 1866. She is a graduate of Drake University, of Des Moines, Iowa, in the class of 1884. She is a daughter of Abraham and Charlotte (Robinnette) Martin, natives of Ohio. The father died in Wichita, Kans., February 20, 1895. He came to Kansas in 1887, and located on a farm in Harper county. He was prominent in local politics and was a staunch Republican. In 1888, he was elected to the legislature from Harper county, and served as Post Master of Bluff City, from 1890 to 1896, his wife died January 20, 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawk have been born three children: Ralph Martin, born July 31, 1891, married Helen Nold, November 24, 1912, and is now station agent for the Kansas Southern Railroad at Bluff City, Kans.; Harry M., born December 5, 1893, now a telegraph operator, and Olin LaVerne, born January 5, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk are members of the Christian church and are well and favorably known in the community.

Alonzo J. Fipps.—Thirty-six years ago, Alonzo J. Fipps left his native State, and since that time Kansas has been his home, and he has never had cause to regret that move. He was born on a farm in Bartholomew county, Indiana, November 18, 1856. His parents were John H. and Martha A. (Rown) Fipps, both natives of Indiana. They had four children, Sarah, born in 1851, died in infancy; William, born in 1853, farmer, resides at Liberty, Ind. Alonzo J., the subject of this sketch, and John, born January 12, 1859, and died June 20, 1859. Alonzo J. Fipps received his early education in the public schools of Indiana and Ohio, and in 1878 came to Kansas, and remained one year in Wichita. He then went to Harper county, and preempted a claim in Pilot Knob township, five miles east and two miles south of Harper, where he

has since lived and prospered, and now owns a home and other property in the town of Harper. He was married February 22, 1894, at Harper, to Miss Anchor, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Knotts) Montgomery. Mrs. Fipps is also a native of Indiana, born in Franklin county, and came to Kansas with her parents, both now deceased, in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Fipps have been born two children: Edna Arvilla, born in 1895, died in infancy, and John Everett, born July 7, 1896, a graduate of the Harper High School, class of 1914, and now resides at home. Mrs. Fipps is a member of the Christian Church, and is active in church work. Politically Mr. Fipps is a Democrat, and has served as trustees of Pilot Knob township several terms. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William H. Mitchell, the present mayor of Beloit, Kan., is a native of New York. He was born on a farm near Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, January 22, 1835. His parents were William N. and Mary (Hillock) Mitchell, the former a native of Chittenden, Vt., of New England ancestry. William N. Mitchell was a printer in early life and for a time published the Essex County "Republican" at Essex, N. Y. About 1832 he engaged in farming, which he followed until his death in 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He spent his life in Essex county. Mary Hillock, our subject's mother, was born in Ireland in 1817 and was brought to this country by her parents when she was two years of age. They settled in Essex county, New York, where they spent their lives.

William H. Mitchell received a common school education and when a boy learned the carpenter's trade and followed that vocation until the great Civil war broke out, in 1861, when, in answer to President Lincoln's call, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-eighth regiment, New York volunteer infantry. At the organization of the company he was elected sergeant and received his baptism of fire at the first battle of Bull Run. He was in the army two years and was in several engagements and saw much service, but was one of the fortunate who came out of the conflict with honor and without scars. In 1865 he came to Kansas City and was engaged in the livery business until 1867. From 1867 until 1870 he was interested in the patent-right business. He then went to Abilene, where he erected the first business house in that town. In the fall of 1870 he located in Beloit and opened the first hotel in the place, which he conducted four years, and in 1874 was appointed postmaster of Beloit, serving in that capacity twelve years. In 1886 Mr. Mitchell turned to an entirely new business venture, buying large tracts of pine timber land in Arkansas and engaged extensively in the saw mill and lumber business, which he carried on for thirteen years. He retained his residence in Beloit all this time. His Arkansas lumber business proved very successful financially, but on account of failing health he was compelled to dispose of his interests there. He invested

the proceeds in Kansas land in Mitchell and Jewell counties, which also proved to be a very profitable move from a financial standpoint. Mr. Mitchell has had a remarkably successful business career and at the same time has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He is ever ready to lend his aid and influence to any worthy enterprise for the betterment of his town and community. In 1901 he was elected mayor of Beloit and the fact that he has been continuously reëlected to that office ever since is sufficient evidence that he has made good. He served seven years on the school board, five years of which he was its president. He has been a lifelong Republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont for President in 1856, and since that time has taken a keen interest in the welfare of his party and active in its councils, casting his last ballot for William H. Taft for President in 1912. He has served two terms as chairman of congressional committee of the Sixth district, and has the distinction of having been a delegate to two Republican national conventions, the Philadelphia convention in 1900 and the convention of 1904. He has served as a delegate to numerous State and county conventions. He is a member of Beloit Post, No. 147, of which he is past commander, having served as commander four years in succession.

Henry Williams, capitalist, and one of the best representatives of the agricultural interests of Smith county, has lived in Kansas over a quarter of a century. He is a type of the sort of men who came to the State at an early day, suffered all the privations and hardships of a new country, and who was courageous, and had faith enough in Kansas to stay through the hard years of droughts and grasshoppers until the earth returned bountiful crops and verified his faith. He was born in Carroll county, Illinois, July 3, 1858, and was reared upon his father's farm, attending the public schools until sixteen years of age, when he removed to Jo Daviess county, Illinois. Four years later he came to Kansas, arriving in November, 1878. He at once located on a homestead in Smith county, where he built a dug-out house and barn. Mr. Williams made the trip west with a wagon and team, as railroads were few in Kansas in the early '70s. Within a few hours after arriving he lost one of his horses, which was a serious matter, as he had but little money and found it difficult to buy another. He began to farm his land and soon proved up his claim. For a time Mr. Williams worked for a contractor of the Burlington railroad, which was being built, but the contractor cheated him of his honestly earned money. Mr. Williams stored some of his grain in his barn, and while away the cattle of one of the nearby settlers hooked the roof off and ate all the grain which he had for his own horses. In addition he found the roof of his house full of holes, where the cattle had dug it with their horns. The owner of the cattle offered to pay for the damage, but with the big heartedness of frontier men, Mr. Williams refused the money, as he knew they would help him if he ran short of provisions. The spring after his arrival in Kansas,

Mr. Williams drove from Bloomington, Neb., to Oberlin, Kan., a distance of 125 miles, for which he received $24.00, boarding himself on the ten-day trip. The nearest railroad at this time was at Red Cloud, Neb., forty miles away, where supplies were purchased and produce marketed, a trip of several days when a farmer went to market. Food was often scarce, and Mr. Williams lived for many days on "sow belly and corn dodgers," being glad to get them. He had great faith in the country and while some settlers returned to the East, in defeat, he remained to gain a comfortable fortune. Mr. Williams early saw the advantage of allied business interests and bought a threshing outfit, which he ran for a number of years. In addition to this he began feeding cattle and hogs, which, under his able management and thrift, became profitable. The first money he borrowed for business purposes was in 1879, the amount being $25.00, on which he was obliged to pay five per cent. interest per month, but he was a good manager and soon paid off the debt. Mr. Williams attributes all his success to his honest policy, as he met all his obligations as he would wish other men to meet theirs, paying every note as it fell due. Because of this policy he has unlimited credit, which has been of great advantage to him in business. For many years he has bought cattle all over the country. Sixteen years ago he purchased over a thousand head in New Mexico, which he shipped to Kansas and sold over a large part of the country. Since 1877 he has been rated as one of the most prosperous cattle men of Northern Kansas, being the first to ship on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad from Smith county. His business increased to such an extent that he moved to town in order to more easily handle it, and soon entered the milling industry, and has been president of the mill company since the time of its organization. At the present time the company has over $50,000 invested. They also operate the electric plant which lights the city. Mr. Williams has not confined his interests to one line, but is also the proprietor of the largest clothing firm, under the name Williams & Company. He is interested in three banks, being a director of the First National Bank of Smith Center; vice-president of the First State Bank of Athol, Kan., and vice-president of the First State Bank of Portis, Kan. Since coming into town Mr. Williams has become the local agent for the Ford automobile, great numbers of which his local company have sold, in connection with the garage which he has started. Although such a busy man, Mr. Williams still manages his 1,500-acre ranch, where he is engaged in feeding cattle, usually having about 500 head. This land is some of the finest in the county, being worth about $75.00 an acre.

On June 12, 1882, Mr. Williams married Mary, the daughter of Rhinhardt Sinsel, of Kearney county, Nebraska. They started housekeeping in the little sod house which Mr. Williams first erected, but two years later he built a frame dwelling on the homestead which he still owns. There are five children in the family: Bertha A., the wife of George B.

Morgan, of Smith county; John H.; Iva M., wife of Otho H. Munger, of Smith Center; Leo E., and Roy R. John H. and Leo E. have rented their father's farm for the next year. In politics Mr. Williams is a stanch Democrat, although he has never held office, but has devoted his entire time to his vast business interests.

J. L. Raines, president of the Bank of Perry, is one of the progressive business men of Jefferson county. He was born at Sedalia, Mo., December 24, 1852, and is a son of Henry C. and Hester Ann (Stringfield) Raines, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Kentucky. The Raines family came to Kansas in 1866, and settled on a farm near Pleasant Valley. The family had removed from Missouri to Malvern, Iowa, in 1853, and resided there until they came to kansas in 1866. J. L. Raines received his early education in the public schools of Iowa and after coming to Kansas attended Kansas University at Lawrence. He then engaged in teaching in Perry and followed that occupation there until 1875. He then went to California and taught school in San Luis, Obispo county, until 1883, when he returned to Perry and engaged in teaching there again, and later was elected county superintendent of Jefferson county, serving in that office four years. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Perry until 1893, when he and Thomas Lee and John F. Goeffert organized the Bank of Perry, Mr. Goeffert becoming the president of the institution, and Mr. Raines, cashier. The bank was organized with a capital of $10,000, and the capital and surplus is now over $25,000. The bank has done a general banking business and prospered from the beginning, and the policy of the institution has been largely directed by Mr. Raines since its organization. He remained its cashier until 1911, when upon the death of Mr. Goeffert, he succeeded to the presidency of the institution, and his son V. C. Raines became the cashier. The bank owns its own building and has been remodeled recently, and is now thoroughly equipped with all modern banking fixtures, and is a model of convenience. Mr. Raines was married February 21, 1877, to Miss Fannie E. Carson, of Perry, Kans., a daughter of G. B. Carson who was a pioneer merchant of Jefferson county and for several years engaged in business at Perry. He later removed to Joplin, Mo., where he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Raines were born four children, two of whom are living: V. C., cashier of the Bank of Perry, a personal sketch of whom follows this article, and Edna, assistant cashier of the Bank of Perry. Mr. Raines has been a life-long Republican and has taken a keen interest in political affairs. He is a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Aid, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Modern Woodmen of America, and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

V. C. Raines, cashier of the Bank of Perry, has been brought up in the banking business. He is a son of J. L. Raines, a personal sketch of whom precedes this article, and was born at Morro, San Luis, Obispo

J. L. Raines.

county Calif., October 5, 1880. When three or four years of age his parents returned to Jefferson county, Kansas, where he was reared and educated. After completing high school, he took a business course in Kansas City. Since he was fifteen years old, he has worked in the bank of which he is now cashier, with the exception of the years 1909 and 1910, during which time he served as State bank examiner under J. N. Dolley. In 1911 when his father became president of the Bank of Perry, V. C. succeeded to the cashiership. Although a young man, Mr. Raines has had a broad range of experience in all phases of the banking business, which together with his genial disposition and knowledge of men and affairs, well qualifies him for the responsible position which he holds. He was married December 7, 1910, to Miss Linnie Colley, of Perry. She is a daughter of J. W. Colley, a pioneer of the Kaw valley, now a prominent business man in Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Raines have one child, James L. Mr. Raines is a staunch Republican, and since casting his first vote has supported the principles of that party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Walt Mason.—There are few people today who have not, at some time or other, heard of Walt Mason. For the benefit of those few it might be well to explain that Walt Mason, familiarly known as "Uncle Walt," is the Emporia, Kan., poet whose inimitable wit has brought him National reputation. William Allen White, editor of the Emporia "Gazette," some years ago called Mr. Mason the "Poet Laureate of American Democracy," and admirers of Mr. Mason's work have voiced their approval of the title. While Walt Mason has restricted himself almost wholly to the writing of prose poems, he has done considerable other newspaper writing. For a time he was connected with the Washington D. C., "News." His book, called "Uncle Walt's Book," and his "Rhymes of the Range" were published several years ago and are still in great demand. Asked, a short time ago, to write a sketch of himself for the Detroit "News-Tribune," Mr. Mason, though very busy, responded promptly. What he had to say regarding himself follows:

"I was born at Columbus, Ontario, May 4, 1862. My parents were poor. I was the fifth of a series of six sons. My father was a dyer in a woolen mill, and was accidentally killed in that establishment when I was four years old. He was Welsh and my mother of Scotch descent. My mother was fond of books and poetry and old songs, and knew many of the latter. She died when I was fifteen years old. Meanwhile, during my childhood. I had been going to a country school, and working for farmers, and also in the woolen mill. After my mother's death I went to Port Hope, Ontario, and worked in a hardware store for a year and a half, drawing the princely salary of two and a half dollars a week and boarding myself. When I was nine or ten years old I was nearly drowned, and was hauled out of the water, unconscious, by an

older brother. I have had defective hearing ever since, and it is probably due to this that I never became a merchant prince. Anyhow, I was not a success in a hardware store, and when I told my employer I was going to leave he said it was the proudest and happiest moment of his life. Having severed my diplomatic relations with the hardware man, I crossed Lake Ontario, in 1880, going to New York State, where I hoed beans for a summer. It was the poorest fun I ever struck. The soil was stony, and the hoe was dull, and the sun was as hot as blazes, and there didn't seem to be any sense in hoeing beans, anyhow. From New York I took my way westward, arm in arm with the star of empire. I stopped a while in Ohio, then in Illinois, and finally reached St. Louis, where I went to work in a printing establishment and 'kicked' a job press through the hottest summer ever invented. There was a humorous weekly, called the 'Hornet,' in St. Louis, and I sent some stuff to it. The 'Hornet' printed it, and the editor wrote to me and asked me to call. He offered me five dollars a week to go to work in the office, writing gems of thought, reading proofs, sweeping the floors, and otherwise making myself useful. I took the job and remained with the 'Hornet' until it went broke. Not being able to get another job in St. Louis, I went to Kansas and worked around the State for three years as a hired man. Disgusted with that sort of work, and being ambitious to get into newspaper business, I managed to get a job with the Leavenworth 'Times.' Later I became a reporter on the Atchison 'Globe,' and there learned a great deal that was useful to me. From that time forward I was chasing myself all over the country, and was connected with newspapers in a dozen cities, but always had the idea that the next town would be a little better, and kept moving around. I was mixing up farming with newspaper work in Nebraska for a good many years, and making a failure of both. It took me a good while to discover that pigs and poetry won't mix. When I did find it out I came to Kansas, and went to work for William Allen White, writing stuff for the editorial page of the Emporia 'Gazette.' The 'Gazette' always printed on its first page an item of local news with a border around it, called a star head. One day the city editor was shy of a necessary item, and asked me to write something to fill that space. I wrote a little prose rhyme, advising people to go to church next day, which was Sunday. The prose rhyme attracted some attention, and on Monday I wrote another one, and a third on Tuesday, and so on, and the star-head rhyme became a feature of the 'Gazette.' Thus originated the prose poem."

Walt Mason's prose poems are widely circulated throughout the United States and Canada. As an example of his work the following, entitled, "The Funeral," is given:

"When I have slipped my tether, and left this vale of tears, to see what sort of weather they have in other spheres, I want no costly casket with silver trappings bound; just put me in a basket and chuck me under-

ground. Death would be far more jolly and pleasant every way, but for the idle folly of making big display. It takes a roll unending to make a graveyard spread, and all the fuss and spending don't help the man who's dead. 'Twere best to keep the stivers safe hidden in a tub, to comfort the survivors and buy them duds and grub. I know that it would grind me when on the other shore, if those I left behind me had wolves before the door; if I looked down and found them, immersed in tears and woe, with creditors around them all howling for the dough. So when I up and trundle down to the sunless sea, let no one blow a bundle to pay for planting me. I'll slumber just as sweetly in some old basswood box as though trussed up completely with silver screws and locks."

Mr. Mason was married in 1893 to Ella Foss, of Wooster, Ohio, and lives in Emporia's finest residence district.

James Nelson Fike.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity, but represents the results of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. To have accomplished so notable a work as has Mr. Fike in connection with the development of northwestern Kansas should give precedence and reputation to most men. To have reached the position of the world's most extensive grower of hard winter wheat should fill to full the cup of his ambition. Since the days of its first settlement he has been Thomas county's most aggressive and enterprising citizen, possessing in abundance physical strength, indomitable pluck, untiring energy and initiative. It is probable that no one man through his own success in any given line of endeavor has drawn upon himself and the State of Kansas as well as the favorable comment which has attended upon the agricultural enterprises of the subject of this article.

James Nelson Fike is a native of Iowa and was born on his father's farm near La Porte, Black Hawk county, on November 11, 1858. He is a son of William and Mary J. (Harmon) Fike. The father was a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, born in March, 1830, and by trade a cabinet maker. He became a resident of Carroll county, Illinois, in 1852, and there married Mary Jane Harmon, a native of Indiana, born in 1834. In 1856 he removed with his family to Iowa, and located near La Porte, Black Hawk county. He engaged in farming and became a successful and influential citizen. His death occurred in March, 1911, at the age of eighty-one, and that of his wife in 1906, at the age of seventy-two. The following children survive: George W. Fike, editor and publisher of the "Western Wave," of Saline county, Nebraska; James N., of this record; Phoebe, wife of William R. Hamilton, a real estate dealer, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Ann F., wife of J. F. Light, cashier of the Winona State Bank, Winona, Kan.; Nora L., wife of Elisha Wilcox, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mae, wife of William Taylor, of Salt Lake, Utah, an employe of the Western Pacific railway.

James Nelson Fike acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and in La Porte Academy. In 1871 he located in Saline county, Nebraska, where his father had located. He married there in 1879 and in the following year embarked in farming on his own account. In 1885 he came to Kansas, driving, with his wife and two small sons, across country. He took a homestead four miles east of Colby, Thomas county, then in its first days of settlement. Shortly after his becoming a resident of this section the county was organized, and he was elected its first county clerk by a non-partisan vote. He then became a citizen of Colby, which has continued to be his home. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster at Colby by President Cleveland, and served two years and eight months, a change in administration providing a Republican to succeed him. On conclusion of this service he engaged in the hardware and implement business, but disposed of this interest in 1894 in order to fill the office of register of the United States Land Office at Colby, to which he had been appointed by President Cleveland. This office was the result of a consolidation of the land offices at Oberlin and Kirwin. Mr. Fike served in this capacity until 1898, when a Republican administration appointed a successor. He was elected a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners in 1900 and served until an amendment to the laws was made in 1903. Since his locating in Thomas county in 1885 he has been a consistent and earnest advocate of the agricultural possibilities of this section of the State and had been steadily acquiring land. He had become not only a large land owner, but an extensive cattle breeder and feeder, and had realized a substantial financial return. It was not until 1906, however, that he began the raising of hard wheat on an extensive scale, a line of endeavor which in the next five seasons was to place him at the front as the world's largest individual producer of the cereal. The following from the report of J. C. Mohler, assistant secretary of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, of September, 1910, gives a comprehensive idea not only of Mr. Fike's operations in this line, but the value of his efforts to the State at large:

"Probably the most extensive grower of hard winter wheat in the world is J. N. Fike, of Colby, Thomas county, Kansas. In 1910 he harvested nearly 14,000 acres of the kind that has made Kansas famous and its producers prosperous. This is a larger area of wheat than was harvested in 1909 in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Mississippi combined.

"Naturally, in the course of making her record as the great producer of breadstuffs, Kansas has had numerous extensive wheat growers. A State with Kansas's rural population that has raised the record wheat crop of America, more than 99,000 bushels in 1901, or nearly as much as was produced by the whole United States fifty years before; ranked first in yield six years of the ten ending with 1909, and in the decade

threshed 770,590,197 bushels, as Kansas did, or nearly 62,000,000 bushels more than the State next, which was Minnesota, must have a considerable number of farmers who conduct wheat farming on a large scale, for otherwise there would not be the six or seven million acres annually devoted to this grain.

"Fields of five hundred to a thousand acres under one management have been not uncommon. In 1903, J. T. Stewart (since deceased), of Sumner county, had 18,000 acres, and the same year A. J. Rice, whose home is in Atchison, harvested 8,000 acres on his Graham county farm. Notwithstanding his considerably smaller acreage, it was reported that Mr. Rice actually threshed out more wheat in 1903 from his 8,000 acres than did Mr. Stewart from his 18,000, the crop conditions having been unfavorable in Sumner county. Both of these gentlemen were heavy holders of realty in the counties where their crops were produced, but they did not wholly grow the wheat themselves, as Mr. Fike does, but depended mostly upon tenants.

"It is through a favoring combination of ability, land, conditions, funds and machinery that has made J. N. Fike a leader in his line. His practices differ from those in common use in that instead of depending so largely upon horse power in the preparation of his seed beds he uses principally steam; otherwise they are much the same, only more extensive, applied to larger acreages, requiring more harvesters, more men, and, of course, able management.

"But his practices are radically different from those followed by farmers thirty-five years ago. They plowed with oxen; Fike turns the soil with gangs of plows drawn by steam. One of their outfits might possibly plow three acres a day, while one of Fike's turns forty-five to fifty acres, at much less cost per acre. The one was a stranger to the header, while the other employed forty of these machines for harvesting his 1910 crop. They raised soft wheat, while Fike grows the hard, red, flinty 'Turkey' wheat, which has displaced the soft varieties in nine-tenths of the fields of Kansas, and which they adopted in 1877. Besides, Mr. Fike's location is in a region which for years was considered only adapted to grazing. Hence the latter's wheat experiences are at this time, like those in the '70s, important and significant, because his methods are regarded as practicable to a large portion of western Kansas, where in counties wholly west of the one hundredth meridian perhaps eighty per cent. of the prairie has not as yet felt the touch of the plowshare. Mr. Fike's judgment should be good, too, for he located in Thomas county twenty-five years ago, and has raised more or less wheat for the past ten years.

"He first used the steam traction engines in the fall of 1906, sowing 1,600 acres that year; the following year the area was increased to 2,500 acres, in 1908 to 4,000 acres, in 1909 to 10,200 acres, in 1910 to 13,790 acres, and his plans were for sowing 17,000 acres in the fall of 1910 for

the crop of 1911, and at the time this was written (September) conditions for seeding were excellent.

"The Fike lands are to the west and north of Colby; the 14,000 acres are not all in one field, but consist of numerous tracts of 200 to nearly 4,000 acres each, all 'divide' or upland, worth on an average perhaps $25 per acre. The largest field is nine miles west of Colby, and contains almost 3,800 acres.

"That everything is handled on a large scale on the Fike farms is suggested by the following data regarding them:

"Actual wheat area, 17,000 acres.

"Number of men employed in harvesting alone, 185.

"Number of men employed in threshing, 20.

"Number of men employed in plowing with steam plows, 30.

"Number of horses and mules employed in harvest alone, 325.

"Number employed in plowing and seeding for new crop, 200.

"Headers used in harvest, 40, each cutting 30 acres a day.

"Steam plows used, 5.

"Gasoline plow, 1.

"Capacity steam plows, 45 to 50 acres a day each.

"Capacity gasoline plow, 25 to 30 acres a day.

"Capacity steam discs, 90 to 100 acres a day.

"One threshing machine, capacity, 2,000 bushels a day.

"Probable total yield for 1910, 120,000 bushels.

"Fike has one of the largest threshing outfits made. It has a 36-inch cylinder and has threshed 2,400 bushels a day. The usual run is a little over 2,000 bushels a day. The machine begins to hum about 6 o'clock every morning and keeps going until sundown every night, all through August and September, every day the weather will permit. Heretofore the wheat was hauled directly from the machine to the cars and shipped at once, and this obtains yet for large quantities, but Mr. Fike this year (1910) built a 30,000-bushel elevator at Levant, the first station west of Colby, and nearer his fields, which will enable him to hold a goodly percentage of his crop should conditions make it desirable. Previously he has been compelled to sell at threshing time, owing to lack of storage facilities.

"As they constitute the main essential in which Mr. Fike's practices differ from those on most Kansas farms where small grain is raised, interest centers in the steam and gasoline plowing machinery. The steam engines are of fifty horsepower, and move at a speed of five miles an hour, carrying enough coal and water for that distance. To the steam engines are hitched thirty disc plows, coupled in gangs of six plows or discs each, and one lever controls all the plows in each gang, or one lever is coupled so that all the plows are thrown into or out of the ground at the same time. One man drives the engine, another sees that a good head of steam is kept up, and a third watches the plows. There is a run-

ning board a foot wide over the entire length of the plow gangs so that the plow operators can walk along and watch each disc at its work. The plows are coupled to the engine with cables, and other cables keep the plows pulling evenly, and still others pull the harrows. Each gang of the plow cuts six furrows eight inches wide, or four feet, the whole group inverting at once a strip of ground twenty feet wide.

"The gasoline plow is of thirty horsepower and pulls three gang plows of six discs each, cutting twelve feet. It is much more ecomonical than the steam engine, and it is the intention to early displace the steam outfits with the others. The gasoline engines are not only operated more cheaply, but the first cost is less, and they are easier to manage. The steam outfits for plowing cost $3,800, and the gasoline engine $3,000."

Mr. Fike's interest in fine cattle is still in evidence, although his wheat interests prevent his keeping up as large a herd as in former years. He has attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry and is affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine at Salina. He married at Wilber, Neb., on December 31, 1879, Miss Jennie Noll, a daughter of John Noll, a farmer, of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children: Harry M. Fike, born October 24, 1880, a stock buyer for Swift & Company at Los Angeles, Cal.; Guy E. Fike, born February 15, 1883, a conductor with the Rock Island lines, who resides at Goodland, Kan., and Blanche A.. born July 16, 1892, a graduate of the Sacred Heart Convent at St. Joe, Mo. Mrs. Fike is a woman of broad education, a member of the Presbyterian church, and popular in the social circles of her home county, in which she and her daughter are leaders.

Mr. Fike is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things. To him Kansas is indebted not only for an object lesson in scientific agriculture, but for unselfish public service in which he was of material value as a constructive element in legislation of value. He has realized a substantial success from his labors and is rich in the possession of a well-earned popularity and the esteem which comes from honorable living.

James W. McGhee, the well known register of deeds of Mitchell county, is a Pennsylvanian by birth. He was born August 24, 1844, at Salona, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Driesbach) McGhee, both also natives of the Keystone State. The father was born on a farm in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1808. His father and mother were natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. Thomas McGhee was engaged in the mercantile business in Clinton county in early life and later entered politics and was elected to the office of prothonotary (clerk of the district court), serving in that capacity four years, when he was elected registrar of wills and recorder of deeds. He also served four years as sheriff of Clinton. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of

the Methodist church. He died April 10, 1878. His wife, to whom he was married at Lock Haven, Pa., was also a native of that State and was born in Carbon county in 1824, of German ancestors. They had fourteen children, four of whom are living, as follows: Mary M., born in 1838, now the widow of John L. Doty, Lincoln, Neb.; Ella, born in 1840, married M. M. Trout, Canton, Pa.; James W., born August 24, 1844, and Robert H., born in 1846.

James W. McGhee was educated in the public schools of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and while yet a mere boy enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, which served in the army of the Potomac, under Generals McClelland and Hooker. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Crampton's Gap, Chancellorsville, Antietam and a number of minor engagements. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge, and in 1867 he enlisted in the regular army and served in Company D, Thirty-first United States infantry, for two years, when he was discharged on account of disabilities received in the service. He served in various Indian troubles on the plains and was in the campaign against the Sioux Indians in Dakota. When he received his discharge from the army he returned to Lock Haven, Pa., where he clerked in a store for a short time, when he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad as brakeman and later as locomotive fireman. He fired on the construction train that hauled the material to build the railroad from Harrisburg to Erie, and was the brakeman on the first train run into Lock Haven over the Bald Eagle Valley branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1871 Mr. McGhee came to Kansas and took a homestead on Government land in Mitchell county two miles northwest of Cawker City, which was a wild and unbroken prairie at that time. He experienced a great deal of frontier life in his day. The two years that he spent in camp and on the trail as a soldier in the United States army, followed by an early settlement on the frontier, brought him into contact with the great plains of the Middle West at a time that tested men's mettle and developed the quality of self-reliance, so indispensable to those who blazed the way of civilization. There were still some buffaloes, elk and deer in Mitchell county when he settled there. In the winter of 1872-3 he killed two buffaloes on the ground where Cawker City now stands, and in 1873 he was a member of a hunting party that killed 138 buffaloes within three weeks' time in the counties of Osborne, Rooks and Russell. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of Cawker City. The emoluments attached to the position at that time were twelve dollars per year. He held the office twelve years. He was also engaged in the mercantile business in Cawker City, and at the same time acted in the capacity of public auctioneer. He served as clerk and treasurer several times and in 1883 was elected mayor. In 1898 he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Mitchell county and removed to Beloit, where

he has since resided. He was elected registrar of deeds in 1905, re-elected in 1907, 1910, and 1912, in which capacity he is now serving.

Mr. McGhee was united in marriage March 3, 1873, to Miss Naomi, daughter of James G. Closon, of Osborne county, Kansas. She was born April 2, 1856, at Binghamton, N. Y. She came to Kansas with her father in 1872, her mother having died in their eastern home before the father came west. The father died in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. McGhee have two children: Frank J., born February 23, 1882, and Helen M., born February 3, 1895. Mr. McGhee is a Knight Templar Mason and has served as high priest of Beloit Chapter No. 48, and is a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has served two terms as post commander of Reynolds Post, No. 145, of Cawker City, and two terms as post commander of Beloit Post, No. 145, and is the present adjutant of the latter post. He assisted in the organization of the first Masonic lodge and the first Grand Army of the Republic post in Mitchell county. Since he came to Kansas he has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his adopted State and is a thorough Kansan.

George Lee Calvert.—The semi-centenary of Kansas's statehood concludes an epoch in her history wherein were developed men, who, from the standpoint of constructive, initiative and executive talent, rank with the most forceful in the annals of her sister commonwealths. Among those who have realized a large and substantial success is the subject of this article. His work in connection with the colonizing of Sherman county and with the development of her agricultural resources would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to any man were this to represent the sum total of his efforts, but Mr. Calvert has not only been of material value in the field mentioned, but has also been a most potent factor in the commercial, political and social life of the county, where he took up his residence in 1885.

George Lee Calvert is a native of Virginia, and was born on the Calvert homestead near Winchester, Frederick county, on October 26, 1863, and is a son of Israel and Maria (Kackley) Calvert. His ancestors were among the early settlers of America and numbered among them have been those who have filled position of usefulness in the town, State and Nation. His great-grandfather, Jesse Jay Calvert, was a pioneer of Frederick county, Virginia, an extensive land owner, and a man of influence. He took an active part in the war for independence, and gave freely to the cause. He was the father of eleven children. Jesse Jay Calvert, Jr., his son, and grandfather of our subject, born in Frederick county, was a plantation owner and inventor. A fanning mill, built by him, entirely of wood, was for many years a treasured heirloom in the family. He also was the father of eleven children. His son, Israel, the father of our subject, and the eldest child, became the practical head of the family on his father's death, when but a lad of seventeen. He built

the first macadam road across the Alleghany mountains and was a successful contractor. Later he engaged extensively in the cattle business, buying in Ohio and driving to the Baltimore markets. He died at the old home in Frederick county in 1907, aged seventy-seven. One of his marked characteristics was his aversion to bookkeeping in his commercial affairs, and his expertness in mental arithmetic was such that he suffered no losses. He was a stanch Democrat, active in the civic and social life of his county, and held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He married, when a young man, Maria Kackley, of Frederick county, who died in 1908. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are living: Lafayette, a farmer of Mineral county, West Virginia; London D., a farmer, residing on the old home place in Frederick county, Virginia; John L., an attorney of Guthrie, Okla., secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee of Oklahoma, and whose son, Curtis C., is clerk of the circuit court of Sherman county, Kansas; Fannie, wife of Pierce A. Farrabee, a prominent fruit culturist of Kaiser, W. Va.; Emma, wife of Thomas Pugh, a retired farmer of High View, W. Va.; Media, wife of Frank Blakeslee, of Ashtabula, Ohio; Matilda, wife of Arthur D. Kackley, a retired farmer of Peoria, Ill.; Mary, wife of Zeb Scott, of Burr Oak, and George Lee, of this record. Two daughters are deceased; Adelaide, wife of William Boggs, a farmer of Sherman county, Kansas, died in 1910, and Lorena, wife of Riley Orendorff, of Hardy county, West Virginia, died in 1912.

George Lee Calvert was reared on his father's farm and acquired his education in the public schools of his native county. In the fall of 1885 he came to Kansas and on December 6 filed on a homestead four miles northwest of the present city of Goodland, Sherman county. This section of the State was at that time in the earliest stage of development. Antelopes were abundant and a few buffaloes remained. While holding down his homestead, Mr. Calvert read law with John E. Bogley, located settlers, made up their timber culture, preëmption and homestead entries and practiced before the different land departments. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1888, by Judge C. W. Smith. Subsequently he established in connection with his law practice a real estate and abstract business, which has since become the most extensive in northwest Kansas. He was appointed local immigration agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad in 1892, and is still serving in this capacity. This connection has enabled him to bring to the county a large number of settlers who have rapidly changed the raw prairies into an agricultural section second to none in the State. Mr. Calvert, during the early years of his law work, gave especial attention to land practice, and is conceded to be the most successful land attorney in the State. As a real estate dealer he has become well and favorably known in many states. From 1900 to 1912 the sales through his Goodland office alone have been in excess of $1,200,000. He is also the owner of some

of the choicest farm lands in Sherman county and operates some 3,500 acres devoted to wheat, oats, alfalfa and stock feeding. He has given to his farming interests the close attention to detail and broad, progressive management that has characterized his professional and commercial affairs, and his properties represent modern farming, at its best. In 1905 he began the breeding of pedigreed Hambletonian horses, and his breeding establishment at Goodland has produced some of the best light harness stock within the State. The increasing demands of his affairs have caused him to dispose of the bulk of his breeding farm, however, and at this writing, 1912, this activity is practically closed.

Mr. Calvert has been a lifelong Democrat, and during the early years of his residence in Sherman county received recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens. He has filled various offices within the gift of the people of Sherman county and the city of Goodland and has served with honor and distinction. Beginning with the year 1890 to the fall of 1900 he served continuously, with the exception of one year, as justice of the peace of the city of Goodland, and was also police judge a part of that time. He was elected the first city clerk under the reorganization of Goodland as a city of the second class in 1892. He was elected probate judge of Sherman county in 1900 and reëlected in 1902, was county attorney in 1904, reëlected in 1906, and declined renomination to that office in 1908, owing to the demands upon his time made by his real estate, loan and abstract business. Upon the urgent requests of his many friends he accepted nomination for the office of county attorney in 1912, and was elected by a flattering majority, this making his third election to this office. He has attended as a delegate several State and Congressional conventions of his party and served as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Baltimore convention of 1912, which nominated Wilson and Marshall. On the organization of the Goodland Commercial Club in 1907, he was the unanimous choice of its members for the office of president and has continued to serve in that capacity. He has attained to the Knights Templar degree in Masonry, is a member of Concordia Lodge, No. 586, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Sparks Lodge, No. 175, Knights of Pythias, of Goodland, and Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Calvert married, on November 2, 1892, Miss Etta Allen, daughter of Rhodes Allen, a pioneer of Sherman county, and granddaughter of "Land Bill Allen," first advocate of the homestead law. She was born in Russiaville, Ind., and came to Sherman county in 1886. A sister, Emma Allen, is the wife of Hon. Charles C. Butler, judge of the district court of Denver, Colo., vice-president of the State Bar Association of Colorado, and a well known contributor to legal publications. They are the parents of three children: Opal Virginia, born August 9, 1895, a member of the class of 1913, of Goodland High School; Leonard B., born July 31, 1901, and Allen G., born March 9, 1908. Mrs. Calvert is

one of the social leaders of Sherman county, a member of the Christian church and active in its various affairs and support. The Calvert residence in Goodland is one of the most modern homes in western Kansas and from it is dispensed a charming hospitality.

Mr. Calvert is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things. He is one of the most progressive citizens of western Kansas, a leader in the development of his home county, and is at all times ready and willing to assist any commendable enterprise which will aid in its growth and betterment.

Thomas P. Downs, assistant cashier of the German National Bank, of northern Kansas, located at Beloit, is a native Kansan and was born June 9, 1881, in a dug-out on his father's farm in Graham county, six miles south of Densmore. He is a son of Frank and Mary (Curley) Downs, both natives of Ireland. Frank Downs was born September 20, 1834, and came to America with a brother in 1860, locating in Knox county, Illinois, where he followed farming until the spring of 1881, when he came to Kansas and took a homestead in Graham county, where he continued the occupation of farming until his death in 1908. The mother now resides in Beloit. She has just returned from southeastern Wyoming, where she and her daughter, Nora, homesteaded and proved up on a claim, an exceptional thing for a woman of seventy-two years of age. She was born in Ireland, November 11, 1841, a daughter of Patrick and Mary Curley, both natives of that country. She came to America in 1862 to join her brother, Thomas, who resided at Galesburg, Ill., which at that time was a wild prairie country. In 1881 she came to Graham county, Kansas, on the frontier, and in 1908 went to Wyoming and located on her claim, where she remained until 1912. Thus she has followed the frontier on its westward march for full half a century. Thomas P. Downs is one of a family of nine children, as follows: James, born September 9, 1866, and died September 10, 1881; Margaret, born November 10, 1868, was a teacher for ten years, and is now the wife of J. C. Cambridge, farmer, Sharon Springs, Kan.; John, died in infancy; Nora, born February 28, 1872, has been a teacher in Kansas and Wyoming for twenty years and now resides in Wyoming; Francis Leo, born September 7, 1874, farmer, Phillips county, Kansas; Mary, born October 4, 1876, who was also a teacher for twelve years in Kansas and now the wife of S. P. McGee, farmer, Wallace county, Kansas; Katherine, born in 1878, and died at the age of two years; Thomas P. (subject), and a child who died in infancy.

Thomas P. Downs was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Cawker City High School in the class of 1899. After teaching three years in Mitchell county he was elected principal of the second ward school of Beloit. After serving in that capacity two years he became head of the mathematical department of the Beloit High School.

and after two years in that department became principal of that institution. He served with entire satisfaction in this position until December, 1909, when he resigned to accept a position as clerk in the First National Bank of Beloit. In January, 1911, he became teller and the following April was promoted to assistant cashier, which position he held until July 1, 1912, when he accepted his present position at the German National Bank. While Mr. Downs was engaged in teaching he was very active in general educational work, having devoted his time between school years to institute work as instructor in Mitchell and Ottawa counties. He was one of the best qualified educators in the State, having taken special courses at the State Normal School at Emporia and in the Kansas University at Lawrence. He also studied law at the latter institution. Mr. Downs was married June 10, 1908, to Miss Marie Elizabeth, daughter of William C. and Elizabeth (Tennis) Walsh, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Holland. They have one child, T. P. Downs, Jr., born July 4, 1910. Mrs. Downs is one of a family of six children, all of whom now reside in Beloit, Kan. Mr. Downs is one of the progressive young men of central Kansas who justly merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all who have had an opportunity of knowing him. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the family are communicants of the Catholic church.

Anson G. Mead, a prominent attorney of Beloit, Mitchell county, Kansas, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born on a farm in Belmont county, Ohio, August 22, 1853, a son of Enfield S. and Lucy (Dearborn) Mead. Enfield S. Mead was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1817, and died in Barnesville, Ohio, in 1897. Farming had been his chief occupation. Lucy Dearborn, to whom he was married in 1848, was a native of New Hampshire. She died in 1903. Anson G. Mead was one of a family of eight children, as follows: Corwin Dearborn, born in 1849, now an attorney at Pierre, S. D., was a member of the constitutional convention that drafted the constitution of that State when it was admitted; Clarkson Oregon, born in 1851, now a farmer, Chase county, Nebraska; Anson G.; Ida S., born 1855, married T. T. Culpitt, contractor, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Anna, born in 1857, married H. C. Evers, died in 1887; Virginia S., born in 1861, married William Burns, farmer, Greene county, Iowa; Edward Lloyd, born in 1859, resides on the old homestead in Belmont county, Ohio, and Belle, born in 1863, now the wife of H. C. Ewers, capitalist, Topeka, Kan.

The subject of this review was reared on the farm and received his early education in the public schools of Ohio, and when sixteen years old began teaching school, which he followed about four years. He then took a four-years college course, graduating in the law department of the University of Iowa, June 23, 1879. He was then admitted to practice by the supreme court of Iowa. During the same year he came to Beloit and engaged in the practice of his profession, and immediately

built up an extensive law business, to which he still devotes himself. He is also interested in other local enterprises, perhaps the most important of which is a loan brokerage business, having loaned vast amounts of money on central and western Kansas land. Mr. Mead was united in marriage August 1, 1880, at Somerton, Ohio, to Miss Elma, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Benson) Lee, natives of Baltimore, Md. To this union were born five children: Mary Pearle, born May 8, 1881, married George E. Hartshorn, attorney, Cleveland, Ohio, is a graduate of the Beloit High School and later attended the Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Enfield Blaine, born April 12, 1883, who is with the International Harvester Company, resides at Beloit, Kan. He married Miss Hazel Gondy, and they have two children, Virginia, born December 20, 1907, and Harry Forest, born October 3, 1909. Forest Dearborn, born September 10, 1887, graduated in the Beloit High School in the class of 1905 and then took the civil engineering course in the University of Kansas at Lawrence. He has served as city engineer of Beloit, also deputy county surveyor of Mitchell county, and is now an assistant civil engineer in the Kansas City Southern railroad with headquarters at Texarkana, Tex. Elizabeth, born February 20, 1890, educated in the Beloit High School and Denison University, Granville, Ohio, married Clarence R. Hubbard April 7, 1912. Mr. Hubbard is teller in the Beloit State Bank, Beloit, Kan. Lucy Hazel, born November 16, 1892, graduated in the Beloit High School, class of 1911, and made a special study of music and is an accomplished pianist. Anson G. Mead is one of the men who came to Kansas in an early day and has had an active professional career. He is public-spirited and has always taken a keen interest in all movements tending to the betterment of his community and State. He has also been active in politics, having been a lifelong Republican. He has served as mayor of Beloit one term and represented Mitchell county in the State legislature three terms, from 1901 to 1905. While a member of the legislature he served on many important committees, including the judiciary committee and the committee on taxation, having been chairman of the latter during the session of 1905. Mr. Mead is a director in the First National Bank of Beloit, and has extensive financial interest in Kansas and Oklahoma. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Herman Lesley Petterson, the well known and popular county clerk of Mitchell county, is a native son of Kansas. He was born on a farm sixteen miles southeast of Beloit, on March 7, 1875, a son of Carl and Charlotte (Johnson) Petterson, both natives of Yonkoping, Sweden. Carl Petterson is an example of what thrift and industry will accomplish for a poor emigrant boy who begins the battle of life in a land of opportunities with a will and determination to win. He remained in his native land until after he was married, in 1871, and the following year borrowed money with which to pay the passage for himself and

wife to America. They came directly to Mitchell county, Kansas, and located on Government land in Logan township. He still owns his original homestead and has added to it until he now owns several hundred acres of well improved and valuable land in Mitchell county. He is a Republican and has held various local offices. The wife and mother died February 21, 1911, aged sixty-two years, and he resides on his old homestead in Mitchell county. They had a large family of children: Charles J., born August 3, 1872, and died November 8, 1908, married Josie Kilpatrick and they had six children; Earl J., Ethel, Frank L., Violet V., DeEtta and Edna; Hannah C., born December 15, 1873, married Harrison McKim in 1895. They have ten children, all living in Mitchell county. Herman Lesley, the subject; Alfred, died in infancy; David, born November 30, 1870, married Edna Ramsey in 1904, is chief clerk to trainmaster for Santa Fe railroad at Chanute, Kan.; Peter, died in infancy; William Arthur, born March 2, 1887, resides on the old homestead in Mitchell county; Andrew O., born December 17, 1887, also resides on old homestead; Francis L., born August 12, 1890, farmer, Mitchell county; Leoti B., born December 31, 1892, graduate of the State Normal School at Emporia, and now a teacher in Mitchell county, and Edward C. and Ester E., twins, born November 8, 1895.

Herman Lesley Petterson was educated in the public schools of Mitchell county and after attending the State Normal School at Emporia two years he matriculated at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., and after two years was compelled to give up his course on account of failing health. While he was at college he was a close student and also took an active part in college athletics. He was the captain of the college football team, which was known as the "Terrible Swedes," and were the champions of the State that year. After leaving college, Mr. Petterson returned to the farm, where he remained three years. In 1906 and 1907 he served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Topeka. He then returned to Mitchell county and was engaged in farming until 1908, when he received the nomination for county clerk on the Republican ticket, and was elected without opposition. He has made an efficient officer and is giving entire satisfaction in the administration of his office. He was married August 4, 1903, to Miss Hollis L., daughter of James Monroe and Emma C. (Hayes) Edmundson, both natives of Ohio, and now residents of Edna, Kan. The mother is a distant relative of ex-President Hayes. Mrs. Petterson was born September 12, 1878, in Labette county, Kansas. She is a graduate of the Labette County High School, class of 1900, and later attended the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan. She taught several terms of school prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Petterson have been born four children: Emmy Lou, born June 13, 1904; Edmund Lesley, born September 29, 1905; Ethel Helen, born October 16, 1908, and Carl James, born December 12, 1910. Mr. Petterson is one of the progressive young men of

Mitchell county and his straightforward methods and genial manner have made many friends for him. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Delbert J. Bussell is clerk of the district court of Mitchell county. This popular young county official was born November 21, 1882, on a farm in Brown county, Kansas. He is a son of Pryor N. and Minnie V. (Conn) Bussell, now residents of Mitchell county. Pryor N. Bussell was born March 31, 1849, in Christian county, Illinois, and came to Kansas with his parents about 1860, who settled in Brown county. They were among the very first settlers of that section of the State. The father died in Kansas in 1892 and the mother passed away in Texas in 1900. They reared a family of six children, as follows: John, enlisted as private in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war and died from a wound received on the field of battle; Charles, Rhoda and James (twins); Pryor N., father of the subject of this review, and Isabel, now the wife of Abraham Helsby, florist, Sulphur Springs, Tex. On November 24, 1878, Pryor N. Bussell and Minnie V. Conn were united in marriage in Brown county, Kansas. She was a daughter of John A. and Amanda (Daily) Conn, of Hiawatha, Kan. The father was a native of Kentucky, followed manufacturing in that State for a number of years, and served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He came to Kansas in an early day and located near Robinson, where he died in 1875. The mother resides with her daughter, Mrs. Pryor Bussell, in Mitchell county. They had a family of four children: Claudie A., born September 24, 1879, in Brown county, Kansas, married J. A. Nation March 9, 1899, and resides in Chanute, Kan.; Delbert J., subject; Granville, born January 1, 1893, resides on a farm in Mitchell county, and Eldred, born March 6, 1906.

Delbert J. Bussell is a high type of the self-made young man of Kansas. In early life his opportunities for education were limited. He attended the district school very little, when he was not needed on the farm, remaining with his father until he was twenty-one years old. In 1905 he was injured in an accident which necessitated his giving up farming. In 1906 he took a mail contract, at which he was engaged for a few years, at which time he also took a correspondence business course. On December 24, 1903, he married Miss Flora F., daughter of James and Mary (Bain) Skidmore, of Marysville, Kan. She was born in Wheeling, W. Va., June 7, 1880, and her parents were both natives of that State. They came to Kansas in 1886 and located in Thomas county, and in 1899 removed to Marysville. The father died suddenly in November, 1899, near Beloit. The mother now resides at Marysville. To Mr. and Mrs. Bussell has been born one child, Clifford N., born May 9, 1905. In 1910 Mr. Bussell was nominated for clerk of the district court of Mitchell county and elected over his Republican opponent by a handsome majority, assuming the duties of the office January 1, 1911, and in

1912 was reëlected without opposition. He is a capable and obliging official and is deservingly popular with all classes. He is a close student, and has devoted all his spare time to study and has taken special correspondence courses in the leading educational institutions of the country. He has completed a business course and a course in commercial law, and at the present time is taking a three-years course in law. Mr. Bussell has made careful investments of his savings and now owns a well improved farm in Mitchell county, also a farm in the fruit belt of eastern Oklahoma. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Owls and secretary of the local nest. Politically he has always been a Democrat.

Weslie Harbison.—Great indeed have been the changes which time and man have wrought in Kansas since Weslie Harbison came to cast his lot with the Sunflower State, and no man has been more actively identified with the great work of improvement of Jewell county than he. While others have been pushing the frontier to the west, he has led the way to the substantial development, progress and upbuilding of the northern part of the State. Mr. Harbison was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1840, a son of John and Sarah Harbison, both natives of the Keystone State. The family removed to Iowa in 1849, locating at Marion, Lynn county, where the father entered the milling business. Weslie Harbison was engaged in the business with his father until 1861, when he responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to protect and preserve our country, and enlisted in Company F, Twentieth Iowa infantry. While in the army he took part in the heavy fighting at Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and then took part in the long siege of Vicksburg. After the city fell he participated in the Yazoo campaign, was at New Orleans, and from there went to Texas, where his regiment took part in some skirmishes. From Texas they were ordered back to New Orleans, to start for Pensacola, Fla., and then entered the campaign around Mobile. On August 8, 1865, Mr. Harbison was honorably discharged from the service at Mobile, Ala., having been promoted to sergeant during his service. Returning to his home in Iowa he again entered the milling business with his father, and remained there until 1870, when he came to Kansas, arriving at the homestead he had taken on May 8th of that year. At the time he located on the southeast quarter of section 32, township 5, range 8, Jewell county, buffaloes were roving over the prairies, but Mr. Harbison was one of the courageous pioneers who have made Kansas the great State it now is, and was not discouraged by hardships or Indians. He built a log house, as logs were the only available material, besides sods, and at once began the improvement of his land.

At one time Mr. Harbison killed a buffalo on his own farm. On June 4, 1870, accompanied by five other men, he went on a hunting expedition to the forks of the Solomon river, where they saw vast herds of

buffaloes, extending as far as the eye could see. Buffalo meat was about the only kind to be obtained by the early settlers, though some antelopes and deer were killed. The buffaloes killed in the summer were cut up and the meat salted and dried for use in the winter. Sometimes as much as a ton was cured at one time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harbison went on hunting expeditions, one of which resulted in a large kill. Soon after settling in Jewell county, Mr. Harbison engaged in the milling business, but after nine years gave it up, devoting all his time to farming. He is now the only one of the settlers of 1870 left, and has lived on his old homestead continuously until three years ago, and built a beautiful country home there years before. It is one of the model farm residences and Mr. Harbison is justly proud of it. He still can tell thrilling adventures of the time when the people had to drive to Junction City for supplies and to market their produce, as that was the nearest railroad town. During those days he says the justice of the peace was the law maker of the community, and also the officer to see that his laws were enforced, making laws that suited the occasion rather than using those on the statute books.

On May 30, 1868, Mr. Harbison married Julia, the daughter of Jacob Pressler. The young married couple came to Kansas with other members of their families to seek what fortune had in store for them in the prairie country. There were two children: Cora B., born in March, 1874, and Pearl May, born in March, 1880. The older daughter is the wife of E. H. Brunnemer, who farms the old Harbison homestead, and Pearl is married to Bert Cluster, who resides at Jewell City. Mrs. Harbison passed away at the old home, June 2, 1909. Mr. Harbison is a member of the Masonic order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1866, and the Grand Army of the Republic, S. R. Deach Post, No. 541. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party.

Roland Max Anderson, Beloit, Kan., a leading attorney of Mitchell county, was born at Beloit, June 8, 1879, and is a son of George W. and Mary A. (Townsend) Anderson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Wisconsin. George W. Anderson was born in Hancock county, Ohio, September 15, 1844, and came to Wisconsin with his parents when a child. They both died, leaving him an orphan when he was eight years old. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the cause of the Union, serving in the Fifth regiment, Missouri cavalry. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Pilot Knob, Iron Mountain, and a number of minor engagements and several expeditions incident to cavalry service. At Pea Ridge he was wounded and taken prisoner, but escaped in a few days and returned to the Union lines. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin and continued his education until he completed a college course. After graduating from college he taught school for a number of years, making a specialty of mathematics, of which he was

an instructor in one of the academies of Wisconsin. He was married at Mt. Hope, Wis., in 1864 and in 1870 came to Kansas and located on government land in Mitchell county seven miles northwest of Beloit. For the first year he lived in a stockade and remained on his claim until 1876, when he bought the Beloit "Gazette," which he published until 1880, when he sold it to Don Cameron. He then bought the Lincoln County "Pioneer" at Lincoln, Kan., which he published a few years, when he disposed of it, and in 1884 purchased the Smith County "Pioneer" at Smith Center, Kan. He published this paper until 1890, when he returned to Beloit and became the editor of the Beloit "Courier" and conducted this newspaper until 1895. During this year he sold his interest in the "Courier" and removed to Walnut Ridge, Ark., where he established the Lawrence County "Telephone." Later he removed the plant to Black Rock, Ark., the county seat, remaining here until his death, which occurred January 27, 1907. He was truly a pioneer newspaper man of central Kansas. He was a thorough scholar, a deep thinker and an able writer, and wielded a strong influence in the public affairs of his community. Roland Max Anderson is one of a family of four children, as follows: Caddie, born in 1869, now the wife of M. Schreider, merchant, Hiawatha, Kan.; Grace E., married H. S. Bockes, miller and postmaster, at Duncan, Okla.; George Roy, born July 12, 1873, stock dealer, Little Rock, Ark., and Roland Max, subject of this review.

Mr. Anderson received his early education in the public schools of Beloit and later attended the University of Kansas, where he was graduated from the law department in the class of 1900. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Duncan, Okla., and about a year later went to Lawton, which was just in its infancy. After a short time here he was compelled to return to Beloit on account of failing health. He then engaged in the practice of law at his home town, and in 1904 formed a partnership with Charles L. Kagey, under the firm name of Kagey & Anderson. This partnership still exists and they have built up an extensive law practice, not only in Mitchell county, but in adjoining counties throughout this section of the State. He was married May 10, 1904, to Miss Mary Findley, daughter of Samuel Parker and Ella (Wray) Findley. Mr. Findley and family came to Beloit, Kan., in 1885. They are both natives of Iowa and the father is now engaged in the jewelry business in Beloit. Mrs. Anderson was born at Bloomfield, Iowa, graduated in the class of 1900, Beloit High School, and in 1903 graduated from the music department of the University of Nebraska. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born two children: Park Findley, born August 2, 1907, and Roland Max, born June 6, 1911. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Sigma Nu, Phi Delta Phi fraternity; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Order of

Eagles. Politically he is a Republican and is the present city attorney of Beloit, having held that office since 1909.

William Channing Perdue, better known as "Chan" Perdue, Uncle Sam's capable and courteous postmaster of Beloit, is a native of Ohio, born at Alliance, that State, in 1854. He was the only child of Dr. Charles A. and Ann Viola (Munks) Perdue. Dr. Perdue was a native of Berks county, Pa., and is of French ancestry. He came to Greensburg, Ohio, when a youth and later took up the study of medicine. He graduated from an Ohio medical college, and engaged in the practice of medicine, which he followed for fifty years, and was one of the pioneer physicians of that part of Ohio. In 1862 he was commissioned a surgeon in the One Hundred and Fourth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, with rank of first lieutenant, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his practice at Greensburg. In 1872 he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he remained six years, when he became interested in coal mining at Avery and Muchakinock, Iowa, remaining there until 1878, when he came to Beloit, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement.

"Chan" Perdue was educated in the public schools of Ohio, the Greensburg Seminary and the Iowa State College, when he entered the employ of the Iowa Central Railway Company in the civil engineering department. He was engaged in the locating and the construction of that railroad, and later he, with his father, became interested in the Muchakinock Coal Company, and for several years was manager of the company's general store at Muchakinock, Iowa. In 1875 Mr. Perdue married Sadie, daughter of Dr. Charles A. and Caroline Acheson, of Albia, Iowa. In 1884 his young wife passed away, leaving one child, Cresengia, who grew to womanhood and in 1895 became the wife of Milton Walter Mason, son of Judge A. A. Mason, of Albia, Iowa. To this union were born three children: Allen, Caroline and Channing. The mother died December 30, 1909, and the children, with their father, now reside at San Diego, Cal. In 1878 "Chan" Perdue, in company with Andrew Manifold, came to Kansas, locating at Beloit. Here they established the firm of Manifold & Perdue and engaged in the jewelry business. In 1889 Mr. Perdue received his commission from President Harrison as postmaster of Beloit and, with the exception of four years, during President Cleveland's last term, he has been connected with the post office at Beloit either as postmaster or assistant postmaster up to the present time. During two years of the interval he served as county clerk of Mitchell county. In 1894 he married Miss Jane M. Ellis, of Ionia, Mich. Mrs. Perdue is a daughter of Elmer E. Ellis and Jane M. (Halstead) Ellis and a sister of the later Judge A. H. Ellis. Mr. Perdue is a Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Shrine; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically, he is a Republican. In his long and

faithful career as a public official Mr. Perdue has gained a wide acquaintance, and to be an acquaintance of "Chan" Perdue is to be his friend. He is a man of pleasing personality and it is no effort for him to be obliging, to which the hundreds of patrons of his office will bear testimony. People who know Mitchell county and Beloit will affirm that he has one of the finest suburban homes in that section of Kansas.

Daniel S. O'Brien, M. D., Beloit, Kan., a leading physician of central Kansas, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Eagle, that State, March 22, 1858. His parents were Torrence and Mary (Smith) O'Brien, both natives of Ireland. The father was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1808, and immigrated to America during the '40s, first locating at Clinton, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming for a few years. Later he came to Wisconsin. For a time he lived in Minnesota, but, returning to Wisconsin, followed farming for several years. He died at Doylestown, Wis., July 7, 1886. His wife survived him several years and departed this life February 13, 1904. They were the parents of fourteen children, twelve sons and two daughters.

Dr. O'Brien spent his early life on his father's Wisconsin farm, attended the public schools and later pursued his literary education at St. John's College at Prairie du Chien and at Pio Nono College, at Milwaukee, Wis. He then entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he was graduated in 1880, and immediately located at Columbus, Wis., where he remained until 1882, when he came to Kansas, locating at Beloit. From the very first his skill as a physician was recognized. He enjoyed an extensive practice, and made a reputation for himself as a physician and surgeon which is by no means confined to his home town. He was married November 15, 1904, to Miss Cora E., daughter of Benjamin Bragdon, retired merchant, Beloit, Kan. While Dr. O'Brien has devoted his best efforts first to his profession, in which he has been preeminently successful, he has by no means been idle in other lines of development. He owns several well improved and valuable farms in Mitchell county and also conducts a large drug store in Beloit. Dr. O'Brien is public spirited and is always ready to coöperate in the support of any worthy enterprise. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Charles L. Kagey, of the firm of Kagey & Anderson, attorneys at law, Beloit, Kan., is a native of Virginia and was born near New Market, that State, December 22, 1876. He is a son of John H. and Emma F. (Foltz) Kagey, both natives of Virginia and descendants of old Virginia stock. John H. Kagey was born August 6, 1842, in the same house where the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day, on a farm that had been owned by his ancestors since 1743, when it was purchased by his great-great-grandfather from Lord Fairfax, and for over a century and a half was known as the "Kagey Homestead." John H. Kagey was a farmer and followed that vocation throughout life, with the exception of that period when the country was rent by the great Civil war,

at which time he cast his fortune with his native State and received a commission in the Confederate army. At the close of the war he returned to the old homestead, where he died March 17, 1895. His wife, Emma Foltz, born August 15, 1854, was a daughter of Walton and Jane (Stoner) Foltz, natives of Virginia, both now deceased. They had five sons and one daughter, as follows: Harry W., farmer, Shenandoah county, Virginia; Charles, of this record; Anna K. resides with her mother, at Newport News, Va.; Thomas J., physician, Newport News, Va.; John H. died in 1905, aged twenty-four years; and David F., dental surgeon, Kansas City, Mo.

Charles L. Kagey was educated in the Polytechnic Institute at New Market, Va., and the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, completing his course in law in the latter institution in 1898. While a student there he won the Washington Society medal, a prize for excellence as a debater. In 1898 he came to Kansas and engaged in the practice of law at Hays City, and in March, 1899, was appointed county attorney of Logan county by Judge Lee Monroe. He then removed to Russell Springs, where he remained two years, and came to Beloit in 1901, continuing the practice of law. In 1904 the firm of Kagey & Anderson was formed. These gentlemen confine themselves strictly to the practice of the law and rank among the strongest and ablest law firms of the State. Their law library is very complete and will compare favorably with the best equipped law offices in the country. Their practice is not confined to any particular locality, but extends throughout the entire State. They are the local attorneys for the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railroad companies, and general counsel for the Scott City Northern Railway Company. Mr. Kagey was married March 4, 1901, to Miss Phoebe M., daughter of T. F. Wanzer, a Mitchell county pioneer, and native of New York. Mrs. Kagey was born July 28, 1880, at Simpson, Kan. To Mr. and Mrs. Kagey has been born one child, Lloyd M., born April 18, 1902. Mr. Kagey is a member of the State and American Bar Association, the Academy of Political Science of New York City, the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican and takes an active interest in political affairs. He was prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for attorney-general of his State in 1910, but declined to become a candidate.

Frank Hobart, postmaster, Glen Elder, Kan., is a Kansas pioneer who saw a great deal of the early day life on the plains and in the mountains of the West. He was born on a farm in Oswego county, N. Y., February 26, 1845, and is a son of Edward and Mariam (McCall) Hobart. Edward Hobart, the father, was a native of Ireland, born in Dublin in

1794. The building in which he was born has been used for a city hospital for the last half century. When a young man he entered in the British navy as a midshipman and later became a captain, having been promoted through the various offices in line. He was in the service at the time of the War of 1812 and about the time that peace was declared he resigned and engaged in the merchant marine, his father having presented him with a vessel plying between Liverpool and New York. His father, Richard Hobart, was said to be one of the wealthiest men in Dublin and was related to the Duke of Buckingham. About 1824 Edward Hobart abandoned the sea and located in New York, where he engaged in the milling business, remaining in that State until 1850. He then came to Illinois and located at McComb, where he died March 4, 1885. His wife, Mariam McCall, was a native of New York and a daughter of John McCall. They reared a family of twelve children, Lewis, Richard, Robert, Henry, Edward and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased, and the following ones who are living: John, Nelson, Wesley, Albert D., Frank and Martha. The mother died May 4, 1895, at Macomb, Ill.

Frank Hobart was educated in the public schools of McComb, Ill., and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, where he was living the peaceful life of the average farmer boy when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fourth regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, known as "Yates Sharp Shooters." This regiment took part in many hard fought engagements, among which was the battle of Atlanta, where one-third of its number were killed or wounded. Mr. Hobart was with his regiment in all the principal engagements in which it took part and escaped without a wound. He was discharged in July, 1865, and returned to his Illinois home, where he remained until the following year, when he and his brother, Richard, fitted themselves out with a team and drove from McComb, Ill., to Helena, Mont., for the purpose of engaging in gold mining. The trip across the plains and mountains occupied a hundred days. They joined several other parties en route for the same destination, forming quite an extensive train for mutual protection against the Indians, who were plentiful, and somewhat hostile at that time. The Hobart brothers were very successful in the mining business, taking out as much as $100 in gold some days. After remaining there about a year our subject was compelled to abandon the mines and return home on account of an injury which he received. On his return trip he came from Fort Benton, Mont., to St. Joseph, Mo., by boat, thence returning to Illinois. In 1868 he went to Iowa and located in Poweshiek county, where he followed farming until 1872, when he came to Kansas and located on government land in Mitchell county, one mile east of Glen Elder. He still owns his original homestead. Mr. Hobart has been extensively engaged in farming, grain and stock shipping, and in 1907 he built the Hotel Hobart at Glen Elder,

which he now owns. It is a modern hotel which was built at a cost of $14,000. Since coming to Kansas he has been active in public affairs as well as in private enterprises. He was elected sheriff of Mitchell county in 1877 and reëlected to that office in 1879. This was at a time when the sheriff of a western Kansas county was a border peace officer and frequently had things to do. He has served two terms as mayor of Glen Elder and was appointed postmaster of that town in 1897, which office he still holds. Mr. Hobart was married September 15, 1873, at Beloit, Kan., to Miss Lizzie E., daughter of Caleb and Mary F. (Pratt) Harvey. Mrs. Hobart is a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and was born April 24, 1851. Three children have been born to this union, as follows: Sylvester E., born February 18, 1875, a graduate of the Glen Elder High School, now postmaster and mayor of Nunn, Colo; Earl, born December 20, 1876, and died June 1, 1879; Albert Lyle, born May 20, 1879. Mr. Hobart is a Master Mason of Glen Elder Lodge, No. 294, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and politically is a Republican and has taken an active and prominent part in political affairs.

Charles W. Landis, cashier of the First National Bank of Osborne, is an active factor in the material progress of the central part of the State. He is a Pennsylvanian, having been born at Mechanicsburg, that State, October 21, 1867. His parents, Philip and Christiana E. (Shelly) Landis, were also natives of the Keystone State. The father was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1836. In 1880 the family came to Kansas, locating in Osborne county, where the father farmed until 1896. He then removed to Osborne and engaged in business until 1905, when he went to Mountain View, Cal., where he is now living retired. Charles W. Landis is one of a family of four sons and two daughters, as follows: Florence S., born November 25, 1862, died March 21, 1912; John Milton, born February 18, 1864, merchant, San Francisco, Cal.; Austin Grant, born August 20, 1866, died November 20, 1886; Charles W., of this record; Daniel Marvin, died in infancy, and Martha Elizabeth, born May 15, 1879, resides with her parents at Mountain View, Cal.

Charles W. Landis was educated in the public schools of Osborne and on September 3, 1883, he entered the office of the Osborne County "Farmer" to learn the printing business. In July, 1887, he became one of the editors and owners of that publication, and in January, 1896, he became the sole owner and proprietor of the publication, which he retained until April 12, 1901, when he sold the plant to Mr. B. P. Walker, the present editor and owner. After disposing of his newspaper interests Mr. Landis entered the employ of the First National Bank of Osborne as assistant cashier, and in 1902 became its cashier, which position he still holds. He was united in marriage July 12, 1892, to Miss Eva May Patterson, of Stockton, Kan. She was born in Jackson, Mich., July 12, 1868, and came to Rooks county, Kansas, with her parents in 1874, where her father farmed until his death in 1878. The mother resides

Geo. W. Martin

with Mrs. Landis. Mr. Landis is a director in the Bank Savings National Life Insurance Company of Topeka; director of the First State Bank of Harlan, Kan., president of the Osborne Commercial Club, and politically he is a Republican. He was supervisor of the twelfth national census for the district of Kansas, and in 1908 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago from the Sixth Congressional District of Kansas.

George W. Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., June 30, 1841, a son of David and Mary (Howell) Martin, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His great-grandfather, William Martin, went from Scotland to Ireland, where his son, John, married Elizabeth Martin, belonging to another family, but also from Scotland. Their son, David, the father of George W., was born near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, December 1, 1814. When he was about five years of age the family came to America, locating in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Mary Howell was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year 1822. Her mother was a Spargo, whose family came from Wales and settled in Pittsburgh in 1820. David Martin and Mary Howell were married near Cresson, Pa., September 16, 1840. They reared a family of seven children, George W., being the eldest. Mary Martin died on July 29, 1892, and her husband departed this life on the following day. They were both buried in one grave.

George W. Martin began learning the printer's trade in his native town. In 1855 his father came to Kansas and located a claim near Lecompton, upon which he made some improvements and then returned to Pennsylvania for the family. They arrived at Kansas City on April 7, 1857, and the next day George, in company with another boy and four men, started to walk to Lecompton, where he arrived about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, tired and footsore, but happy in the thought that he had reached his destination. Since that time he has been intimately identified with Kansas affairs. He secured a position in the office of the Lecompton "Union," a rabid pro-slavery paper, and remained connected with that publication and its successor, the "National Democrat," until the fall of 1859. He then returned to Pennsylvania and for some time worked in a book office in Philadelphia, completing his apprenticeship. Returning to Kansas, he established himself at Junction City, where he founded the Junction City "Union," the most westerly newspaper in the State until 1867, when the Salina "Herald" was established. For five years the "Union" was the only paper between Junction City and Denver. Concerning some of his editorials in those early days, showing the agricultural possibilities of western Kansas, Mr. Martin says: "They were marvels of nerve and ignorance. I was then an unblushing prevaricator and was held responsible for all the crop failures up the Smoky Hill, but I can now claim that I was a prophet. I have lived long enough to see those editorials vindicated." In Feb-

ruary, 1869, Mr. Martin issued a "boom" edition of the "Union," probably the first in the State. With regard to Mr. Martin's courage and character as a journalist William E. Connelly says: "As a newspaper man Martin has never been surpassed in Kansas. He was a vigorous and sometimes a violent writer, always saying something worth while, and constantly stirring things up. From August, 1868, to August, 1870, he carried his life in his hands because he called attention to a gang of horse thieves in the vicinity of Junction City. The headquarters of the gang were in Junction City, in a saloon called 'The Unknown.' The north end of the route was Nebraska City and the south end at Douglas, in Butler county. On the 22d of August, 1868, a prominent citizen was hanged by parties unknown. Immediately the impression was manufactured that the hanging was done by a Republican vigilance committee, and because of certain expressions in the 'Union' Martin was held responsible by this manufactured sentiment. For years the friends of the dead man made life uncomfortable for Martin, and many nights the authorities had special policemen about his home. Two years later (August, 1870) the friends of the dead man concluded they were on the wrong scent. They secured from St. Louis two detectives, and Martin became their principal adviser. The result of the fight was that the leader of the gang, who had for years been a notorious outlaw defying the officers all over central Kansas and out to the Pike's Peak region, was killed. Some eight men were sent from that neighborhood to the penitentiary, and fifteen more were run out of the country. At Douglas, the south end of the route, in November following, seven men were hanged by the citizens. After that, horses had some value in Kansas."

On April 1, 1865, Mr. Martin was appointed Register of the United States land office at Junction City and served until in November, 1866, when he was removed by Andrew Johnson, being the first official to be removed for political reasons. He was the first to be reinstated by President Grant, in 1869, and continued as register until the office was removed to Salina, in 1871. In 1867-68, after his removal from the land office and before his reinstatement, he was assessor of internal revenue for all that portion of Kansas west of Manhattan. In January, 1873, he was elected State printer, after one of the most spirited contests that ever occurred in the Kansas legislature, and was three times reëlected. Prior to his election the State had been paying fancy prices for very ordinary work, and Mr. Martin immediately set about reforming the practices of the office. He was offered a bonus not to qualify, but his response came promptly and emphatically: "The men who voted for me meant something, and I will not sell them out." Each time he was reëlected a fight was made against him, and some of the members of the legislature never lost an opportunity to harass him by the introduction of bills and resolutions calculated to interfere with the successful conduct of his position. Notwithstanding this, when Mr. Martin's suc-

cessor was elected, January 18, 1881, James F. Legate, who had always opposed Mr. Martin, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by the joint convention: "Resolved, That George W. Martin, the retiring State printer, is entitled to, and we tender him, the warmest commendation of the legislature of the State of Kansas in joint convention assembled, for the high standard to which he has raised the State printing; for his integrity of character as State printer, being ever watchful of the rights of the people, even to his own expense. He commenced his career eight years ago with an untarnished character, and leaves it today with a character unblemished, even by the severest critic."

That was the only time a joint convention of the legislature ever adopted a resolution of such a character. In 1888 Mr. Martin removed to Kansas City, Kan., where he engaged in newspaper work until elected to his present position. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society and always took a deep interest in its success. Upon the death of Franklin G. Adams, in December, 1899, the directors of the society selected Mr. Martin as his successor, and subsequent events have shown that the choice was a wise one. The collections of the society have been increased under his administration, and the society has been brought into closer touch with the people. Although always a Republican in his political views he has on several occasions refused to support the party nominee or principles advocated. He bolted when prohibition was made a part of the Republican platform; he voted for George W. Glick for governor in 1882; he supported John A. Anderson for Congress in 1886, after he had been defeated in the convention by underhand methods; and after going to Kansas City he denounced his party in the selection of a congressional candiate and contributed to the election of Mason S. Peters, a Democrat. Yet he is profoundly grateful that, after all the political contests in which he was engaged, contests in which he, no doubt, was at times an unreasonable participant, he retains the respect and good will of all. Mr. Martin was grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1872-73, having been admitted into that order at Junction City in 1867. In 1883-84 he was mayor of Junction City, and just prior to his election to that office he served a term in the lower house of the State legislature. In the Republican State convention of 1894 he received 122 votes for governor. Mr. Martin has been twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united on December 20, 1863, was Lydia Coulson, a daughter of Allen and Catherine Coulson. She was born at Minerva, Columbiana county, Ohio, March 16, 1845, and died in Kansas City on June 7, 1900. She was the mother of five children: Lincoln, Amelia, Charles Coulson, Elizabeth and Ruth, the last two dying in infancy. On October 10, 1901, Mr. Martin married Mrs. Josephine Blakely, who was the first girl he met when he went to Junction City in 1861. Her first husband, Maj.

William S. Blakely, was Mr. Martin's partner for three years in the publication of the Junction City "Union." Later he went into the hardware business, and died on June 11, 1885. Mrs. Martin's maiden name was Morgan.

Owen A. Brice, editor and owner of "The People's Sentinel," Glen Elder, Kan., was born August 23, 1886, on a farm two and one-half miles east of Glen Elder. He is a son of John T. and Margaret A. (Adams) Brice. John T. Brice is a native of Ohio and was born in Crawford county, that State, September 25, 1847, and his parents were William Harvey and Jane (Kelly) Brice. The father was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1819, and died in Marion county, Iowa, September 21, 1895. He was a cooper in early life and later a farmer. His wife was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 12, 1821, and died in Marion county, Iowa, May 3, 1873. They were married in Crawford county, Ohio, August 24, 1843, and to this union were born seven sons, six of whom grew to manhood, as follows: William C., born February 21, 1845, now a farmer near Glen Elder, Kan.; John T., father of the subject of this review; Thomas K., born October 10, 1849, now a farmer at Geary, Okla.; Samuel M., born March 8, 1852, resides at Siloam Springs, Ark.; Hiram W., born January 21, 1854, now a bridge contractor at St. Johns, Ore.; Charles M., born February 8, 1858, died October 6, 1862, and Jay, born July 6, 1860, now resides at Pleasantville, Iowa. John T. Brice, the father of our subject, was educated in the high school of Knoxville, Iowa, and when a young man engaged in building and contracting, which he followed until 1873, when he became a farmer in Marion county, Iowa. He remained there until September 29, 1878, when he removed to Kansas and located in the western part of Mitchell county, near the station of Glen Elder. This was a wild and unbroken country at that time and Mr. Brice has witnessed all the great development of this section of the State. At one time he went to Phillips county and filed on Government land, but was forced to relinquish on account of severe drought, when he returned to Mitchell county, which he has since made his permanent home. He bought an improved farm and resided on it until 1898, when he removed to Glen Elder, where he is now living retired. He is a member of the Masonic order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican, but has never sought office and never held any except township offices. He was married in Marion county, Iowa, September 17, 1871, to Miss Margaret A. Adams. She is a daughter of Edwin and Jane (Seber) Adams, the father a native of New York, born in Wayne county, March 17, 1828, and died in Cass county, Iowa, June 11, 1884, and the mother was born in Herkimer county, New York, October 23, 1825. She died November 21, 1858, at Utica, N. Y. John T. and Margaret A. (Adams) Brice are the parents of four children: Charles M., born December 15, 1873, now a prosperous farmer in Boone county, Nebraska; Hudson S., born Novem-

ber 4, 1880, and died February 21, 1882; Owen A., subject, and William H., born December 21, 1888, a graduate of the Glen Elder High School and the University of Kansas, now a pharmacist.

Owen A. Brice was educated in the public schools of Glen Elder and was graduated in the high school in the class of 1905. He began learning the printer's trade when eleven years old and worked at it in Kansas City, Mo., and various other places throughout Kansas. He purchased the "People's Sentinel" August 1, 1909. This is one of the pioneer papers of Mitchell county and is a live, up-to-date weekly, and the plant is modern in every particular, equipped with a type setting machine, etc. Mr. Brice is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Methodist church and politically is a Republican. He was married September 5, 1912, to Mabel C. Barrett, a daughter of Henry Barrett, of Glen Elder.

Frank B. Denman, president of the First National Bank, Osborne, Kan., one of the representative financiers of central Kansas, was born May 25, 1868, at Circleville, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel and Charlotte (Bechtel) Denman, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Maryland, both born in 1827. The father was born at Newark, Ohio, and was a carriage manufacturer at Circleville, in that State, in which business he was engaged up to the time of his death in 1894. He served in the Mexican war and during the Civil war acted as a drillmaster, ranking as captain. Samuel and Charlotte (Bechtel) Denman reared a family of eight children: James Wesley, George F. and William E., twins; Charles H., Frank B., Julia, Mary E., and Emma.

Frank B. Denman received his education in the public schools of Circleville, Ohio, and when sixteen years of age went to work in a printing office, and at times worked in a store as clerk until 1886, when he came to Kansas, located at Harland and accepted a position as bookkeeper in a bank one year. He then went to Gaylord, Kan., and accepted a position as bookkeeper in the State Bank, now the First National Bank of Gaylord. He remained there until 1888, when he came to Osborne, Kan., and acepted a position as bookkeeper in the State Bank of Osborne, where he remained until 1893, when he went to St. Louis as clerk in the general offices of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The next year he returned to Osborne and was elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and in 1895 became the cashier of this institution, holding that position until 1898, when he resigned to engage in the mercantile business in Osborne. He was thus engaged until 1904. He then returned to the banking business, this time becoming president of the First National Bank of Osborne. The bank is one of the oldest and most substantial institutions in central Kansas. It was organized in 1884 as the Osborne County Bank, and later was reorganized and became a National bank under its present name. Mr. Denman is also the president of the State Bank of Harlan, Kan., which

was organized in 1910. He was married May 3, 1893, to Miss Meliscent, daughter of William P. and Mary E. (Botefuhr) Gillette, of Osborne, Kan., where she was born December 18, 1874. The father was a native of New York and the mother of New Jersey. They came to Kansas in 1871, locating at Osborne, where the father was engaged in the mercantile business until his death in 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Denman has been born one child, Edgar G., born July 22, 1896. In 1890 Mr. Denman was appointed deputy county treasurer and served one year, and in 1903 he was appointed a member of the Kansas State Board of Charities and Corrections and served as secretary of that board two years. He is one of the substantial business men of the community and his success in life is due to his own efforts.

Edgar Owen Henshall, M. D., the present mayor of Osborne, Kan., was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 12, 1858. He is a son of Thomas and Margaret Ann (Owens) Henshall. Thomas Henshall was a Virginian, born at Richmond December 13, 1832, of English parents, who immigrated to America in 1825. For a time young Henshall, the father of our subject, was a clerk in the postoffice in Richmond, Va., and when about twenty-one years of age went to Louisville, where he worked as clerk in a clothing store until 1850, when he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa. There was no railroad there at that time and the town was new. He engaged in the mercantile business there and was in business across the river in Omaha, Neb. He was a pioneer merchant in both of these cities, remaining and prospering until 1864. He then removed to St. Joseph, Mo., established an overland freight transportation line to Denver, Col., and Pike's Peak, and hauled a great deal of Government supplies. He continued in this line of work until his trains were attacked by hostile Indians, who killed his oxen and burned the wagons. He then abandoned the enterprise, went to Doniphan county, Kansas, and bought land. This was in 1869, and he farmed there until 1887, when he sold out, went to Kansas City, Kan., and engaged in newspaper work with George W. Martin on the Kansas City "Gazette." After a few years as an editorial writer he engaged in the insurance business, which he followed until the time of his death, at Kansas City, Kan., December 13, 1911. His wife, Margaret Ann Owens, was a native of Baltimore, Md., born in 1838. She was a daughter of Benjamin Owens, who before the Civil war was a prosperous planter and slave owner in the South. After the war he came west to Kansas, and died in Doniphan county in 1875. Dr. Henshall was one of a family of two daughters and four sons, as follows: Mary Clara, born in 1857, died in infancy; Edgar Owen, of this record; Howard, born in 1862, killed by a falling horse August 20, 1869; Charles Thomas, born in 1864, now an oil operator in California; James B., born in 1866, died August 26, 1904, from injuries received in a wreck and falling bridge while a commercial traveler in Georgia, and Lizzie May, born in 1868, now the wife of W. C. Walker, a farmer in Colorado.

Dr. Henshall was educated in the public schools of Doniphan county, and when eighteen years of age began teaching school, and followed that vocation six years. He then attended medical college at the Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa, and Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., graduating at the latter institution in 1885. He immediately located at Portis, Kan., where he built up an extensive practice and also conducted a large drug store until 1897, when he disposed of his interests there and removed to Osborne. He has made an extensive study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and since coming to Osborne has made a specialty of that branch of medicine and surgery, in which he has been eminently successful. While Dr. Henshall has first of all been occupied by his profession he has made a great many judicious investments in Osborne and Smith counties, which have proved very valuable. He was married May 1, 1887, to Miss Emma Silverwood, of Oldham, England, She was born February 22, 1864, and while on a visit to the United States met and married Dr. Henshall, at Portis, Kan. They have three children as follows: James Edgar, born April 4, 1888, a graduate of the Osborne High School, class of 1908, and Kansas University, class of 1912; Ethel Silverwood, born August 20, 1890, graduated in the Nazareth Academy, Concordia, Kan., in 1910, was killed in an automobile accident near Osborne on November 12, 1910; and Lizzie Irene, born February 20, 1895, graduated from the Osborne High School, class of 1912. Dr. Henshall takes an active part in public affairs and the advancement and welfare of his city and county. He has served as coroner of Osborne county ten years and has served on the Osborne city council, is a member of the school board, and in 1911 was elected mayor, which office he still holds. As a public officer he is progressive and it was largely through his efforts that the municipal ownership of the city electric plant was carried through to a successful culmination. He was also instrumental in securing for the city of Osborne the six thousand-dollar Carnegie library. Politically he is a stanch Republican.

William P. Gillette, one of the progressive business men of Osborne, Kan., is a native son of Osborne county, where he was born August 4, 1876. He is a son of William P. and Mary E. (Botefuhr) Gillette. The father was one of the pioneer merchants of Osborne. He was born in Orleans county, New York, March 14, 1840, and followed farming as a vocation in that county until 1871, when he came to Kansas and located at Osborne and engaged in the mercantile business as a member of the firm of Watson, Gillette & Co. This was the second general mercantile business established in the town of Osborne. William P. Gillette, Sr., remained in the mercantile business in Osborne until his death, which occurred December 28, 1899. He had a very successful business career and was one of the substantial men of central Kansas. He was a member of the first city council of Osborne. He was public spirited and took an active part in the development of the new country with which he cast

his lot in its infancy. He married Mary E. Botefuhr at Cawker City, Kan., in 1873. She was a daughter of Jacob Botefuhr and a native of Boston, Mass., where she was born October 19, 1844. She now resides on the old homestead in Osborne county.

William P. Gillette, the subject of this review, is the only son in a family of three children. He received his education in the public schools and graduated from the Osborne High School in the class of 1894, and after leaving school he worked in the capacity of salesman about a year, when he went to Denver, Col., where he was also employed as salesman a year, when he returned to Osborne. He continued to work in the capacity of salesman until 1898, when he, in partnership with Frank B. Denman, purchased a mercantile business in Osborne, which had been founded by his father and an uncle and conducted for years by them under the firm name of Gillette Brothers. The new firm bore the name of Gillette & Denman until 1906, when Mr. Denman retired and the firm became Gillette & Broderack, and in 1908 it was incorporated under the title of the Gillette Mercantile Company, with William P. Gillette as its president. The company conducts an extensive general mercantile business. It is the largest department store in Osborne county. Mr. Gillette is extensively interested in other business enterprises. He owns and conducts a large lumber yard in Osborne under the title of the Gillette Lumber Co., which began business in 1909. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Osborne. On November 5, 1902, Mr. Gillette was united in marriage to Miss Maggie, daughter of Joseph N. and Luella (Miller) Eckler, of Osborne, where the father is engaged in the mercantile business. He is a Kansas pioneer, coming to this State from Iowa in 1870, and for a time was engaged in business at Scandia, where Mrs. Gillette was born, July 19, 1880. She is a graduate of the Scandia High School and is an accomplished musician. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette have one child, Josephine Labelle, born September 5, 1907. Mr. Gillette is a Republican and takes a keen interest in party affairs, but has never sought public office. He is chairman of the Osborne county central committee, also chairman of the Sixth congressional district committee. Fraternally he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

George Johnson, one of the pioneers of northern Kansas, and a leading farmer and capitalist of Republic county, is a native of the Empire State. He was born on a farm near Dayton, N. Y., June 8, 1834, the son of Gile and Filena Salisbury Johnson. The parents were natives of Connecticut who removed to New York, where the father was engaged in farming. George Johnson attended the public schools of his native State and the academy at Herkimer, N. Y. After completing his education he helped his father on the farm and assisted in rearing the younger members of the family. The young man had heard of the opportunities of making a fortune in the West, and when only twenty-three years

of age started for California. From there he went to Oregon and Washington, also up into British Columbia, a trip which took about ten years, before he returned to New York. He remained there but a short time and then came to Missouri, where he remained long enough to become accustomed to the country and then located in Republic county, Kansas, in September, 1869. He took up a homestead near Republic City, which has been in the family ever since. This land Mr. Johnson bought from a man who had filed on it with the intention of clearing it up. Few today realize the courage, perseverance and tenacity needed by the pioneers of the '60s and '70s who settled on what was practically the frontier, where they suffered from droughts, grasshoppers and Indian raids. While he was never driven from his place by Indians Mr. Johnson heard of their frequent raids near by, when they frequently terrorized the frontier settlements. He saw the immense herds of buffaloes that roamed over the plains, and the first piece of furniture he made was a chair with a buffalo-hide seat, which has been promised to the Kansas Historical Association. Buffalo was the principal meat of those days, although a few antelopes and wild turkeys were also found. Mr. Johnson passed sucessfully through the grasshopper years, although his wife returned to her people for a period. From time to time he added to his original farm, where he engaged in general farming and stock raising, a line in which he has gained well deserved success. At the present time he owns about 1,000 acres of the finest land in Republic county, one of the garden spots of Kansas. He is a stockholder in the Republic State Bank and for a time was president of that institution, but resigned to devote his entire time to agricultural pursuits. For over twelve years Mr. Johnson was justice of the peace, an office which he filled with great credit. On Nov. 19, 1881, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Lawrence and Mary Yoar Walsh. Mr. Walsh, when a young man, enlisted in the British army and was under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. Mrs. Johnson's grandfather, Michael Walsh, was a colonel in the British army, being stationed at Gibraltar for some time. Hre father was with the famous Scotch grenadiers, which saw gallant service in many important battles and was with Wellington at Waterloo. For a time he was collector in the counties of Leinster and Ulster, Ireland. After coming to America Mr. Walsh was connected with the coal business in New York City, but in 1864 removed to Wisconsin, where he invested his money and retired from business. Mrs. Johnson's ancestors on her mother's side of the family were of ancient and honorable stock. The old family seat was built at Mountanpole, County Meath, in the Ninth century, and has remained in the family to the present day. Mrs. Johnson was born in New York City, March 14, 1853, but was reared principally in New Brunswick, N. J., where she attended the public schools and later the Sacred Heart Convent at Newark, N. J. After she left school the family moved to Wisconsin,

locating at Manitowoc county in 1864. They lived there until February, 1871, when they removed to Missouri, where Mrs. Johnson was married. The Johnsons have one child—Mary, the wife of W. S. Lower, the president of the Republic State Bank. Mrs. Johnson has taken a great interest in all historic matters, being one of the first to discover the location of the Pawnee Republic, where Pike raised the American flag. She donated to the State the land on which the Pike monument is erected. She is a member of the Kansas State Historical Society and has been on the board of directors for several years.

John L. Travers, a well known attorney of Osborne, Kan., is a native of the Empire State. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., August 25, 1863, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Woods) Travers, both natives of New York State. The father was a successful farmer in the vicinity of Syracuse, where he died in 1903, aged sixty-eight years. He was of Irish parentage. Thomas and Margaret (Woods) Travers were the parents of six children, as follows: Mary, John L., Francis, William, deceased; Ella and Agnes. John L. Travers was educated in the public schools of New York and graduated from the high school of Syracuse in the class of 1885. He then entered Columbia University, New York City, graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the same year was admitted to the New York State bar and immediately commenced practice in Syracuse. He remained there until 1889, when he came to Kansas, located in Topeka, and followed the practice of his profession until he removed to Osborne, continuing the practice of law. He has built up a large practice and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of central Kansas. He has handled some of the most important cases that have been litigated in Osborne and adjacent counties in recent years.

Mr. Travers was married June 22, 1898, to Miss Marie A., daughter of Benjamin and Katherine (Wagner) Bower. The father was born in Buffalo township, Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and was the son of John Bower, who was the son of Christian Bower. Christian Bower lived at one time in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the Bower family settled on coming from Europe. A number of them served in the Revolutionary war with the troops raised from Lancaster county, notably Lieut.-Col. Jacob Bower, Maj. Adam Bower and Ensign Abram Bower. Christian Bower moved to Union county, Pennsylvania, about 1800. He had five sons: Samuel and Isaac, who removed to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where their descendants live; Abraham and John, who removed to Stephenson county, Illinois, about 1848, and Benjamin, who removed to Ohio, locating near Akron. John Bower, the grandfather of Mrs. Travers, settled at Orangeville, Ill. This place was founded by him, and at one time was called Bowersville. He was a prominent man in that section. He had seven children, of whom Benjamin, father of Mrs. Travers, was the fourth. Benjamin was a youth of twelve when he came to Illinois with his father and assisted

him in clearing his land, building a grist mill and otherwise improving the property. He learned the miller's trade and operated the mill owned by his father. Later he operated other mills in Stephenson county. In 1884 he moved to Osborne county, Kansas, where he farmed until about 1890. He then returned to Orangeville, Ill., and lived there until 1901, removing at that time to Grand Island, Neb., where he died in 1902, and was buried there. During the Civil war he wished to enlist but was rejected for service on account of poor health and became a member of a home guard company. In January, 1864, he married Katherine A. Wagner, a native of Pennsylvania, whose parents came to Green county, Wisconsin, in an early day. To them were born five children, as follows: Elizabeth Belle, wife of Dr. John W. Straight, of Hastings, Neb.; James McKesson, of Chicago, an ex-officer of the United States Navy; Jerome, deceased; Jeanette, wife of Clarence Jackson, of Downs, Kan., and Marie Adella, wife of J. L. Travers. Mrs. Travers was educated in the public schools of Kansas and graduated from the Downs High School. After her marriage she took up the study of law in her husband's office and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1900. She is one of three women who have been admitted to the bar from the Sixth congressional district and the only one now engaged in active practice. Mrs. Travers is a close student, and not only a capable lawyer, but also an able writer. She was assistant editor of the Osborne County "News" for eighteen months, when Mr. Travers owned and published that paper, and at present does special department writing for newspapers. Mr. Travers is a Democrat and has been chairman of the Osborne County Democratic Central Committee for eight years. He is also a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was offered the nomination for Congress in his district, but declined. He does not regard politics as a business, but rather as an element of citizenship.

Alfred C. Dillon, M. D.—More than a quarter of a century has passed since Dr. Dillon came to Kansas, and during this period he has witnessed much of the growth and development which has placed the State in the front rank agriculturally. He is one of the honored veterans of the greatest civil war in the world's history, and has been as stanch and true in all relations of life as he was to his country when he followed the stars and stripes on the battle fields of North and South. Today he is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens, as well as a leading member of the medical fraternity of Osborne county, being one of the first physicians to settle in this section of the country. Dr. Dillon was born on a farm in Mahoning county, Ohio, October 11, 1844, a son of Jesse O. and Tina Jones Dillon. The paternal grandparents located, at an early day, on a farm in Trumbull county, Ohio, where they spent their lives, until death touched them in the early '30s. Jesse Dillon was born in Virginia in 1801 and removed to Ohio with his parents while still a small boy. He grew up on the farm, learning the prac-

tical side of agriculture, and when old enough began to run a farm of his own, in Champlain township, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he lived until his death, in 1887. He was a Republican in politics and held the office of justice of the peace for many years. Mrs. Dillon was born in Trumbull county in 1802. Her parents were natives of the Old Dominion and emigrated from Virginia to Ohio at an early date, locating in Trumbull county, where they passed their lives. Dr. Dillon's parents were married in 1823 and became the parents of the following children: David, deceased; Horace, deceased; Emery, now a farmer in Trumbull county; Homer, deceased; Alfred, and Hine, a farmer living near Warren, Ohio. Dr. Dillon received his elementary education in the public schools of Trumbull county, then taught school four terms to earn enough money to pay his expenses at the seminary of Farmington, Ohio. At the outbreak of the Civil war he responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to preserve the Union and enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio infantry. After serving a month he was promoted to the rank of corporal, in which capacity he acted until honorably mustered out of the service. At the close of the war he again took up academic work, graduating from the academy in 1867. Having determined some time before to make medicine his profession, the young man had studied with his brother, Dr. Horace Dillon, of Warren, Ohio, for two years before entering school at Farmington, and thus was well prepared to enter the Cleveland Medical College in the fall of 1868, where he graduated two years later. Dr. Dillon first located at Marcellus, Mich., but a year later came to Osborne, Kan., locating on a soldier's claim in the beautiful Solomon valley, and was the first physician in this locality. He soon proved up on the claim and engaged in the active practice of his profession from that time on. Dr. Dillon is the ideal physician, as the day has never been too hot, the night too cold or the ride too long for him to respond to a call. In the early days of Kansas a doctor had many hardships to endure and discouragements to overcome, but this sturdy man was not faint-hearted and his faith in the country was not misplaced, for he has gained a comfortable fortune and has a gratifying practice. Dr. Dillon has served as county coroner for six years; is a Republican in politics; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the United States pension examiners for the last twenty years. On June 26, 1866, Dr. Dillon married Mary A., the daughter of John and Anna Shafer, of Champion, Ohio. There are five children in the Dillon family: Nellie M., born May 14, 1868; Alberta, born 1870, died in Topeka, Kan., in 1896, at Christ's Hospital, where she was a graduate nurse; John A., born in 1872, a graduate of the Topeka Medical College in 1891, now practicing at Larned, Kan.; Harry D., born May 11, 1881, a dentist at Osborne, who married Rena Hatfield August 31 1908, and now has a son, Michael O., born July 10, 1910, and Emma, born in 1876, the wife of John Belk, of Cloudcroft, N. M.

Asa Brade Dillon, the popular county superintendent of Osborne county, was born in Pennsboro, W. Va., May 2, 1875, a son of Asa and Catharine Simonton Dillon. The father was born near Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, January 1, 1850. During his early life Mr. Dillon was engaged in farming and as a cooper, but, in 1884, gave up these occupations to become a railroad man and today is the vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of the United States, Canada and Mexico, which position he has filled with credit seven years. Mr. Dillon, his father, and only brother, served in Company E, Seventeenth West Virginia volunteer infantry, during the Civil war. Mrs. Dillon was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, near Warrensburg, February 13, 1850. Five of her brothers served in the Union army during the Rebellion; three of them were killed on the battle field, while a fourth received a gold medal for bravery during the siege of Richmond. The Simonton family removed to Pennsboro, W. Va., where Mr. and Mrs. Dillon were married February 27, 1868. There were seven children born to this union: Harvey Walter and Katie died in infancy; W. E. Dillon lives in Denver, Colo.; Artie is the wife of D. B. Harrison, of Downs, Kan.; Asa B.; Creed M., of Downs, Kan., and Jennie, the wife of Mr. A. P. Cotton, of Downs.

When Asa Brade Dillon was but five years of age his parents removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he attended school until ten years of age. In 1885 the family came to Kansas, locating at Downs, where twenty-seven years of Brade's life have been spent. He graduated from the Downs High School in 1895, with the second graduating class, and has taught every year since, four years in the district schools, six in the graded schools and four years acted as superintendent of the Downs schools. He is the oldest teacher, in point of service, in Osborne county, and is the holder of the first professional certificate issued to a teacher in the county. In 1908 Mr. Dillon was a teacher in the county normal, and in June, 1907, was elected president of the teachers' association, a position which he still fills with credit, for the association has had its best sessions since his election to the office of chief executive. In addition to his other duties Mr. Dillon served six years on the county examining board. He has done much to bring the Downs schools to the present high standard, for under him the teachers worked in harmony, the pupils respected him and the best results were thus obtained. His policy from the beginning has been to require thoroughness in school work, where pupils gain honest grades, and this policy he has enforced throughout the county. When promotions come under Superintendent Dillon everyone knows that the reward is just. As a result of this no high school in Kansas turned out a better class of pupils than that at Downs, and today he is gaining the same results in the rural schools of Osborne county. The people should be grateful for the high standard he sets and insists upon, for since he was elected, in 1908, there has been

an appreciable raising of the scholarship throughout the county. Mr. Dillon is today recognized as one of the leading educators of north central Kansas, where he is gaining a wide reputation in educational circles. On September 17, 1899, Mr. Dillon married Cora May, the daughter of Justin E. and Mary Stanford Putnam, at Downs. Mrs. Dillon was born at Lake City, Minn., September 13, 1877. When a small child her parents came to Kansas, first locating at Gaylord, where they lived until 1894 before coming to Downs. Mr. and Mrs. Dillon have one child, Dean Dwight, born November 8, 1903.

Charles W. Wells, owner and editor of the Alton "Empire," the leading journal in the northwestern part of Osborne county, is a native of the Sunflower State, born at Osborne December 17, 1884, the son of Frank P. and Mary S. Fultz Wells. The father was a native of New York State, born there February 28, 1850, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1879, when they located at Osborne. Frank Wells was a harness maker by trade, for some years living at Brookville, Kan. At one time, before the railroads ran across Kansas, he was a government freighter in Colorado and Mexico, spending weeks on the long trips required to carry government supplies to the posts on the frontier. He is now engaged in the harness and implement business at Osborne. In 1878 Mr. Wells married Mary S. Fultz, of Marquette, Kan., the daughter of Edward and Julia Fultz, of that city. Mrs. Wells was born at Michigan City, Ind., October 14, 1861, and accompanied her parents to Kansas in 1879, where she lived until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Wells became the parents of six children: Mary Alice, born November 4, 1880, a graduate of the Osborne High School, and of the State normal at Emporia, who taught six years before her marriage with Dr. S. J. Schwaup, of Osborne, on July 20, 1908, and now has one child, Frances Josephine, born September 1, 1910; Frank Edward, born October 5, 1882, now engaged in business with his father; Charles W.; Nettie J., born July 28, 1886, a graduate of the Osborne High School in 1905, now the wife of R. Roy Hays, of Osborne, and has one child, Mildred, born in October, 1910; Wallace Arthur, born January 20, 1888, now a printer at Clay Center, Kan.; Gertrude Grace, born February 22, 1890, now the assistant postmaster at Osborne.

Charles Wells received his education in the public schools of Osborne, and when only a lad of sixteen entered the office of the Osborne "Farmer" to learn the printer's trade. He worked in Osborne as an apprentice three years, then decided to go West, reaching Idaho in 1906. He worked in Utah, at Salt Lake City, for a year, and in other cities for about the same time, but was forced to return to Kansas because of ill health. Mr. Wells worked in several different States at his trade until 1910, when, on June 6, he purchased the Alton "Empire," which had been established in 1881, the only paper in the town. He at once began improvements, replacing the old plant with the most modern equip-

ment that money could buy, typesetting machines and many conveniences for the printing and editing of the paper, which, under his able management, has increased in circulation until today it wields a wide influence in this section of the State. Mr. Wells is a Republican in politics and works earnestly in the interests of the party. Fraternally he is a Mason. On November 24, 1910, Mr. Wells married Lela M., the daughter of Rev. James and Adeline Kerr. Mrs. Wells was born at Enosdale, Kan., November 26, 1890; her father was a native of Illinois and her mother of Indiana, and at the present time they are living at Sylvan Grove, where Mr. Kerr is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Wells graduated from the Alton High School with the class of 1908, and taught one year before her marriage.

William Henry Feather is a man of superior business ability and executive force, whose labors are bringing him credible and gratifying success. For several years Mr. Feather was an able representative of the agricultural interests of Seward county, while today he is the leading and exclusive furniture dealer of Liberal. He was born near Youngstown, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 5, 1865, a son of James R. and Margaret Hawk Feather. The father was born in Ohio September 20, 1842, and when grown became a coal miner. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, serving three years. He was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run and for eleven months was in the hospital. Most of his service was with the Army of the Potomac and his regiment participated in thirty-five engagements, among them Gettysburg, Seven Days' Battle, and the siege around Richmond. At the close of the war he again worked as a coal miner in Ohio until 1878, when, with his family, Mr. Feather came to Kansas, locating on government land, in Ottawa county, and now resides at Minneapolis, Kan. He was register of deeds of Ottawa county four years, being elected on the Republican ticket. He is commander of his post of the Grand Army of the Republic, an office which he fills with merit. James R. Feather married Margaret Hawk in 1862. She was the daughter of John and Polly Crawford Hawk, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ireland. Mrs. Feather was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1845, and died on the Kansas homestead, December 9, 1886. There were nine children in the Feather family: John Ellsworth, now a merchant at May, Okla.; William Henry; Mary Armena, now the wife of J. B. Lane, a merchant of Kansas City, Mo.; Clara Eva, the wife of Ford Morris, a farmer of Ottawa county; Anna Jane, the wife of Richard Koppmans, Pella, Iowa; Bernice, deceased; Joseph Crawford, deceased; James Roy, a salesman of Kansas City, Mo., and Margaret, the wife of William Nye, a farmer of Ottawa county. William Feather's father was married a second time, in 1888, to Mrs. Sina Nye, of Ottawa county, who has one child, Elfie, born in 1891.

William Feather received his education in Ohio and the public schools of Kansas. He removed from Ottawa county in July, 1887, to locate on a government claim in Seward county. For five years he worked on a cattle ranch, thoroughly learning the business, and in 1892 started to raise cattle himself, having bought grazing ground for this purpose. Mr. Feather took an active part in all public affairs of the country and in 1899 was elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket, an office which he filled five years. He served as a member of the city council of Liberal five years, and has been chairman of the school board nine years. For five years before coming to Liberal to live Mr. Feather was trustee of Fargo township and acted as Federal census examiner in 1900. On retiring from public office he established the first and only exclusive furniture store in Liberal, where he carries on an extensive and growing business, being regarded as one of the most enterprising men of the community. Mr. Feather is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar, a member of the Wichita Consistory. At the present time he is Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. On July 2, 1893, Mr. Feather was married at Liberal to Pearl Brown, who was born at Altoona, Kan., July 18, 1875. She was educated in the public schools of Seward county and at the State normal at Emporia. Mr. and Mrs. Feather have two children: Mildred, born June 27, 1894, and Marguerite, born November 25, 1895. They also have an adopted daughter, Evelyn, born June 3, 1907. Mr. Feather is one of the progressive men of business who are doing a great work in building up the Southwest, carrying civilization to the "short grass" country as did the earlier pioneers to northern and central Kansas.

Preston B. Plumb, United States senator from Kansas from 1877 to 1891, was a man whose life history was closely identified with that of the State. There will be other senators in Congress from the State, but there can never be one more devoted to the interests of her people, more faithful or loyal to the welfare of the whole country, who will love his work and perform it better than did Senator Plumb. He was born at Berkshire, Delaware county, Ohio, October 12, 1837. He was a son of David Prince and Hannah Maria (Bierce) Plumb, of old New England families, and the parents of whom were pioneers in Ohio. David Plumb was a wagon maker; and in youth the future United States senator worked for a part of the time in his father's shop. At the age of twelve he went into the world to make his own way. He realized that he would need education, and attended Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, an Episcopal institution which issued a small paper, in the office of which young Plumb worked to support himself while attending Milnor Hall of that school. He was at Kenyon almost three years, became a good printer, and then returned to Marysville (Delaware county), where his father then lived, and secured work as a compositor in the office of the "Tribune," a local newspaper. A rival paper was established there, but

failed, and Plumb and another printer bought the office and moved it to Xenia, Ohio, and founded the "Xenia News." Plumb was then about sixteen, full of energy and enthusiasm, and with business ability far beyond his years.

The Plumbs were pronounced anti-slavery people, and the community in which they lived was strongly of the same sentiment. Preston B. Plumb never had any doubt regarding his duty, and when the Kansas conflict came on he became a champion of the Free-State cause. His paper reflected his views in vigorous terms. On the evening of June 14, 1856, Marcus J. Parrott addressed the people at Xenia, making a powerful appeal for the Kansas people who were struggling against the hordes of slavery and border-ruffianism. The next morning Plumb went into his office and said to his partner, "Joe, I am going to Kansas and help fight this outrage down, or die with the Free-State men." "I protested," his partner afterwards wrote, "but go he would, and go he did." That was characteristic of Plumb. He was always quick and usually unerring in his judgment, and when he had decided to do a thing he did it at once and with all his strength. Plumb arrived at Leavenworth, on the steamer "Cataract," July 4, 1856. He visited Lawrence, Lecompton, Topeka, and other towns. He was delighted with the country; his determination to aid the Free-State cause was confirmed, and he resolved to make Kansas his future home. On his return to Ohio he went down the Missouri river, a dangerous thing to do at that time. On the boat he fell under the suspicion of the border-ruffians and might have lost his life but for the interference of Col. Philip D. Elkins, father of the late Stephen B. Elkins, who lived at Westport and was himself a border-ruffian. Plumb started again to Kansas almost immediately. He was enlisted in the Kansas cause heart and soul. The Missouri river was then closed to Free-State immigrants. Plumb went to Chicago and offered his services to the National Kansas Committee and was sent on to Iowa City with letters to Dr. Bowen, the forwarding agent there. At Iowa City he purchased three wagons and three teams of horses One wagon was loaded with supplies for the journey. Into the others were loaded one brass cannon (12 pounder) and carriage, 250 Sharp's rifles, 250 Colt's navy pistols, 250 bowie knives, and 20,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifles. Plumb recruited a company of ten young men, among them the father of Senator Charles Curtis, and Capt. A. C. Pierce, now of Junction City, to help him take his warlike cargo to Kansas. This company was known as the "Grizzlies," and Plumb was the captain. When the wagons were ready to take the road, Dr. Bowen made the company a speech, in which he said: "If the border-ruffians succeed in taking your lives, may the noble cause in which you die give you a passport to a better world." To this speech Plumb replied, closing with these words: "I have seen Kansas. I know the perils of her liberty-loving people. I have seen the border-ruffians and the desola-

tion of their work. I need no introduction to them. I accept the responsibility of this great trust you have today confided to me; and these munitions of defense, if we live, shall be delivered to those for whom they are intended.". Plumb was then a boy of eighteen, and there is nothing in all the annals of Kansas which surpasses this enterprise and this speech. The cargo was delivered at Topeka on September 25, after a thrilling journey through Iowa and Nebraska, in which Plumb had to quell a mutiny on one occasion, which he did with cocked revolver in hand. At Topeka he bought axes, augers, saws, and such other tools as were necessary in the founding of a pioneer post. He and most of his company then started up the Kansas river to find a location for their settlement. Near where Salina was afterwards built they laid out a town which they called Mariposa. A substantial log house was erected. Plumb then went back to Ohio and sold his interest in the "Xenia News," returning to Lawrence in December. There he secured the position as foreman in the office of the "Herald of Freedom." It was soon discovered that Mariposa was too far from other settlements to succeed at that time, and the company had no money. Lawrence people were then forming the Emporia Town Company, in which Plumb secured an interest. Settlement at Emporia began early in 1857. Plumb established there the "Kansas News," the first number of which was issued June 6, 1857. In 1858 he was a delegate to the convention which formed the Leavenworth constitution. In this convention he took an active part, and there he formed the acquaintance of Thomas Ewing and many other men who became famous in Kansas. In the winters of 1858-59 and 1860-61 Plumb attended law school in Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, in which year he was made reporter of the Kansas Supreme Court. He practiced law until he entered the army. He was a member of the House in the legislature which convened in January, 1862, having been elected the previous November. He was chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and of the committee to manage the impeachment cases against the State officers. In the summer of 1862 he aided in raising the Eleventh Kansas infantry, being mustered in as captain of Company C, September 10, and on the twenty-fifth of that month was promoted to major; and he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel May 17, 1864. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove and all the other battles in the campaigns of General Blunt in the Ozark mountain region, in 1862-3. He was chief of staff for General Ewing, in 1863, at Kansas City, and in August drove Quantrill out of Kansas, after the Lawrence raid. He was in the battles of Lexington, Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport, and in the pursuit of Price, in 1864. In 1865 he was in the Platte campaign in Wyoming, through the spring and summer, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, September 15. He resumed the practice of law at Emporia, and in 1867 the firm of Ruggles & Plumb was formed. This firm stood at the head

of the Kansas bar. Plumb was speaker of the house in the legislature which convened in 1867, and was a member of the house in the legislature of 1868. In 1873 he engaged in the banking business at Emporia, in which he continued with success until his election to the United States Senate. He engaged extensively in railroad building, also, and was one of the company which promoted the railroad from Junction City to Parsons, now a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway. In 1877 he was elected to the United States Senate. He was twice reëlected, and his third election was without a single dissenting vote, an honor which never came to any other Kansan. In the Senate he had great influence. He knew the needs of the people of Kansas and met them all by prompt action and ready tact. He was ever in touch with the State and worked constantly for the benefit of its people. He was chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and was on other committees, including those on appropriations and finance. He ranked with the foremost senators of his time and secured the passage of many of the laws now in the statutes of the United States. He led the fight within the Republican party against the McKinley tariff bill and voted against the bill on its final passage. He was the first to propose a tariff commission, the idea being original with him, and he opposed the "Force Bill." In the Senate he was a hard worker and a powerful debater. On March 8, 1867, Senator Plumb was married to Miss Caroline A. Southwick, of Ashtabula, Ohio. Her father, Abijah Southwick, was a strong anti-slavery man and his home was one of the principal stations on the "Underground Railroad" in northern Ohio, as many as forty fugitive slaves being cared for at his house at one time. Emporia was a small town when Mrs. Plumb went there to live. She has ever been active in all charitable work, and in every movement for the progress of the town she has borne her part. She is a member of the Congregational church. To Senator and Mrs. Plumb were born six children, all now living but one.

The retirement of Senator Ingalls and six Kansas congressmen more than doubled Senator Plumb's labors, and his death was caused by over-work. He was warned in the summer to take a long rest, and had arranged a trip to Europe, but did not go, as loyalty to his friends prompted him to return to Kansas and take an active part in the campaign. The result was that when he returned to Washington, he was worn out. His capacity for work has never been equaled by a member of the Senate. On December 20, 1891, he died of apoplexy, at his rooms on Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C. The news of his death came as a shock to all Kansas, and genuine sorrow seized her people, for his life was devoted to and in the end sacrificed for them.

John W. Tucker, for many years one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of Osborne county, and now a successful grain merchant of Alton, who has done much for the upbuilding of the city and its

commercial development, first as president of the First State Bank and later as the manager of the Farmers' Coöperative Association, was born on a farm near Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, October 19, 1862, the son of Johnsey W. and Matilda Shafer Tucker. Johnsey Tucker was born in Indiana, April 23, 1837, and while still a child removed with his parents to Illinois, where his father died. Mrs. Tucker soon after went to Iowa with her children, where she lived until her death, in 1884. Johnsey Tucker and Matilda Shafer were married at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1861, and became the parents of four sons: John W.; Stephen R., born April 2, 1865, now a banker and stockman at Codell, Kan.; Charles L., born November 28, 1867, a farmer and stock raiser of Osborne county, and Walter E., born March 20, 1884, who died in 1888. Mrs. Tucker died in 1898, being survived by her husband until 1909.

The Tucker family came to Kansas in 1873, locating in Clay county on a government claim. John remained at home with his parents until 1889, when he came to Osborne county and settled on a farm four miles south of Alton, which belonged to his father. Mr. Tucker remained on this place seven years, when he leased another and larger tract of grazing land and engaged in stock raising on an extensive scale for two years with gratifying success, due to his strict attention to business and careful management. In 1898 Mr. Tucker sold his stock and returned to Clay county to care for his aged parents, but two years later returned to Osborne county and bought a farm four miles west of Alton, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits six years, devoting most of his attention to stock raising. From time to time he bought other land, and is now the owner of three tracts of the finest arable land in the vicinity. In 1906 Mr. Tucker came to Alton, where he at once started in the business of feeding, buying and shipping stock, an occupation he followed three and a half years. January 1, 1910, Mr. Tucker was elected president of the First State Bank of Alton, remaining the dominant factor of that institution until April 2, 1912, when he resigned to become the manager of the Alton Farmers' Coöperative Association, which handles grain and coal, being one of the largest concerns of the kind in Osborne county. Mr. Tucker is the police judge of Alton, an office which he has filled with merit. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party. On March 28, 1888, Mr. Tucker married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward and Margaret Roberts, of Washington county, Kansas. Mrs. Tucker was born in Canada, September 29, 1865, her father being a native of Prince Edward Island, and her mother a Canadian by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have three interesting daughters: Elsie, born June 14, 1894; Margaret, born August 1, 1895, and Ada, born May 4, 1898. The Tucker family have many warm friends in Alton, where Mr. Tucker is regarded as one of the substantial and progressive business men of the community.

Peter Kehoe.—The semi-centenary of Kansas's statehood concluded an epoch in her history wherein were developed men, who from the standpoint of constructive, initiative and executive talent, rank with the most forceful in the annals of her sister commonwealths. Among those of her citizens who realized a large and substantial success was the subject of this article. His work in connection with the commercial development of Clay county would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to the average man, were this to represent the sum total of his efforts; but Mr. Kehoe was not only of material value in the field mentioned, but was of even greater usefulness in connection with the management of two of her successful financial institutions. Although he was not born a native of the State, he was a firm believer in the vast wealth of her natural resources, in the virility of her citizenship, their energy and ambition to do and to prosper, and while he closed out his interests on two different occasions, intending to resume residence in his native State, he always came back to Kansas, more enthusiastic than during his previous sojourn. During a residence of thirty-six years, broken by two short absences, he was actively concerned in practically every phase of Clay Center's development, and it is probable the city and county never had a better friend nor, within the limits of his activities, a more useful citizen.

Peter Kehoe was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, August 29, 1845, a son of Murtaugh and Eliza (Thompson) Kehoe. The family was founded in America by his grandfather, a native of Ireland, who settled in Virginia, where his father and mother were born. He was one of a family of nine children, but two of whom are living: Frank and Murtaugh, both residents of Portsmouth, Ohio. Those deceased are: Charles, John, James, Peter, Caroline, Mary Ellen, Anna, and the subject of this article.

Peter Kehoe was reared in his native city, Portsmouth, received his education in its public schools, and learned telegraphy. He became an expert operator and eventually was employed as a train dispatcher at Milwaukee, Wis., remaining in this line of occupation until 1870, when he came to Kansas, locating in Manhattan, where he established a retail drug store. He disposed of his business in this city, in 1875, returned to his old home for a year's vacation, and in 1877 returned to the Sunflower State and established a general store in Clay Center, then in its early development. Under his management the enterprise grew to be the most important commercial institution in the county, and was surpassed by few in Northern Kansas. His health was such that, in 1886, he sold his Clay Center interests and, with his family, spent the following year in travel as a means of regaining his health. He returned to Clay Center in 1887, and purchased a block of stock in the First National Bank, and was elected its cashier and a member of its directorate. He remained in this capacity for a few years, was of great value in furthering its growth, and attained recognition in the banking field as an able financier. Obey-

ing a longing to return to his native State, he again sold out his interests and returned to Portsmouth, with the idea of remaining. After a short residence in his old home, he grew dissatisfied with conditions there and again returned to Kansas, which was to remain his residence until his death. On his return to Clay Center he promoted the organization of the Citizens' State Bank, was elected its cashier, and served in this capacity until February 22, 1906, when he passed to his last reward. In the organization, development and administration of the business of this institution, Mr. Kehoe was the dominant executive. The bank enjoyed a sound and continuous growth, paid satisfactory dividends, and attained recognition as one of the best managed and strongest institutions in the State. As a banker, he became well and favorably known to the fraternity, his ability as an able executive was often commented on, while his sound financial sense, together with his progressive conservatism, knowledge of credits and men, made him of great value in an advisory capacity. His banking interests were not confined to the Citizens' State Bank alone; he was at the time of his death a director in the First National Bank of Clay Center, the First National Bank of Wakefield, Kan., and the First National Bank of Stephensville, Texas. He was originally a Democrat, but from the time of McKinley's first nomination for the Presidency he was a Republican. Essentially a business man, he had neither time nor inclination for public office, although he was never neglectful of his civic duties and obligations, and was active and influential in the councils of his party. He believed in Clay Center as a commercial city of importance, as one of the ideal towns of Kansas from a residential standpoint, and any movement or measure which had its object the advancement and betterment of commercial, social or religious conditions, received not only his active support, but if money was needed in furthering its object, he could be depended upon for a generous contribution. He attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry and was affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine. He was one of the most active members and generous supporters of the Episcopal church of his home city.

On October 14, 1873, at Manhattan, Kan., Mr. Kehoe married Miss Emma Peckham, a daughter of James Perry and Myra (Sheffield) Peckham, born in Sacramento, Cal., June 26, 1854. Her father, who was a native of South Kingston, R. I., was a miner and lumberman. He first visited California in 1849, journeying via Cape Horn, and later made the trip via the Isthmus of Panama. His mining and lumber ventures on the Pacific slope netted him a comfortable fortune. His death occurred in Manhattan, Kan., on December 9, 1886. Seven children were born of his union with Myra Sheffield, all of whom survive, viz: Emma, the widow of the subject of this review, Frank, William, Allie, Walter, Edwin and George.

Mr. and Mrs. Kehoe were the parents of three children, who are in the

order of birth as follows: Emmabelle, born June 13, 1875, died March 3, 1877; William F., born June 9, 1879, who was educated in the Clay Center schools, subsequently completed a four-years course at St. John's Military School at Salina, graduated from the Portsmouth, Ohio, Commercial College, and is now a merchant in Superior, Neb. He married, in 1903, Miss Jennie Dawson, of Clay Center. The third child, Margaret Sheffield, born June 3, 1886, was graduated from the Clay Center High School with the class of 1905. On her father's death she succeeded him as cashier of the Citizens' State Bank, a position she acceptably filled for one year. She married, on August 28, 1912, Dr. Edwin C. Morgan, a prominent physician and surgeon of Clay Center. Mrs. Kehoe's ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, in the commercial era which followed, in the French and Indian wars, and later in the War of the Revolution. Thomas Sheffield, the founder of the Sheffield family in America, was a native of Sheffield, England, named for the family, and came to the Massachusetts colony with Governor Winthrop in 1632. He was a man of influence in the organization of the colony and was one of the committee which selected the name Boston for their principal town, in honor of Boston, England. His descendant, Maj. Thomas Sheffield, served throughout the War for Independence with distinction. Her father, James Perry Peckham, was a cousin of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the Battle of Lake Erie, the homesteads of their parents, at South Kingston, R. I., adjoining each other. Mrs. Kehoe is a member of Parsons, Kan., Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Her daughter, Mrs. Morgan, is now organizing a chapter in Clay Center.

Malte P. Sanborn.—It is conceded by the student of biography, that to a very great extent, conspicuous personal successes have been attained in the commercial, industrial and financial world by men who have started without capital, without assistance on the part of relatives or friends, and by sheer ability, pluck, energy and ambition, have risen to position of prominence and usefulness in the town, State and Nation. If honored with public office, such men have, with few exceptions, served with credit and distinction; on the other hand, a careful review of the development of any town, county, or State, will show that those who have been of the greatest potential force in its growth and the betterment of its civic, social and religious life, have been men who began with hopeful hearts, willing hands, and a determination to succeed as their sole capital; whose early experiences gave them broad sympathy, knowledge of the well springs from which emerge the streams of human motive and action, and who have striven without thought of self for the good of the community. The development of the towns, cities and counties of the commonwealth of Kansas has been accomplished, to a very large per cent. by citizens of this type, among whom is numbered

he whose name initiates this article. He has large and varied capitalistic interests, and is one of the distinctively representative men of Dickinson county. Progressive and energetic in the management of these varied affairs, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and has contributed in large measure to the advancement of the city of Chapman, his place of residence since 1880.

Malte P. Sanborn is a native of Sweden, and was born on March 26, 1857. He was reared in his native land, acquired a good common school education, and was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. Brim full of energy, filled with ambition to do something worth while and to attain not only a competence, but position and influence, he chose the United States as the country in which to find opportunity for advancement. He left his native land in 1880, and on April 15 of that year arrived in Chapman, Dickinson county, Kansas, his cash capital totaling $7.50. Unable to speak the language of the country, he failed to secure employment at his trade, and was forced to accept labor as a farm hand until he gained a working knowledge of the English tongue. In six months he had overcome this obstacle, receiving meanwhile a wage of $13 per month, and secured employment as a cooper, remaining employed in this industry until 1882, when he initiated his first commercial undertaking, through establishing himself as a building contractor. He succeeded in building up a most profitable business in this line, gained a reputation for integrity and fair dealing, and proved the possession of those qualifications which make for success in the business world. In 1898 he entered the retail lumber business, buying an established yard in Chapman, and has conducted it with profit. This enterprise is conceded to be, by those versed in the lumber industry, one of the best managed yards in Central Kansas, the buildings are models of their kind and equipped with modern labor saving devices for the satisfactory conduct of the business. In 1908 he purchased the plant and equipment of the Dickinson County Electric Light & Power Company, owning the lighting franchise for the city of Chapman. In the operation of this plant, an important public utility, his management has been highly satisfactory to the citizens of his home town. He has been generous in expenditure for improvements and extensions, the service has been greatly improved and is today unexcelled in any city of its population in the State. He is the owner of valuable farm property near Chapman, is a director in the Chapman State Bank, and has extensive holdings in the stock of several corporations in other sections of the State. Mr. Sanborn has also been interested directly and indirectly with many other business enterprises of his home city. Perhaps no one of its citizens has had more to do with the development and building up of Chapman than he. In truth, he has been one of the foremost in every movement which had for its object the city's progress, thrift and substantial growth. He has served as a member of the city

council for fifteen years, and is considered by his colleagues to be one of the most useful and active of the members therein. He has attained the Scottish Rite degree in Masonry and is affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine of Salina. He is also a member of Salina Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights of Pythias.

September 19, 1886, he married Miss Mary Phipps, a daughter of J. H. Phipps, a farmer of Dickinson county. She was born April 9, 1865, in Ohio, and died May 25, 1893, leaving two children: John P. Sanborn, born June 4, 1888, a graduate of the Dickinson County High School, who married on September 12, 1912, Miss Grace Wolifer, and is now a resident of Towner, Colo., and Paul P. Sanborn, born May 16, 1893, who was graduated from the Dickinson County High School, and is now a law student in Washburn College at Topeka. On March 25, 1896, Mr. Sanborn married for his second wife, Miss Anna M. Phelps, of Sasketts Harbor, N. Y., born December 28, 1861. To this union three children have been born: Austin P., born April 16, 1898; Theodore A., born September 19, 1900; and Elizabeth M., born March 18, 1904. The family have long been prominent in the social circles of their home county, attend the Evangelic Lutheran church, of which Mr. Sanborn is an active and influential member, and the family residence is known for its gracious hospitality.

Mr. Sanborn is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming man of affairs, diligent in his duties and conscientious in all things. He has realized a large and substantial success in the business world, has within the limits of his activity been one of the most useful citizens of his section of the State, enjoys a well earned popularity and the esteem which comes from honorable living.

Joseph A. Whitehair, postmaster of Chapman, veteran of the Civil war, and popular citizen of Dickinson county, was born on his father's farm in Lee county, Iowa, August 11, 1845, a son of Francois Anton and Amelia (Dell) Whitehair. His father, Francois Anton Whitehair, was a native of the Province of Alsace, France, and served under Napoleon in several campaigns, concluding his service under the banner of France at the Battle of Waterloo. He came to America in 1820, and first settled at New Orleans, where he secured employment as a member of the police force of that city. In 1830, he removed to Lee county, Iowa, of which he was one of the first settlers, not only of the county, but of the State. He came to Kansas, in 1855, and located on Government land in Jefferson county, and was one of the active factors in the organization of that county. This remained his place of residence until his death, which occurred in 1872, at the age of eighty-five. He was twice married. Seven children were born to the first wife. His second wife was Amelia Dell, who became the mother of the following children: John Whitehair, a retired farmer of Nortonville, Kansas; Joseph H., the subject of this sketch; Peter F. Whitehair, a retired blacksmith of Chapman, Kan.;

Amelia, the widow of J. M. Wandler, of Lyon's Creek, Kan.; Andrew J. died March 24, 1901; Rose died in 1903, and Elizabeth died in 1909. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Whitehair married Richard Rohrer, by whom she had four children: Richard, now clerk of Geary county, Kansas; Henry, deceased; Anna, the widow of Ira Rudy, now an instructor in the public schools of Colorado Springs, Colo., and Josephine, deceased. Mr. Rohrer served throughout the Civil war as a private in the Sixth Kansas cavalry. His death occurred in 1882, and that of his wife in 1902.

Joseph A. Whitehair passed the first ten years of his life on his father's farm in Iowa, and obtained the rudiments of an education in the schools of that early day. He accompanied his parents to Kansas in 1855, assisted in the labor incident to the development of a farm from the raw land on which his father had settled, and completed his schooling. August 26, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Kansas infantry, and served until June 26, 1865. With his regiment, he participated in a number of important battles, but was never wounded. On being mustered out of the service, he entered the employ of the quartermaster's department of the regular army, as a teamster, and drove a six-mule team between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Union, New Mexico. He returned to his old home in 1867, and resumed farming on the home place, remaining until 1871, when he came to Dickinson county, where he entered a homestead. He left the farm in 1875, removed to the city of Chapman, where he opened a blacksmith shop and continued in this line of occupation until 1901. He was the first mayor of Chapman, being elected in 1883. He has also served as city treasurer, member of the council and of the school board. He was appointed postmaster on September 17, 1903, re-appointed December 18, 1907, and re-appointed a second time February 20, 1911. He is a past commander of Chapman Post, No. 362, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, and has filled other chairs in this body. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has been a useful citizen of the city of Chapman and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Whitehair married, on March 10, 1869, Miss Lora Doumie Dalton, of Jefferson county, Kansas, who was born in Illinois, on January 3, 1852, and who came to Kansas during its early settlement. To this union have been born the following children: Utie R., born December 12, 1870, the wife of C. E. Lindsay, a railway official of Decatur, Ill.; Ira A., born April 13, 1872, a printer and musician of Winter Haven, Fla.; Clarence H., born August 18, 1875, died March 11, 1899; Pleasant Pressie, born January 3, 1879, confectioner and assistant postmaster of Chapman; Edna Florence, born June 26, 1886, the wife of Prof. G. H. Baird, superintendent of the schools at Clyde, Kan., and Ethel Roena, born June 25, 1891, the wife of Leroy Price, an employe of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company telegraph department.

John Marshall, extensive land owner, man of affairs, and influential citizen of Clay Center, was born on his father's farm in Rutland county, Vermont, October 21, 1851, and at the age of six months he moved with his parents to Michigan. He is a son of David and Eliza Marshall, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1848. They became the parents of seven children, who are as follows: Mary, born in 1848, is the widow of James Knight, and resides in Burlington, Wash.; John, the subject of this article; David, born in 1849, married Alice Smith, in 1878, and died March 17, 1911, and is survived by his widow and four children: Fred, Louis, Claude and Elsie, all of whom are residents of Clifton, Kan. George, the fourth child, born in 1855, a retail druggist of Clay Center, married Emma Kisby in 1878, and they have three children: Walter, Albert and Lucy. Thomas, born in 1857, married Mary Patterson in 1881, and died in March, 1910. He is survived by his widow and five sons: James, Theodore, Perry, Percy and Leonard, all of whom reside with their mother at Clifton. Albert, born in 1859, is a prosperous farmer in Livingston county, Michigan. He married, in 1888, Mary Hurly. They are the parents of two daughters: Edna and Mary. Eliza, born in 1861, married Alonzo Thompson, in 1885, and is the mother of two sons: Harry and Benjamin.

John Marshall was reared on his father's farm and received his early education in the public schools of Michigan. Subsequently he entered the Ann Arbor High School, and on completion of his studies engaged in teaching in the schools of Michigan, a profession he followed until 1878, when he came to Kansas and purchased a farm near Clifton, Clay county. He resided on this property until 1894, when he disposed of it and purchased a tract of 640 acres adjoining the city of Clay Center. He has been a consistent buyer of choice farm lands and his holdings, which consist only of improved properties, situated in Clay county and various sections of Oklahoma, total over 3,000 acres. His farms have the best of improvements, and are in all respects agricultural enterprises that have, through comprehensive management, reached the maximum as regards quantity and quality of production. As a farmer John Marshall is recognized as a leader and teacher. He has realized a substantial success in this field of activity. Close attention to detail, untiring energy, executive ability, sound financial sense, combined with scientific knowledge of the needs of soil and stock, all were essential to this success—and he possessed them all. As a citizen, he has been actively identified with the commercial and political life of Clay county for forty years. Public office has never appealed to him. He is a Republican. He is deeply interested in educational matters, his early life as a teacher qualifying him to pass upon school problems with intelligence, and he is a valued member of the school board of Clay Center. He is a director in the Union State Bank of Clay Center, and is also a member of the directorate of the Farmers' Elevator Company.

Mr. Marshall married on December 25, 1883, Miss Isabella Patterson, daughter of James and Isabella Patterson, of Clifton, Kan., who was born on March 15, 1865. Her parents, who were natives of Canada, came to Clay county, Kansas, in 1875. Both are deceased. Ten children have been born to this union: Charles Marshall, born October 31, 1884, a graduate of the Clay Center High School, now a farmer of Clay county; Nellie, born in 1886, the wife of Bundy W. Johnson, a farmer of Greenwood county, Kansas; Edith, born in 1888, the wife of Clayton Bryan, a farmer of Clay county; Ward Marshall, born in 1891, a farmer of Clay county; Emil, born in 1894; Hazen, born in 1897; Porter, born in 1899; Julia, born July 3, 1901, the latter four residing with their parents, and Oscar, born February 14, 1900, died February 20, 1906. Another son died in infancy in 1906. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Marshall is a trustee.

Monroe Davis Herington.—A man's real worth to the community in which he lives is not a matter of the accumulation of wealth, the ownership of broad acres or the controlling of commercial enterprises, except he use a part of that wealth, his business influence and a portion of his time in the upbuilding of his town, city or county, and to assist, through advice and example, his fellow citizens to fruitful labor and prosperity, and to live honorable lives filled with kindness and helpful deeds. The man whose name initiates this article has been a resident of the State of Kansas since 1881 and his career since becoming a citizen of the State exemplifies the truth of the foregoing statements. In the founding and development of the city which bears his name and which occupies a portion of the original Herington ranch, he has been the most potential factor, while his donations, in land and money, given as a means to secure railway facilities, greatly exceed those from all other sources.

Monroe Davis Herington is a native of Michigan, and was born on his father's farm in Lenawee county, April 23, 1844, a son of David R. and Nancy (Ferguson) Herington. His father was born in Oswego county, New York, in August, 1812, and was of English descent, the family being founded in America during its early settlement. David R. Herington was a farmer, who spent the early years of his life in his native State, New York, became a pioneer settler in Lenawee county, Michigan, later removed to Iowa, from there to Linn county, Missouri, where he remained until 1865, when he took his family to Bloomington, Ill., in order to give them adequate educational advantages. His death occurred on March 28, 1881, in the last named city. He married when a young man, Miss Nancy Ferguson, born in 1815. She died in 1907, aged ninety-two. They were the parents of six children: Diana (deceased), Pitt Bruce, Byron, Monroe Davis, the subject of this article, Helen, and Ida, deceased.

Monroe Davis Herington acquired his education in the public schools of Iowa and Missouri. He received little assistance from his parents,

preferring to defray his expenses from his own earnings. He was reared a farmer and on completion of his education followed this field of endeavor. He came to Kansas in 1881, and with the profits of his previous years of efforts purchased 1,400 acres of land in Dickinson county, and engaged in the cattle business on an extensive scale. With his profits, he was a consistent buyer of more land, and at one time was the owner of 80,000 acres within the borders of the State. The Dickinson county property, known as the Herington Ranch, was his favorite, however, and this he made his place of residence. On this ranch was founded the present city of Herington, named in his honor and to him the town is indebted for its railway lines. At the time the Missouri Pacific railway was constructing its line westward to Colorado, he donated a righ-of-way through his ranch, a matter of four miles, forty acres of land and 81 lots for terminals and $1,000 in cash. In 1887, when the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway was building its line to the south, he donated to them eighty acres of land, a one-half interest in 1,200 city lots, and free right-of-way through his lands. He also bought and donated to the company a right-of-way for both their southern and western main lines through Dickinson county, and guaranteed their bonds issued to cover their lines in Morris county. He has been equally generous in his donations to the building funds of various churches in the city of Herington, and to its schools, and is justly entitled to the sobriquet, "Father of Herington," both from the standpoint of being its founder and from having given it a parent's care during the growing years of its life. His is the distinction of having established the first bank in the city, a private institution, which was later incorporated and chartered as the Bank of Herington, its business office being the fourth building to be erected in the town. Mr. Herington served as president of the bank for several years after its incorporation. He built many of the business buildings occupied during the early days, assisted merchants to establish themselves in business, and gave freely of his wealth to promote the town. He built an opera house and hotel in 1887 at a cost of $90,000, which were the most substantial buildings erected in the city. The hotel was afterward destroyed by fire. He was the first incumbent of the mayor's chair, and elected for two subsequent terms. He was concerned directly or indirectly with many other enterprises, which were of material value in the growth of Herington, and until his retirement from active business cares, in 1896, his influence in commercial and civic affairs was dominant. Mr. Herington has traveled extensively and is a keen observer and close student of men and affairs. He visited Alaska in 1900, and experienced a rather thrilling adventure on the voyage north, his vessel encountering severe weather at the mouth of the Yukon river, where it barely escaped foundering. He has been for many years an influential and active member of the Baptist church, and his home congregation has received from him generous support. He is an ardent and earnest worker in the cause

of Christianity, and his charities are many and varied. Mr. Herington has been twice married. In August, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Ida Jones. To this union were born three children: Diana, born May 25, 1872; Monroe Davis Herington, Jr., born May 29, 1877, a successful merchant of Los Angeles, Cal., and Alice, born June 26, 1873, married John Ross February 10, 1896, by whom she had one son, Clifford Monroe Ross, born July 26, 1898. Mrs. Ross died on November 22, 1901. Mr. Herington married, on June 17, 1880, Mrs. Jane Perkins. A daughter by her previous marriage, Miss Brusilla Perkins, is her only child.

D. O. Parker, a prominent stockman and extensive land owner of Marshall county, was born in the western part of New York, February 20, 1850. He is a son of C. A. and Mary (Hayward) Parker. The father was a native of Vermont and the mother of Massachusetts. D. O. Parker was reared in the State of New York to the age of nineteen. He attended the public schools of his native State and assisted his father on the farm. In 1869 he came to Kansas and settled at Irving, where he remained a short time. He then went to Washington county and took a homestead, which was located just south of Linn. He also worked out by the month for farmers and worked on the farm near Waterville, Marshall county, which he later purchased, and where he now resides. He moved to Marshall county as soon as he proved up on his homestead and has made this county his home ever since. When he came to Marshall county he first bought a farm of 160 acres and engaged in farming and stock raising. He followed farming and cattle feeding, first beginning on a small scale and gradually increasing the number of cattle and the number of his acres, and has added each year.

Mr. Parker was married in 1876 to Miss Mary Catherine Runkle, daughter of Emanuel and Margaret Runkle, natives of Ohio, who in an early day removed to Indiana, and in the '60s immigrated to Kansas, settling in Marshall county, where they engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Parker received her early education in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker have been born six children: Edna (deceased); Delia (deceased); Josephine; Otis; May and Charles. The wife and mother died in 1909 and Mr. Parker's daughters now preside over his home.

In 1904 Mr. Parker was appointed to fill out an unexpired term of the office of county commissioner and was elected to that office three times, serving in all about eight years. Prior to this he served as trustee of Waterville township two terms. Politically he is a Republican and has taken an active part in the organization of his party, and has been a delegate to county and Congressional conventions on numerous occasions. He is a member of the time honored Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Parker has made his own way in the world, and made it well. He started his career a poor boy, and empty handed, and has never in-

herited a dollar. The great success that has crowned his efforts is of his own making and he is entitled to the full measure of credit.

William Thomas Roche, lawyer, educator, editor, and county attorney of Clay county, Kansas, was born on his father's farm in Washington county, Kansas, December 19, 1870, a son of David and Catherine (Whetstine) Roche, a review of whom follows this article. William Thomas Roche acquired his education in the public schools of his native county, the Southwestern Business College at Wichita and the American College of Science at Philadelphia, and was graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1896. He engaged in teaching in the schools of Washington county when seventeen years of age and his savings from this occupation defrayed his expenses while in college. During the ten years in which he followed the profession of teaching he became well and favorably known as an educator. During this time he also prepared himself for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in 1897 and engaged in practice. An opportunity offering for the purchase of the Lynn "Digest," he availed himself of it and entered the Kansas newspaper field in 1902. He was editor and publisher of this paper for about five years, when he sold and removed to Muldrow, Okla., where he purchased the Muldrow "Press." Some six months later he disposed of this interest and returned to Kansas and located in Clay Center, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1912 he was elected to his present office, that of county attorney. His administration of the affairs of the office has been creditable to him and to the party of which he is a member—the Republican. Since he entered the office he has prosecuted thirty criminal cases and secured convictions in all but three. During the first nine months of his administration the total costs incurred in prosecution were only $9.50. Enforcement of the prohibitory law has received his close attention, with the result that Clay county is practically dry for the first time in its history. In the practice of his profession Mr. Roche has attained recognition as an able and painstaking lawyer, one who has treated his clients with fairness and honesty, and who gives close attention to his business. He has built up a profitable practice and enjoys the esteem of his colleagues. He owns one of the extensive law libraries of northern Kansas and is a constant and wide reader.

On June 9, 1897, Mr. Roche married Miss Cora A. Haigler, a daughter of J. F. and Ellen (Brown) Haigler, of Junction City, Kan., who was born in Washington county, Iowa, September 5, 1872. She is a graduate of the Junction City High School and is an accomplished musician, both vocal and instrumental. Mrs. Roche has become well and favorably known through her connection with the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was for seven years president of the local and district board of the society, delegate from Kansas to the General Foreign Missionary Conference held at Denver and was elected

secretary of that convention. Mr. Roche is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Roche residence in Clay Center is one of the best examples of modern construction in the State. It is built of steel, stone and stucco and is also a fine type of residence architecture.

David Roche, farmer, and veteran of the Civil war, was born in County Cork, Ireland, January 5, 1837. He came to the United States in 1854, was employed as a farm hand in Iowa until 1869, when he came to Kansas and located on Government land in Washington county and engaged in farming. On Lincoln's call for volunteers he enlisted in the Thirteenth Iowa infantry. He served with his regiment for one year, was in the battles of Wilson Creek, Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, and was discharged on account of disabilities received while in the service. On completion of his military career he returned to his farm in Iowa, and, as previously mentioned, came to Kansas in 1869 where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred on July 24, 1903. He was a consistent supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and was elected to different township offices, in which he served with credit. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and gave generously to its support.

Mr. Roche married, in 1858, Miss Catherine Whetstine, a daughter of Mathias and Emile (Lee) Whetstine, who was born at Dayton, Ind., July 25, 1845. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother, Emelie Lee, was a near relative of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces in the Civil war. The Whetstine family came to Kansas in 1867. Mathias Whetstine homesteaded land in Washington county, which he farmed successfully until his death in 1900, his wife having preceded him in 1890. They were the parents of the following children: Rufus Whetstine, a retired farmer, of Wellman, Iowa; Enoch Whetstine, M. D., a practicing physician of Washington county, Kansas, for thirty years, who died in 1900; Catherine, who married the subject of this sketch; John Whetstine, a prominent merchant of Washington, Kan., who died in 1905; Anson Whetstine, a farmer, of Highland, Kan.; and Thomas, a private in an Iowa regiment, who died at Helena, Ark., while in the service during the Civil war. Of the union of David Roche and Catherine Whetstine seven children were born, who are as follows: Emelie J., born December 19, 1860, and married, in 1884, Jabez Landers, who died in 1897; John Mathias Roche, born in 1862, a live stock dealer, of Lynn, Kan., married, in 1888, Ida Lull, and they are the parents of two children, Walter Clarence, born in 1890, cashier of the Exchange Bank, of Lynn, and Lulu, born in 1891, the wife of Clarence Potter, a merchant of Haddam, Kan.; Hannah Roche, born in 1863, the wife of Henry Butler, a farmer of Canadian county, Oklahoma; Mary Roche, born in 1866, the wife of John Seelig, a merchant, of Lynn, Kan., and

they are the parents of three children, William, Inez and Clarence; Della Roche, born in 1868, the wife of Charles V. Haworth, a farmer, of Washington county, Kansas, and they are the parents of two children, Roy V. and Martha A., the latter of whom is deceased; William T. Roche, a sketch of whom preceded this article; and David Herbert Roche, born February 3, 1873, an employee of the Postoffice Department, who, in 1892, married Katie Shields, and they have three children, Rufus, David and William. Catherine Whetstine Roche, now in her sixty-eighth year, resides in Lynn, Kan., and has her widowed daughter, Emelie J., living with her.

Emory T. Fraker, editor of the "Republican-Register," and member of the real estate firm of J. C. Lehmkuhl & Co., of Washington, Kan., was born at Bloomfield, Mo., March 30, 1870, a son of Robert M. and Susan M. (Tyson) Fraker. Robert M. Fraker was also a native of Missouri and a son of Michael Fraker. He was an expert accountant, served for four terms as city recorder of Sedalia, Mo., and was later in charge of the accounting department of the R. T. Davis Milling Company, of St. Joseph, Mo. His death occurred in 1903. He married, when a young man, Miss Sarah M. Tyson, the daughter of Dr. Jacob S. and Sarah (Sharp) Tyson, of Indiana.

Emory T. Fraker spent the early years of his life in Sedalia and received his preliminary educational training in the schools of that city. On the removal of his parents to St. Joseph he completed his common school studies, which were supplemented by a course in a business college at Sedalia. When a boy of ten years of age he began carrying papers for the Sedalia "Democrat," and later was employed in the office of this journal, employing his wages in paying for his education. Inclination led him to learn the printer's art and he became a journeyman printer while in the employ of the "Democrat." In 1887 he initiated his first independent venture as an editor and publisher when he established in Bird City, Cheyenne county, Kansas, the Bird City "News," which he published until 1893, when he disposed of it and returned to St. Joseph, where he was engaged in newspaper work until 1895. In the last named year he became the editor of the Tarkio "World" at Tarkio, Mo., filling the editorial chair of this journal until 1897, when he accepted a similar position on the "Jeffersonian" at Mound City, Mo. In 1899 he became a resident of Kansas City and was employed on the Kansas City "Journal" and the Kansas City "Star" for a period of five years. He next established himself in the real estate business, and continued in this field of enterprise until January, 1910, when he was offered and accepted the position of managing editor of the "Republican-Register" at Washington, Kan. In May, 1912, he, with J. C. Lehmkuhl, purchased the paper and plant, under the firm style of the Register Publishing Company, and have made a success of the publication. As a newspaper man Mr. Fraker is well and

favorably known over eastern Kansas as well as his native State of Missouri. He is a vigorous writer, has a wealth of energy, his editorials are worth while, and his paper has been conducted in an able and clean manner. From its first issue, under his editorship, it has been his aim to make it alive with interest and with real practical usefulness, to the end that it might be welcomed as a personal friend in the homes of Washington county. With J. C. Lehmkul, his associate in the Register Publishing Company, he also formed the firm of J. C. Lehmkuhl & Co., and they have built up a satisfactory business in real estate. Since becoming a resident of the county seat of Washington county he has been actively identified with political affairs, his paper being the official organ of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he is a consistent supporter. He is also an honest worker for a bigger, better Washington, and as secretary of the Washington Commercial Club, an office he is filling acceptably, has been of material value in the advancement of his home city. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Fraker married, on December 15, 1893, Miss Maude C. Hindes, daughter of Francis and Eliza Hindes, both of whom are deceased. They are the parents of three children: Goldie, Bertha and Emory T., Jr. Mrs. Fraker is a member of the Episcopal church.

Otis L. Thisler.—Kansas owes her position as one of the most prosperous commonwealths of the Union to the high state of productiveness to which her agricultural resources have been developed; a development in which scientific farming has produced the maximum in quantity and quality. To have attained recognition as one of the most successful and progressive of those of her citizens concerned in this growth and development, to have been a leader and a teacher among his fellow agriculturists, should give precedence and reputation to any man. It is in connection with this field of activity that the man whose name heads this article has become well and favorably known, not only in Dickinson county, his home for forty-five years, but in many sections of the State. He is the owner of one of the large and highly productive farming enterprises of Kansas, on which are improvements that have made it the show place of the Smoky Hill valley. He is also a breeder of horses, of pedigree, one of the pioneer importers of the Percheron, and is also a breeder of cattle and swine on an extensive scale.

Otis L. Thisler was born at St. Joseph, Mich., October 8, 1848, a son of George and Cordelia (Dimick) Thisler. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were among those who took part in the early colonization of America, the French and Indian wars and later in the War of the Revolution, and who have filled positions of usefulness in the town, county and State. His father, George Thisler, was a native of Pennsylvania, born February 22, 1814. He married, while a young man, Cor-

delia Dimick, resided for a time in Michigan, and came to Kansas in 1872, locating in Dickinson county, where he purchased a section of land and engaged in farming. His death occurred on November 19, 1899, and that of Mrs. Thisler in 1850. They are survived by the following children: Moors D., Edward J., Mary E., and Otis L., the subject of this article.

Otis L. Thisler acquired his education in the public schools, and in Grand Prairie Seminary, at Onarga, Ill. He was reared a farmer and on the removal of his father to Kansas, in 1872, he accompanied him, and for the succeeding three years assisted in getting his father's farm under cultivation. In 1875 he started in for himself, buying land in the Smoky Hill valley, ten miles east of Abilene. In the management of this property, which, with additional acreage purchased later in life, now totals 640 acres, he has given the close attention to detail, broad progressiveness and untiring energy, which makes for success whatever the field of endeavor. In the matter of improvements, it is probable that there is not another farm in the State which excels it. There are three sets of barns, one for alfalfa of 200 tons capacity; one for corn with 4,000 bushels capacity, one for carriages and wagons, one for horses, one for cattle, one for swine, and one for machinery. In the spring of 1913 Mr. Thisler initiated his entrance in the field of dairying. One of his barns was remodeled on the latest approved lines and the best modern equipment for taking care of dairy cattle installed. He purchased a herd of twenty-five registered Guernsey cows, and it is his intention to increase this number in the near future. He has one of the model dairy barns of the State, and his cows are the best that money can buy. A silo of 160 tons capacity, constructed of cement, is also one of the modern improvements, and of this aid to the stock raiser, Mr. Thisler is a warm advocate. The land is practically all river bottom, subdivided and well fenced, and 160 acres are in alfalfa, and a like number in native pasture. The crowning feature in the way of improvements is the residence, which is one of the best examples of modern residence architecture. It is built of brick and stone, has fourteen rooms, bath room on each floor, its own lighting plant, and represents an investment in excess of $10,000. Employment is given to five to fifteen hands, and they are cared for in a comfortable boarding house, also a part of the farm's equipment.

In 1885 Mr. Thisler initiated his breeding of horses of pedigree, making his first purchase of imported Percheron animals, one of the first to bring this strain into Kansas. In this department of activity he has won wide recognition and animals from his breeding establishment have had a ready sale and at satisfactory prices. He is also a breeder of blooded cattle and Poland China swine, his herd of the latter being one of the best in the State, and kept around 500 in number. He is regarded by those in a position to know as one of the best posted men on scientific farming in the State, and his success in his chosen field of endeavor substantiates

that opinion. Ever since he came to Kansas, he has taken a deep interest in public affairs, and has been a consistent advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He was honored by his party with election to the lower house of the legislature in 1894, serving in the session of 1895. He was a member of several important committees, was the author of a bill affecting the banking laws of the State, which he succeeded in having passed, and was considered by his colleagues as one of the active and energetic leaders of his party therein. He had previously received the nomination from his district for the State senate, in 1892, but was defeated by the Fusion candidate. Aside from his farm interests he has other valuable holdings. He is vice-president and treasurer of the Chapman Mill and Elevator Company, and served for twelve years as a director in the First National Bank of Abilene. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order.

Mr. Thisler has been twice married. On January 1, 1876, he married Miss Flora E. Jackson, who died October 29, 1894. Four children of this union: George Roy, Otis L., Jr., Ruby and May, the daughters being deceased. On December 28, 1898, he married Miss Frances McClure, who is the mother of one son, William Ellwood Thisler, born October 23, 1903. The family have long been prominent in the social circles of their home county, in which Mrs. Thisler, a woman of many graces of character, is a leader.

Mr. Thisler is a high type of the unassuming American, possessing the esteem of his fellow citizens and known for his high ideals, strict integrity and broad charity. He has been a useful citizen, is deserving of his popularity and success, which is well earned, and merits distinctive recognition in this publication.

M. A. Thompson, president of the Citizens State Bank, of Blue Rapids, is a native son of Kansas. He was born at Waterville, November 30, 1877, a son of F. E. and Virginia (Carpenter) Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania who came to Illinois, and from there to Kansas, and settled in Waterville, where the father was engaged in the real estate and farm loan business and was an extensive land owner. M. A. Thompson received his early educational discipline in the Westerville public schools and graduated from the high school in the class of 1891. He was the valedictorian of his class. He then took a course in stenography and typewriting in the Cedar Rapids Business College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and graduated in the class of 1897, and was also president of his class there. In 1897 he entered the employ of Sweeney & Lovejoy at Osage, Iowa, a prominent law firm at that place. The senior member of the firm was a leading member of the Iowa bor and an ex-congressman and the junior member was county attorney.

During the two years that Mr. Thompson was with that firm they convicted thirteen men, who were sent to the penitentiary.

four of whom received life sentences. Mr. Thompson studied law with this firm, but in 1899 he accepted a position with the Northern Pacific Railway Company in the general passenger department and later was secretary to A. M. Cleveland, who is now the general passenger agent of that company. He was in the railroad business four years, and during that time at different times was chief clerk and secretary to the general passenger agent, A. L. Craig, and secretary to Charles F. Fee, general passenger agent. He went from the passenger department to the land commissioner's office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company under W. H. Phipps and was then promoted chief clerk to R. I. Farrington, who was J. J. Hill's financial agent and held the offices of comptroller and second vice-president of the Great Northern Railroad Company. From that office Mr. Thompson was appointed secretary to Charles S. Mellen, president of the Northern Pacific Company, recently made famous as the president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. After about a year in the president's office Mr. Thompson resigned to accept a position in the Court of Land Registration of the Philippine Islands. He had made a study of the Torrens Land Act and was appointed to help install that system in the Philippine Islands. He remained there four years and his promotion was as rapid as it had been during his railroad career. He was also appointed superintendent of a Government night school in the Philippines and had supervision of eight teachers and from 350 to 500 pupils. During the time he was connected with the Philippine service he visited Australia, China, Japan and many other countries, and when he left the Islands in 1906 he made a tour of the world, visiting many countries, studying the habits and customs of the people and the scenery and institutions as he journeyed from place to place. When he was in Japan the Russo-Japan war was on in all its fury. He returned to America in 1906 and back to his native Kansas, locating at Blue Rapids, and on September 1st of that year bought a half interest in the Citizens State Bank, becoming vice-president of that institution in 1910, succeeded to the presidency of the bank and has held that office to the present time. This bank was organized in 1905 with a capital of $15,000.00 and now carries deposits of over $125,000.00 and is one of the substantial institutions of the State. Mr. Thompson is also a member of the firm of Cummings & Thompson, doing a general farm loan and insurance business. He was married, September 4, 1909, to Miss Carrie Miller, daughter of J. P. and Nellie (Goodwin) Miller, of Blue Rapids, Kan. She is a granddaughter of Judge Goodwin, who was one of the most prominent men of northern Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson has been born one child, Frederick Miller, born November 18, 1913. Mrs. Thompson was educated in the public schools of Blue Rapids, where she graduated in the high school. She is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Thompson is a thrity-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He also belongs to the Protective and Benevolent Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His success in every sphere that he has undertaken is worthy of special comment here. He has had a varied career, every phase of which has been marked with success. His vast and varied experience with men and affairs the world over well fits him for the responsible position which he now holds.

Melancthon Solt (deceased).—In the death of Melancthon Solt, which occurred December 1, 1905, there passed to eternal life one of the substantial men of northern Kansas, who for over twenty years had been known as one of the most extensive grain and cattle dealers in Washington county. Mr. Solt's unusual business capacity and sterling worth as a citizen were recognized by all who knew the man. He was a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, and was born August 18, 1833, and was reared to manhood in his native county and received the advantages of a common school education. In early life he engaged in agricultural pursuits, including stock raising, and was very successful in that line and became an extensive dealer in cattle before coming to Kansas. He came to this State in 1884. Unlike so many men who have been successful in Kansas he was a well-to-do man when he came here, and brought with him a sufficient amount of capital to do business on a large and substantial scale from the start. He was one of the large grain dealers of northern Kansas and the owner of a steam grain elevator at Barnes, where he carried on his business, and during his career handled more grain and stock than any other dealer in the county. He owned considerable farm property both in Kansas and Ohio. When he first came to Kansas he located in Waterville for a time, but the following spring went to Barnes, where he carried on business until he retired in 1904. Melancthon Solt's father was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1797 and removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1818, where he died in 1888. He was a farmer all his life and was very successful financially. He was a member of the Lutheran church from boyhood and was an old-time Whig, and later a Republican, after the organization of that party. His wife, and mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Saloma Brobst. She was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born in 1804, and died in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1880. She bore her husband eight children: Catherine, Cornelius, Elizabeth, Peter, Melancthon, Mary, Lavina and Moses. Mr. Solt was united in marriage, December 28, 1870, to Miss Laura O. Brandt, of Fairfield, Ohio. She was a daughter of John and Sarah (Gessell) Brandt and was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1846. Her parents were both natives of Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Solt were born four children: Linneus C., Clarence J. and Luther M., personal sketches of whom appear in this volume, and Mrs. Sarah S. Wright, of Logan, Kan. The mother also resides in Logan,

Kan. Mr. Solt was a member of the Lutheran church, in which he was baptized in infancy and confirmed as soon as he was old enough. He gave to the church of his faith freely and, in fact, the Grace Lutheran Church, of Barnes, Kan., stands as a monument to his generosity, he having donated practically half of the funds for its building. Politically he was a Republican and gave hearty support to the principles of his party. In the death of Mr. Solt the community lost a progressive, honorable and public-spirited citizen and none missed him more than the poor, for he was charitable. He was an honest man himself and appreciated honesty in others to such an extent that no one, however humble, ever appealed to him in vain. He loved honesty more than riches.

L. C. Solt, a successful man of affairs of Barnes, Kan., and well known throughout the State as a cattle man, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Fairfield county, December 7, 1871, and is a son of Melancthon and Laura (Brandt) Solt. The father was a well known business man of Washington county and extended personal mention is made of him in this volume. L. C. Solt, the subject of this review, was the oldest member of the family. He received his education in the public schools of Fairfield county, Ohio, and after coming to Kansas with his parents in 1884 attended school in Barnes and Waterville. He then took a commercial course in Spalding's Commercial College at Kansas City, Mo., graduating there in the class of 1901. He then assisted his father, who was engaged in the grain business in Barnes, Kan., for a year, and in 1892 engaged in the lumber business for himself at Barnes, succeeding to the business of E. K. Felt. He conducted this business successfully for seven years, and in July, 1899, disposed of the business to the Central Lumber Company. During the time that Mr. Solt was engaged in the lumber business he was also interested in farming and cattle feeding, and after selling his lumber business he devoted himself exclusively to farming and feeding. Prior to this time, however, he established the Barnes "Chief," which was the only newspaper in Barnes at the time. After two years he sold it to Irvin Hogue, of Greenleaf, Kan. Mr. Solt has handled a great many cattle and is known throughout northern Kansas as a very successful cattle feeder. In 1900 he had charge of a shipment of 406 head of cattle to Glasgow, Scotland, making the entire trip with them, and many of the herd were fed and prepared for market by him. This shipment consisted of twenty-nine carloads of choice cattle, which had been fed for ten months in preparation for the market. They were reported by the cattle men at Buffalo, N. Y., to be the best train load of cattle that ever passed through the Buffalo yards. Since 1899 Mr. Solt has also been actively econnected with the grain business at Barnes, owning an elevator and doing a large volume of business in that line. He sold his grain interests in March, 1913. In 1904 he with his brother, C. J., es-

tablished the Barnes Telephone Company and for a year and a half operated this business, when they sold to the Rochdale Coöperative Company.

Mr. Solt was united in marriage, October 12, 1893, to Miss Alma R. Eyester. She is a daughter of W. R. and Sarah (Copeland) Eyester, both natives of Pennsylvania. The mother is now deceased and the father resides at Topeka. The father is an author of considerable merit and is a frequent contributor to the leading magazines and has had several books of his writings published, which have proven very popular. Mrs. Solt was born at Gettysburg, Pa., and received her early educational discipline in the public schools of that State. Later she attended the Kansas public schools and the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Mr. and Mrs. Solt have three children: Helen, who is a graduate of the Barnes High School, now a student of Hardin College at Mexico, Mo.; Leland, who also is a graduate of the Barnes High School, now a student at William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., and Lois, a student in the Barnes schools.

Mr. Solt is a stanch Republican and has been an active worker in the ranks of his party. Mrs. Solt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Clarence J. Solt, of Barnes, Kan., is one of the progressive business men of northern Kansas and a promoter of thoroughbred cattle and was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, May 28, 1873, and is a son of Malancthon Solt, a personal sketch of whom, with the family history, appears in this volume. Clarence J. came west with his parents in 1884 when he was a boy of eleven years. He had attended the public schools in his native county in Ohio and after coming to Kansas graduated from the high school at Barnes. He then attended the University of Kansas one year, after which he took a business course in Brown's Commercial College, Kansas City, Mo. He graduated at this institution and returned to Barnes and joined his father, who was extensively engaged in the grain and cattle business at that place. At the age of twenty-one he became a partner of his father in the grain business and at the same time began operating a farm which he owned two miles north of town. This place has since become famous on account of the fine stock which Mr. Solt has produced there. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Solt founded the first herd of Hereford cattle in this section of Kansas, starting with a small bunch in 1900, and he and his brother in a short time became the owners of more than eighty head of full-blooded registered Herefords. In the early '80s his father had imported some of the original full-blood Shorthorn cattle from Ohio and Kentucky, and when C. J. embarked in the business he had a very fine strain of blood in his cattle which were descended from this original herd. The herd was headed first by "Young Prince," and next was "Prosperity," bred by Cornish & Patten, of Osborne, Mo., and the last was "Orpheus,"

grandson of "Beau Donald," bred by Marshall Field at Madison, Neb. In 1906 the Solt Bros. sold their herd of Herefords. During the time they were in the thoroughbred Hereford cattle business they also fed thousands of cattle and at one time had nearly two thousand head on feed at once.

Mr. Solt has been busy in other lines of endeavor, in which he has succeeded equally as well as in the cattle business. In 1902 he and his youngest brother, L. M., ran the first telephone line into Barnes, before a telephone company was thought of there. They ran the wire on hedge posts without insulators, and two years later he, with his oldest brother, L. C., organized the Barnes Telephone Company, which they operated about a year and a half, when they sold out to the Barnes-Rochdale Coöperative Company. In 1911 he was one of the organizers of the Barnes State Bank and is now vice-president of that institution. He was one of the pioneer silo men of this section of Kansas and built the second silo in Washington county. In 1912 he built the largest silo in the State of Kansas on his farm. Its weight on the foundation is 150 tons, height 51 feet and inside diameter 22½ feet, with a capacity of 525 tons. Mr. Solt has also introduced the first pure-blood Holstein cattle in this section and is now developing a herd of these cattle on his farm south of town, where he has one of the model dairy farms of Kansas. He fattened 200 head of baby beeves this year (1913) and at this writing has fifty-six head weighing 900 pounds each, from which he will select fifteen to place on exhibition at the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City this fall.

Mr. Solt was united in marriage, December 28, 1897, to Miss Belle, daughter of Henry and Annetta (Rickel) Husselman, of Clifton, Kan., both of whom are natives of Indiana. The father was a pioneer merchant at Chepstow and later was engaged in business at Barnes for fifteen years. He now resides at Clifton, Kan. Mrs. Solt was born at Waterloo, Ind., and was only two years old when her parents removed to Kansas. She received her education in the public schools of Barnes and Washington and later took a music course at Lindsborg, Kan., and taught school for a time. To Mr. and Mrs. Solt have been born three children: Vivian Melancthon, born April 15, 1899; Maynard Harold, born March 4, 1904, and May Lucile, born November 4, 1900, and died August 10, 1901.

Mr. Solt is a Progressive and has served as mayor of Barnes two terms and has been councilman one term. He is chairman of the county committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and has held this position for four years. He is also corresponding secretary of that association. He is a member of the Conference Board of Education of Kansas. He and Mrs. Solt are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is superintendent of the Sunday school. They are active and enthusiastic workers in all church and kindred affairs.

Alexander McGregor, Washington, Kan.—The State of Kansas owes its greatness to the successful agriculturist and stockman whose efforts have placed the Sunflower State in the front rank in this line of endeavor. The gentleman whose name introduces this review is one of the well known stock men of Washington county. He is a native son of Kansas, having been born in Mill Creek township, Washington county, November 18, 1875. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (McLaren) McGregor, both natives of Scotland. They came to America with their parents when quite young. The families settled in Wisconsin, where the parents of our subject were reared, educated and married. In 1869 they came to Kansas and took a homestead in Mill Creek township, Washington county, where the father was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until about ten years ago when he retired and moved to Kansas City, where he now resides. The wife and mother departed this life in 1884.

Alexander McGregor was educated in the public schools and later took a course in a business college. After graduating he engaged in the grain and live stock business at Morrow, Kan., one of the best shipping points for grain and cattle in the State. Although but a boy when he engaged in this business venture he was successful from the start and under his capable management the business developed from year to year and he was rewarded by a substantial financial success. He also engaged in ranching during this time. He became more and more interested in the stock business and in 1910 sold his grain business and removed to Washington and has devoted himself to the fancy stock business since that time. He makes a specialty of Herefords for exhibition purposes and no exhibitor is better known at the big stock shows at Denver, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Chicago than Mr. McGregor, and his blue-ribbon bunch of Herefords. He has never failed to win the money where his stock has been on exhibition. His cattle are not only prize winners, but commercial winners, whenever placed on the market. Some of the best cattle to be seen on the market come from his 300-acre ranch near Washington. He holds the record for selling the highest priced car load of cattle ever sold in Kansas, and he has taken three grand champion-load prizes. Mr. McGregor's beef cattle are in great demand and he numbers among his customers Frank Rockefeller, Weber, of Kansas City, and the Harvey House people, who buy his beef whenever they can. While Mr. McGregor is primarily a cattle man, he is something of a hog raiser also, usually feeding from 500 to 1,000 hogs. He was one of the organizers of the Mutual Telephone Company, of Washington, and served on its board of directors two years.

Mr. McGregor was united in marriage, September 28, 1898, to Miss Margaret, daughter of W. H. and Lucy (Melvin) McCormack, the former a native of Wisconsin and the latter of New York, both of

Scotch descent. Mrs. McGregor was born and raised in Republic county, Kansas, where her father was engaged in farming and stock raising. She was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor have one child, Helen Lucile, born August 5, 1912. Mr. McGregor is a Republican and has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. He has served as chairman of the central committee and been a delegate to several State conventions. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1912. He also takes a commendable interest in local affairs and is the present mayor of Washington. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Although a young man Mr. McGregor has met with success to a degree that entitles him to rank among the leaders of the State.

Earl Cool Woodward, editor and publisher of the Minneapolis "Messenger," and former principal of the Minneapolis High School, was born on his father's farm in Washington county on January 5, 1889, a son of William A. and Mary (Cool) Woodward. The family was founded in Kansas by William W. Woodward, the grandfather of the subject of this article, who removed from Iowa in 1870, and located on Government land in Cloud county, later becoming a resident of Osborne, where he died in 1904. He married Miss Mary A. Bartow, who survived him but one year, her death occurring in Osborne in 1905. William A. Woodward was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, February 18, 1850, acquired his education in the public schools of his native State, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas. He was reared as a farmer and followed this line of activity, with success, in Cloud county, until his retirement. On May 1, 1886, he married, at Concordia, Kan., Miss Mary Cool, a daughter of Simon E. and Catherine (Brown) Cool, who was born at Zanesville, Ohio, December 10, 1867. She came to Kansas with her parents in 1884. Her father was a farmer, located in Cloud county, and died there in 1906. Since giving up active labor, Mr. Woodward has resided in Glasco, Cloud county. To him and his wife have been born six children, viz: Raymond Asa, born August 8, 1888, died in 1891; Earl Cool, the subject of this sketch; Florence Belle, born December 9, 1894, was graduated from the Glasco High School with the class of 1913, and married on May 25, 1913, Clyde Guipre, a farmer of Cloud county; Grace, born December 12, 1896, a graduate of the Glasco High School with the class of 1913, and now a teacher in the Cloud county schools; Ernest Ross, born March 1, 1898; Mary Edith, born July 8, 1902, and Louis William, born February 1, 1905.

Earl Cool Woodward received his early education in the public schools, was graduated from the Glasco High School with the class of 1906, and subsequently entered the Kansas University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1910. On completion of his education he engaged in teaching in the schools of Minneapolis, Kan.,

and was during the last two years of his employment in this profession, principal of the high school. He entered the field of journalism in May, 1913, when he purchased the Minneapolis "Messenger," established in 1875, and since 1885 the property of the late A. P. Riddle. It is the pioneer newspaper of Ottawa county, has been a successful property and is the recognized organ of the Republican party in its home county. Its offices and plant are equipped with modern appliances for the satisfactory conduct of the business. A monthly, devoted to the interests of a fraternal organization, is published from this office, "Sons and Daughters of Justice." It is the aim of Mr. Woodward to so conduct his paper that it will be alive with interest and of real practical usefulness; to the end that it will be welcomed as a personal friend in the homes of its subscribers. While a student in Kansas University, he was one of the organizers of its first student council, was during his four years of residence at Lawrence a member of the varsity basket ball team, and its captain during his junior year. He is a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, and Minneapolis Lodge, No. 143, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On December 10, 1913, Mr. Woodward was united in marriage with Miss Beatrice Reed, of Glasco, Kan. She is a graduate of the collegiate department of Kansas University with the class of 1911, and subsequently was employed as a teacher in the Glasco High School. She is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority.

Sylvanus S. Longley, a prominent farmer and stockman, now retired, ex-member of the Kansas legislature and influential citizen of Greenleaf, Washington county, was born on his father's farm near Foxcroft, Me., September 15, 1834, a son of Sylvanus and Orienda (Garland) Longley. The Longley family is of English origin, and our subject is descended from Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Zachariah Longley, and grandfather, Zachariah Longley, Jr., having served in the Continental Line in the War for Independence. Zachariah Longley, Jr., was one of the founders of the town of Foxcroft, settling there shortly after the close of the war, which gave birth to the Union. The forebears of our subject were farmers and stock raisers, who wrested from the wilderness and the Indian productivge acres, endured hardship and privation, and with all were men that did their alloted tasks with cheerfulness and lived lives of contentment and frugality. Sylvanus Longley, the father of our subject, born in 1790, lived and labored for nearly ninety years in and near the town of Foxcroft, attained a competence as a farmer and stock raiser, took part in the progress of nearly a century of the Nation's growth, and died in 1877.

Sylvanus S. Longley was reared on the paternal farm and obtained his education in the primitive schools of that early day, the school term being about six weeks' duration in the winter and nine in the summer. This early instruction was supplemented by an attendance of one term at

Foxcroft Academy. On completion of his education, at the age of sixteen, he went to New Bedford, Mass., and shipped on the whaler "Canton," sailing to the Okotsk sea in the Arctic. This cruise of one season was highly successful, a large number of whales being caught and the ship returned to its home port with oil and bone. The following spring the ship sailed on another expedition, but was wrecked on an unchartered coral island, longitude 173 west, latitude 2:40. The reef on which the vessel struck was some little distance from the island proper, but after severe trials the crew managed to reach shore by the aid of a tow line. The island they found to be uninhabited, about three miles long and one-half mile wide. They had ample time before the breaking up of their ship to save her life boats, many of the stores, water casks and water, a few sails, spars and tools, also the epitamy and compass. Some of the boats which had been saved, all of which were open, had been damaged, and after making repairs and fitting them out with sails, keel and rudder, they sailed in search of an inhabited island, where they could secure food and rescue. The instruments saved enabled them to determine the latitude, but not the longitude, but on March 30, 1854, they set sail with the expectation of reaching an island about one hundred miles distant, but missed it, and forty-five days from the time of setting sail they sighted land, Madalena Rock, one of the Ladrones, which was uninhabited, and they continued on until they reached, four days later, the Island of Guam, at that time a Spanish possession, and peopled by pearl fishers. During this enforced voyage their food supplies were short and each man's allowance was a half biscuit of hard bread and one-half pint of water per day. On reaching Guam, the crew, which numbered thirty-three men, were apportioned among the natives, who gave them an abundant supply of bread, fruit and bananas. They were compelled to remain on this island for ninety-four days before a ship touched for water, and then were carried to Manila, where they remained for thirty days before they could get employment. They finally shipped aboard the Bella Vascomgarda, Captain Juan Haas, bound for Canton, China, where they loaded with tea and went up the coast about 400 miles and eventually reached Liverpool, where Mr. Longley left the ship. He has in his possession his discharge papers from this vessel, which he prizes highly. From Liverpool he was returned to the United States by the American counsel, and arrived at Boston nearly three years after shipping on the cruise which was to cause him hardships of such extraordinary severity and also to give him the distinction of having, as a member of the crew of the ill-fated "Canton," made a record which has never been equalled in marine annals for distance traveled in an open boat, 3,500 miles, consuming forty-nine days, and without the loss of a man. Of his shipmates on this eventful voyage but two beside himself are known to be living at this writing, 1913. Within three months after returning to his native land, he shipped aboard the "Nabob," bound for San Francisco by the way of

"the horn." This voyage consumed 112 days, the ship encountering in the Pacific what is known to sailors on that ocean as "the calm," a condition in which there is not a breath of wind, and the water is as smooth as a small lake on a still day in summer. This proved to be his last voyage, for on reaching port he refused to re-ship, and went into the gold fields and engaged in mining, meeting with fair success. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Second California cavalry, and with his regiment engaged in a campaign against the Indians along the overland mail route on the Great Plains. During this campaign was fought one of the most desperate battles in the history of Indian warfare, that of Bear River, in which over 500 Indians, which constituted all of the attacking party except the squaws and papooses, were killed, and fully one-half of Mr. Longley's company were killed or wounded. He was wounded in the neck, and remained in the hospital for about forty days before he was fit for further service. He was mustered out at Salt Lake, Utah, October 27, 1864, and subsequently went to Helena, Mont., where he resumed gold mining, struck luck and got a stake. In the spring of 1868 he left Fort Benton, Mont., and made the trip down the Missouri river, and arrived at Omaha on the fourth of July, and from that point continued down the river to St. Louis, and from there returned east on a visit, remaining until 1869, when he came to Kansas and entered a homestead in Lincoln township, now Greenleaf, Washington county. He improved this land, hauled lumber from Waterville, with which to build his house, and engaged in farming, cattle feeding and stock breeding, and during his active life was known as one of the successful agriculturists of his county. He was elected assessor of Lincoln township, in 1870, when it comprised one-fourth of Washington county, and has served as township trustee, treasurer, and as a member of the board of county commissioners, and was chairman of the board during the time of the building of the present court house in 1886. He has been a lifelong Republican, has attended, as a delegate, a number of county and State conventions of his party, was census enumerator in 1880, and was honored by his party, in 1896, with election to the lower house of the State legislature, and was re-elected in 1898, serving in the sessions of 1897, 1899, and the special session of 1898. He was appointed chairman of the committee on roads and highways, held membership in several other important committees, and was identified with important legislation throughout his service in the house. He was recognized by his colleagues as an able and conscientious worker in behalf of progressive legislation, and as an active and energetic member of his party therein. Mr. Longley retired from active business in 1902, removed from his farm to Greenleaf, where he has since resided and devotes his time to the supervision of his farming interests, which are extensive. He has attained the Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry, has served as treasurer of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 232, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, for the

past fifteen years, and is a member of Greenleaf Post, No. 134, Grand Army of the Republic.

On March 30, 1870, Mr. Longley was united in marriage with Miss Laura Fairchild, daughter of John W. and Margaret Fairchild, natives of Iowa, who were pioneer settlers in Jefferson county, Kansas. Mrs. Longley was born in Iowa, passed her early girlhood there and received her preliminary education in the schools of that State, and completed her studies after the removal of the family to Kansas. She was a woman who possessed many lovable traits of character, was a true helpmeet to her husband, and a loving mother. Her death occurred on December 5, 1910. To this union were born six children, viz: William H.; Jeff C.; Jessie, the wife of A. B. Minshall, of Garwood, Texas; Bertha, the wife of Charles E. Lueck, of Holton, Kan.; Vesta, the wife of E. W. Shearburn, a physician of Haddam, Kan., and Dorothy, the wife of Albert McLeland, of Sherman, Texas.

Edward B. Fox, president of the First National Bank of Washington, and successful man of affairs, was born at Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, April 2, 1863, a son of George G. and Myra (Bayless) Fox. His father was a native of the State of New York, born in Ithaca, and came to Kansas in 1857, settling in Doniphan county, where he engaged in farming. He was an active and influential factor in his section during the formative period of the State's history, was an associate and coworker with the leading men concerned in bringing Kansas into the Union as a free State, and a leader in the political life of his county. He realized a large and substantial success in a business way, was a power in the commercial and financial circles of Northeastern Kansas, and remained in active charge of his extensive affairs until his death, which occurred in 1904.

Edward B. Fox was reared in his native county, acquired his early education in the public schools and was graduated from Highland College, at Highland, Kan., in 1884. Subsequently, he was, for one year, a student in the Chicago School of Pharmacy, and in 1885 was matriculated in Kansas University, where he completed the prescribed course in pharmacy and chemistry, and his is the distinction of having been a member of the first class enrolled in this department. Following his graduation he was employed as an assistant in the laboratory and in teaching in this branch of study, and received the degree of Pharmaceutical Doctor. While a student at Lawrence he became a member of the Phi Gama Delta fraternity. In the winter of 1886 he established a retail drug store in Washington, Kan., and remained in this line of activity until 1905, when he removed to Springfield, Mo., and with others organized the Wilburn & Fox Paint Company, of which he was elected vice-president, wholesale dealers in wall paper and paints. During his residence in the last named city he was one of the organizers of the Purity Oil Company, and was elected vice-president of this company.

In 1911 he became a resident of Salina, Kan., and in July, 1912, returned to Washington, his former home, where he now resides. He still retains his business interests in Springfield, and the executive offices previously mentioned. While in the retail drug business in Washington he became a stockholder in the First National Bank of Washington, served for several years as a member of its directorate, and also as vice-president. In this capacity he gained a comprehensive knowledge of banking and finance, and on his return to the city in which he initiated his business career, he again purchased a block of stock in the bank, and on July 9, 1912, was elected president of the institution. Established with a capital stock of $50,000, it has a surplus and undivided profits (earned) of $40,000, deposits of $225,000, and has always paid satisfactory dividends to its stockholders. He is well and favorably known to the banking fraternity of the State, is considered an able and conservative executive, and his bank is the leading financial institution in the county. Since reaching his majority, he has been an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and prior to his removal to Springfield was one of the leaders in the political life of his section. He was for four years chairman of the Washington County Central Committee, attended, as a delegate, a number of the State conventions of his party, and assisted in securing the nomination of the late William E. Stanley for governor. Local affairs have been of deep interest to him, and he has been one of the useful men of his home city. He has served as a member of the school board for six years, and for one term as mayor. He has always been an active supporter, both with time and money, of those measures which have had for their object the advancement and development of the community. Mr. Fox has attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry, and is affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a trustee of the local organization.

On November 16, 1892, Mr. Fox was united in marriage with Miss Lila Darby, daughter of Philip Darby, of Washington, Kan. To this union have been born three children: Dana, born March 25, 1894, a student in the high school; Agnes, born September 11, 1897, and Richard, born October 11, 1898. The family have long been prominent in the social circles of the State, and the Fox residence is known for its gracious hospitality.

Thomas W. Hemphill.—A pioneer family in any community is of more or less historic interest, but when one possesses the distinction of having been a pioneer of three counties, in as many different states, then that man becomes of special historic interest and prominence.

Thomas W. Hemphill was born in Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1832, a son of James and Mallay (Rigley) Hemphill. He is descended on the paternal side from Irish stock, and his maternal ancestors were English. His father, James Hemphill, was a car-

penter, who removed with his family, in 1845, to Boone county, Illinois, then in the first stages of settlement. He later removed to Iowa, then to Crawford county, Kansas, where he died. Young Hemphill was reared in his native county and acquired his education in the district schools of that early time, going three miles into the woods for that purpose. He accompanied his parents to Illinois, at that time a lad of thirteen, and saw Boone county grow from a wilderness to a settled country. His first acquaintance with a railroad was when the Galena & Chicago Union railway was built into Belvedere, the county seat of Boone county. Its rails were 2x4 scantlings, on which strap iron was nailed, and its motive power and rolling stock equally primitive. He resided in Boone county for eleven years, his employment being that of a farm hand, and his wages averaged $10 per month. Threshing was done by horse power, and he did his share of this kind of labor, but without an increase in wages. In 1856, he removed to Floyd county, Iowa, where his parents had preceded him several years. During a residence in this county, of two years, he grew deeply interested in the Kansas situation, at that time being generally agitated throughout the east, and decided to cast his lot with the Free State contingent in that territory. Acting on this determination he came to Marshall county, where he wintered, and on July 8, 1858, located on a claim near the present city of Washington. Indians were numerous as were Indian scares, and buffaloes roamed over the country in countless thousands. While wintering in Marshall county he was employed by Frank Marshall, for whom the county was named, hauling corn to stage stations, one of which was at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. He has been identified with Washington county since its early settlement, was concerned in its organization as a county, and has been one of its active factors in agricultural development. His claim was made a farm, and a highly productive one. He traded a team of horses for one of oxen and broke prairie, hauled logs for building purposes, and experienced each and every hardship known to the pioneer of those days. From an ox team to an automobile, from the tallow dip to electric lights, from the stage coach to the limited train of today, with its palatial Pullman equipment, covers a span of years that few are privileged to look back upon, and yet Mr. Hemphill has passed through all these stages of advancement, besides having taken part in clearing virgin land in three states, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, and still remains hale and hearty at the age of eighty-one. From the time of his coming to Kansas he has been a believer in the wealth of her agricultural possibilities, and until about fifteen years ago, when he retired from active labor, was engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he has accumulated a competence. He is a director in the Farmers' State Bank of Washington, of which city he became a resident upon his retirement from the farm.

Mr. Hemphill has been twice married. His first wife, whom he mar-

ried November 15, 1857, was Miss Leah Knouse, a daughter of Rev. John Knouse, a clergyman of the United Brethren church, a native of Ohio, and later a resident of Illinois and Kansas. Mrs. Hemphill was born in Ohio and reared and educated in Illinois. She died in 1874. Six children were born to this union: James, Suhemia, Delia, Clara and two who died in infancy. On November 27, 1877, Mr. Hemphill married Mrs. Katherine Fleming, nee Harry, a daughter of Jeremiah Harry, a native of Ohio, and who became a pioneer settler of Marion, Grant county, Ohio. Of this union two children were born: Ralph, who is deceased, and Ethel, the wife of Henry McCormick, one of the prominent farmers and stock men of Washington county, Kansas.

Andrew H. Holmberg, a successful farmer, now retired, and influential citizen of Greenleaf, Kan., was born in Malmy, Sweden, June 7, 1840, a son of Hans and Chelstie Holmberg. The elder Holmberg was also a farmer and served for a time in the regular army of Sweden.

Andrew H. Holmberg was reared on the parental farm, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, having the distinction of being enrolled as a student on the opening day of the first public school established in his home district, which was in 1847. He remained with his parents, assisting in the operation of the home farm, until he was seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, and followed this occupation until 1867, when he determined to avail himself of the broader opportunities offered in the United States. His first experience with American customs was obtained in Chicago, where he was employed at his trade for a few weeks, later in Altoona, Ill., where he remained nine months, and after a few days spent in Clinton, Mo., he secured employment in a foundry and machine shop at Lawrence, Kan., where he remained one year. In the spring of 1869 he entered a homestead in Little Blue township, Washington county, now Greenleaf township, then returned to his employment in Lawrence, and on March 2, 1870, took up permanent residence on his land. His first improvements were a sod house and blacksmith shop, the latter being the first to be established in this immediate section of the State. His patrons came from a twenty-mile radius and his trade was so prosperous that he not only was compelled to labor frequently of an evening, but was forced to hire help to break his raw land and crop it. In 1873 he erected substantial barns, a modern frame dwelling, and large blacksmith shop. He continued to follow his trade until 1882, when he turned his entire attention to his farm property, which with additional acreage purchased adjoining his original homestead, comprises 320 acres. During the early years of his farming, he raised wheat as the principal crop, but on its decline in price, changed to corn, clover and timothy, also raising horses, cattle and hogs, which he sold in the neighborhood. In 1897 he retired from active labor and became a resident of Greenleaf, renting his farm land, but retaining supervision of the

property. During his residence in Washington county he has taken an active part in local affairs, affecting his township, and has been honored with public office, in which he served with credit to himself and his constituents. He was for two terms treasurer of Greenleaf township, and for sixteen years a member of the school board. He is a Republican. He has also been an active and influential factor in the religious life of his district, is a member of the Christian church, and has been for several years a deacon in his congregation.

Mr. Holmberg married, on June 9, 1870, Miss Johannah Persson, a daughter of Peter and Hilda Persson, residents of Sweden, who are deceased, the father being a farmer and stock raiser. Mrs. Holmberg was born on April 24, 1842, and is a graduate of the public schools of her native land. To this union were born two children: John Holmberg, who held for several years previous to his death, in 1903, a position of trust with the Chicago Title & Trust Company of Chicago, Ill. He married Elizabeth Tuett, who, with their two children, Boyce and Elmer, survive him. They are residents of Aurora, Ill. Amanda, the second child, received her early education in the schools of Washington county and was graduated from Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. She is the wife of Byron Young, who is a farmer and stock raiser, operating the old Holmberg homestead.

Harvey Markham, of Washington, Kan., known throughout the country as a breeder of fine horses, is a native of Illinois and was born in McDonough county, that State, September 7, 1857. He is a son of Asa B. and Harriet (Fleming) Markham, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. Harvey Markham was born in a little log cabin, reared on a farm and received his early education in the country schools and later attended Abingdon College at Abingdon, Ill., and also took a course in the county normal school. He then went to work on the farm with his father and remained at home until he was twenty-two years old, when he began life for himself, first working his father's farm, and a year later went to Iowa, where he remained only one year, when, on account of a crop failure, he returned to his Illinois home and worked his father's farm for several years. In February, 1887, he came to Kansas, first locating in Mitchell county, a short distance south of Beloit. He bought a farm here and remained about a year and a half and after two successive crop failures he decided to go to Washington county, and in 1889 settled in Coleman township, Washington county, and began farming on a rented farm. At the expiration of three years he bought a farm one and one-half miles west of Washington, upon which he lived nineteen years. During the time that Mr. Markham was engaged in farming and stockraising here he dealt extensively in cattle, also. He also raised considerable hogs for the market and was a successful general farmer. In 1909 he sold this farm and bought one in Saline county, Kansas. He also bought a place in Academy Hill addi-

tion, where he is now extensively engaged in breeding Percheron and coach horses. He also owns a number of pure-bred Mammoth Spanish and Kentucky jacks. He handles a great many imported Percheron and coach horses and has been very successful in this line of business. At one time he was a breeder of pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs, but has discontinued this business.

Mr. Markham was married, March 31, 1880, to Miss Sarah Lucinda, daughter of Henry and Mary Seybold, of McDonough county, Illinois, where the father was a carpenter and contractor. Mrs. Markham was born in Missouri, but reared and educated in McDonough county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Markham have two children, Myrtle, married Clarence McArthy, who is an employee of the postoffice at Salina, Kan., and Orlan Edgar, a graduate of the University of Kansas, and now on the editorial staff of the "Pioneer Press," St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Markham is a director of the Farmers State Bank, of Washington, and was one of the organizers of the Mutual Telephone Company, of Washington, Kan. He has served two terms as township trustee and has been a delegate to several State conventions and in 1912 was a member of the Congressional convention held at Manhattan. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

John Mason Seelye.—A pioneer family in any country is of more or less historic interest, no matter if its tenure of residence be of long or short duration. But when a family is not only among the first to settle in a country, but also continues to reside in it for decade after decade, and generation after generation, and certain of its members at all times are leaders in every movement intended to conserve the country's welfare and promote its progress, then that family becomes of special historic interest and prominence. One of the most prominent families of Kansas is the Seelye family, of Abilene, which dates its founding in America from the landing of the Puritans under the leadership of Captain John Winthrop, June 12, 1630. Captain Robert Seelye, a member of that company, was the first of the family to settle in the Massachusetts colony. He was a native of Plymouth, England, and a descendant of an Austrian nobleman, Count Cilli, of the Duchy of Styria, whose daughter, Barbara, married the Emperor Sisigmond, of Austria. Numbered among his descendants are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, in the commercial era which followed, in the French and Indian wars, and later in the War of the Revolution. Ephraim Seelye, the grandfather of the man whose name heads this article, was a lieutenant in the Continental Line in the War of Independence and served for four years under Col. Seth Arnold, whose command was among those troops which made up the division known as the Green Mountain Boys. Lieutenant Seelye took part in a number of engagements, among the most important of which were the battles of Bennington, Bemis Heights and Saratoga. Lieutenant Seelye was born

in the Connecticut colony in 1748, and died on March 20, 1840, aged ninety-two years.

John Mason Seelye, the subject of this article, is a native of Vermont, and was born on his father's farm in Bennington county, April 1, 1830, the son of Barns and Bethany (Young) Seelye, and is one of the sixth generation in descent from Capt. Robert Seelye, the founder of the family in America. The first twenty years of his life were spent in his native county, where he was reared a farmer. He obtained a good education in the district schools, and in 1850 decided to seek opportunity for advancement in the undeveloped West. Illinois, at that time in the early stages of settlement, seemed to him the place for his activities, and he journey there, first stopping at Chicago, where he was offered 160 acres of land, now in the heart of the city, for $200; an offer he scoffed at, as it was virtually a marsh and much better suited for raising frogs than farming. On July 4, 1850, he joined his brother, Danforth Seelye, at Peoria, and shortly after engaged in farming near that city, and remained a resident of that section until 1856, when he removed to Marshall county. He was occupied in farming and stock raising in Illinois until 1890, when he disposed of his interests and came to Kansas, locating in the city of Abilene. He had accumulated a comfortable fortune from his agricultural enterprise and he employed his funds in assisting his son, Alfred B. Seelye, who had established at Abilene, in 1890, a laboratory for the manufacture of proprietary medicines. This enterprise, now one of the important factors in its line in the United States, is reviewed at length in the sketch of its founder, which follows this article. Many of the preparations manufactured bear the portrait of Mr. Seelye as a trade mark.

Mr. Seelye married at Kickapoo, Ill., December 25, 1855, Miss Ellen Seely, daughter of Samuel and Delia (Richmond) Seely, who was born at Wyoming, Ill., December 31, 1837. Her father, Samuel Seely, was a native of Tioga county, New York, born in 1798. He was one of the early settlers of Illinois, removing there from his native State in 1829, was a farmer throughout his life, and died in 1863. His wife was born in Indiana, and died in 1857. To this union were born the following children: Franklin Danforth, born October 7, 1856, a manufacturer of proprietary medicines at Oklahoma City, Okla.; Albert, born March 21, 1860, who died in 1863; Alvin William, born May 24, 1863, a successful stockman of Ellis county, Kansas; Emma, born April 3, 1865, the wife of Wesley Organ, a farmer and stockman of Julietta, Idaho; Alfred Barns, a review of whom follows this article; and Jennie, born December 22, 1872, the wife of J. A. Gish, of Abilene, Kan.

Mr. Seelye retired from active business several years ago, and resides at No. 1012 Olive street. He is remarkably well preserved for a man of his age, eighty-four, and is a familiar figure on the streets of Abilene, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all.

Alfred Barns Seelye.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity; but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. Mr. Seelye has realized a large and substantial success in the business world and his career has well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statements. He occupies today a prominent place among the men of affairs in Kansas, is the controlling force in one of her important commercial enterprises and one of the distinctively representative men of the State. Progressive and energetic in the management of his various business interests, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community and has contributed in large measure to the advancement of the city of Abilene, in whose still greater commercial and civic prestige he is a firm believer.

Alfred Barns Seelye is a native of the State of Illinois, and was born on his father's farm in Marshall county, December 20, 1870, a son of John Mason and Ellen (Seely) Seelye, a review of whom precedes this article. He received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county and in 1888 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, where he remained for one year, and then entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he remained for a like period. In 1890 he came to Kansas, and on June 8 located in the city of Abilene, where he established a small laboratory and engaged in the manufacture of "Wasa-Tusa," a proprietary medicine. This preparation met with a favorable reception on the part of the public from the start, and other remedies were added until the line numbers nearly one hundred different articles. The year 1913 was an eventful one in the history of the business, marking the placing on the market of "Fro-Zona," which is proving a rival of "Wasa-Tusa" from a selling standpoint, and the drawing of plans for a new laboratory building, to cost when complete $100,000; and made necessary through the growth of the business. The present home of the company, which was incorporated in 1897, as the A. B. Seelye Medical Company, and of which the founder is president, was formerly the Bonebrake Opera House building. It is one of the largest buildings in the city, covers a ground space of 60x120 feet, and is three stories in height, with a basement extending the full lot space. It was purchased in 1900 by Mr. Seelye, and remodeled at a cost of over $15,000. The west end was arranged as a theater, and is one of the best in the State in a city of Abilene's population. Its seating capacity is nearly 800, and it has the best of equipment and the accoustic properties are unequalled. The rest of the building is used by the company for laboratories, offices, shipping and store rooms, and although giving many thousands of feet of floor space, the growth of the business has been such that larger quarters are necessary, hence the new building. The company employs a corps of expert chemists, who are under the super-

vision of Dr. S. S. Fisher, a man of wide reputation and an expert on formulas; its manufacturing department requires a large number of skilled operatives and over three hundred local and traveling salesmen constitute its sales force. The A. B. Seelye Medical Company is one of the extensive manufacturers of family remedies in the United States, a distinction rightfully theirs through volume of business transacted, their products are used in thousands of homes, where they are known for their high standard and uniformity. In the organization, development and administration of the business of this institution Mr. Seelye has been the controlling spirit, and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness is due its phenomenal growth. Its success has not been confined to volume of business alone, as its remedies have been of untold value in the home. Mr. Seelye has valuable interests in farm lands near Lawton, Okla., improved residence property in Kansas City, Mo., and is a stockholder in a number of corporations. Essentially a business man, he has never had inclination for public office. He has always taken a deep interest in the civic welfare of his home city, and has generously supported, both with time and money, measures which have had for their object the advancement and betterment of the community. He is a progressive Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order.

On August 10, 1893, Mr. Seelye was united in marriage with Miss Jeannette Taylor, the daughter of William H. and Mary C. (Wrightsel) Taylor, who is a native of Kansas, and was born in Dickinson county, on February 9, 1874. Her parents became residents of the State in 1872, where her mother died on February 11, 1876, and her father on June 18, 1907. They are survived by Mrs. Seelye and a younger sister, Ella, born February 11, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Seelye are the parents of two daughters: Marion Eleanor, born January 19, 1895, who was graduated from the Abilene High School with the class of 1914; and Helen Ruth, born February 21, 1896. Mrs. Seelye is the vice-president of the A. B. Seelye Medical Company, and has taken an active part in its affairs since its incorporation. The family have long been prominent in the social life of their section of the State, and the Seelye home on Buckeye avenue is one of the most imposing private residences in Kansas, its grounds are extensive and beautifully landscaped, and it is known for its gracious hospitality.

Mr. Seelye is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. He has been of material value in furthering the advancement of the city of Abilene, and it is probable that within the limits of his activities the town has never had a more useful citizen.

Elwood Armstrong, M. D.—A man's real worth to the community in which he lives is not a matter of the accumulation of wealth, the ownership of broad acres, or the controlling of commercial enterprises;

except he use a part of that wealth, his personal influence and a portion of his time toward the upbuilding of his town, city or county, and by advice and example encourage his fellow citizens to fruitful labor and prosperity, and to live honorable lives filled with kindness and helpful deeds. A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have been of material value in the development and advancement of the commonwealth, who have been leaders and teachers and who have been instrumental in advancing to a high standard the civil, social and religious life of their home districts, numbered among which is he whose name initiates this article. Dr. Armstrong has attained a prominent place among the physicians and surgeons of Kansas, has realized a large and substantial success in the commercial world, and is, within the limits of his activities, one of the most useful citizens in his section of the State, and deserving of distinctive recognition in this publication.

Elwood Armstrong was born at Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, February 12, 1854. He is the son of the Hon. Perry A. Armstrong, a distinguished lawyer, an authority on Indian languages and customs, author and geologist. He was born in Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Mary Borbidge, and located for the practice of law in Morris, Ill., when that section of the State was in its first stages of settlement. There he developed into the leading attorney of his section of the State, and one of the great lawyers of Illinois. He was a power in political affairs, an intimate friend of both Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, and although they were the respective leaders of the two great parties of their day, they were frequently fellow guests at the Armstrong mansion. One of the most highly prized mementos of his mother, possessed by Dr. Armstrong, is a portrait, done in oil, of Mr. Douglas, painted from personal sittings, made by "the little giant" to Mrs. Armstrong, who was an artist of reputation. In the state house at Springfield is displayed the Armstrong collection of geological specimens and Indian relics, which were gathered by the father of our subject and presented to the State of Illinois. This collection is considered one of the most complete and valuable in America. Perry Armstrong was a recognized authority on Indian languages and customs, and an author of several works, one of the most notable dealing with the Black Hawk war. To him the State of Illinois is indebted for the statue of Shabonna, erected through his efforts, in memory of the great chief who was familiarly called "the white man's friend," owing to his saving a number of the settlers from being massacred in a night attack by the Indians. His warning of the threatened danger was given only through great personal danger to himself and necessitated a long and fatiguing night ride. Previous to one of the reunions of the old settlers of his section of Illinois, Mr. Armstrong came to Kansas and induced a number of Pottawatomies, then on their reservation, to accompany him to their old home, where they took part in the reunion, the expense of this trip being borne from his private funds.

Elwood Armstrong passed the years of his boyhood surrounded by an atmosphere of culture and in intercourse with the foremost minds of his native State. He received his early educational discipline in the schools of his home town, and was graduated from its high school. Of an independent nature and with all ambitious, he elected to earn the money necessary to complete his education, and during the summer months he found employment as a farm hand, and in the winter taught school. With his earnings he defrayed his expenses during a course in the Morris Normal Institute, from which he graduated and later entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he remained during the winter and spring, and then passed an examination before the State board and was admitted to practice—one of the first to pass this board after its establishment. The expense incurred in his study of medicine was met from funds earned as a tutor and assistant teacher in some of the classes. Shortly after obtaining his degree, he located for practice at Northville, La Salle county, Illinois, remaining there until 1878, when he determined to seek the wider opportunity offering in the West, and came to Kansas, locating at Glen Elder, journeying from Beloit, then the terminus of the Central Branch railroad, by stage. A diphtheria epidemic was raging in Glen Elder at the time of his arrival, and his services were in constant demand. He was uniformly successful with the cases entrusted to his care, and established himself in a short time. He had a cash capital of $5 when he reached his destination, but although he was kept continually on the go visiting the families of the settlers, who lived in sod and log houses, money was a scarce commodity, and horses even more so. In fact, he was compelled to make most of his calls on foot and covered mile after mile in this manner through inability to hire or borrow an animal. During his residence in Northville he had married and shortly after locating in Glen Elder he was joined by Mrs. Armstrong. Their residence was built of rough boards, fourteen by sixteen feet in size, and here they lived until 1881, when they were persuaded, by some old friends from Illinois, who had located at Greenleaf, Washington county, to remove to that point, which has since been his home.

During the thirty-two years in which Dr. Armstrong has been a practitioner in Washington county, he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and has attained recognition from his colleagues in the profession as one of the most able and successful men in medical practice in the State. He has kept abreast of the advance in medicine and surgery, is a close student and vigorous writer, and has contributed a number of valuable papers, which have been read at the meetings of various medical societies. In 1895 he was given the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo. In 1883 he was appointed local surgeon of the Missouri-Pacific Railway Company, and, in 1912, resident surgeon. He is a member of the International Medical Congress, the last meeting of which was held in London, and which he attended, on

conclusion of which he visited the medical centers of the continent and England. He is also a member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Southwestern Medical Association and the Kansas State and the Washington County Medical Societies. While his practice has made large demands upon his time, Dr. Armstrong has found opportunity to take an active part in the commercial life of his section, and it is probable that his activities in this field have been of greater value in the development of Greenleaf than those of any other of its citizens. During the early years of his residence in the town, he established a drug store, which he conducted for some twenty years, and in 1890 he organized the Greenleaf Telephone Company, of which he owns a half interest. He was also the organizer of the Stocton and the Blue Rapids Telephone companies, but has disposed of his interests in these properties. He was, at one time, known as one of the extensive property owners in his section of the State, but has in recent years disposed of a large portion of his realty holdings, and has made investments which require but little personal supervision. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He served for ten years as coroner of Washington county, for twenty-three years as treasurer of the city of Greenleaf, and for several years has been an influential member of its school board. This little city has the distinction of having the best planned, best built, and best equipped school building in the State of Kansas. The health of the student is guarded by an automatic system of heating and ventilation, sanitation has been given special attention, while its furnishings have been selected with a view to comfort and convenience. This edifice was built from plans drawn from ideas of Dr. Armstrong, and he contributed to its kindergarten equipment from his personal funds. To his energy, progressiveness and insistence that the best to be had was none too good, is due the completion of this model school building. Dr. Armstrong is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America. On March 8, 1876, Dr. Armstrong married, at Northfield, Ill., Miss Martha J. Gransden, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Powell) Gransden. Her father was a native of England, whose family genealogy has been traced back to the Sixteenth century, and her mother was a native of Massachusetts, of English ancestry, and descended from early settlers of America. Thomas Gransden was a successful farmer and stock raiser of La Salle county, Illinois, a citizen of influence, and who possessed the respect and esteem of his community. Mrs. Armstrong was born on her father's farm in La Salle county, acquired her education in the schools of Northville. She is an accomplished musician, both vocal and instrumental, possesses many lovable characteristics, and is popular in the social circles of her section in which she is a leader. The Armstrong residence is known for its gracious hospitality.

Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong are the parents of three children: Thomas Burton, the owner of a retail lumber yard at Burr Oak, Kan.; Fred Lester, a jeweler, of Salina, Kan., and Harold Elwood, manager of the Greenleaf Telephone Company.

David Ellenwood Ballard.—A pioneer family in any community is of more or less historic interest, no matter if its tenure of residence be of long or short duration. But when a family is not only among the first to settle in a community, but also continues to reside in it for decade after decade and generation after generation, and certain of its members at all times are leaders in every movement intended to conserve the community's welfare and promote its progress, then that family becomes of special historic interest and prominence. One of the most prominent families of northern Kansas, and, indeed, of the whole State, is the Ballard family, of Washington, established there in 1859 by David Ellenwood Ballard, who had come to Kansas territory in 1857, locating first at Lawrence. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, in the commercial era which followed, in the French and Indian wars, and later in the war of the Revolution. His grandmother Ballard was one of the Everett family of Boston, and his grandfather Ellenwood was a sea captain who sailed from Halifax and fought pirates in the Mediterranean.

David Ellenwood Ballard was born in Franklin, Vt., March 20, 1836, a son of Appleton and Epphene (Ellenwood) Ballard. The following year his father removed, with his family, to Sparta, Ohio, where he established a mercantile business. In this Ohio town the first twelve years of young Ballard's life was spent. In 1848 the family removed to Lansing, Mich., which had been made the capital of the State and where his father continued to engage in mercantile pursuits. In 1850 the boy entered the employ of an uncle, William Henry Harrison, a merchant of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, as a clerk, where he remained one year and then returned to Lansing to again attend school and assist his father. In 1852 his father's store was destroyed by fire. No insurance was carried, the stock was a total loss and the elder Ballard found himself bankrupt. David, then aged sixteen, again entered the employ of his uncle Harrison, who had established himself as a general merchant at Toledo, Iowa, and from his wages assisted in the support of a family which numbered ten brothers and sisters. At this writing, 1913, seven of the children are living: Everett, retired and residing at Port Huron, Mich.; Alonzo, a retired merchant, of Barnes, Washington county, Kansas; Henry D., a farmer, of Oshkosh, Wis.; Anna, a successful physician of Lansing, Mich.; Alice, the wife of Prof. W. O. Crosby, of the Boston School of Technology; Sarah, the wife of William West, a farmer, of Mason county, Michigan, and the subject of this article. Those de-

ceased are Sindenia, who married George W. Topping, M. D., a successful physician of DeWitt, Mich., also deceased; Eunice, the wife of Albert Bowker, a farmer, of St. Johns, Mich., and Allan, who was a member of Berdan's Sharp Shooters in the Civil war and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

During the winter of 1856-7 the New York "Tribune" was insistent in calling upon those opposed to slavery to go to Kansas and vote it a free State. Ballard heard the call, and early in the spring of 1857 packed his belongings, which included a Sharp's rifle, and went, arriving in Lawrence April 23, where, in July, he voted for a city charter. Later in the year he settled on a claim near Powhatan, Brown county, and taught school during the winter of 1857-1858. In the spring of the last named year he got into the town-site business and laid out Pacific City, Nemaha county, and ran it for the county seat against Richmond and Seneca, but lost. He next, in 1859, laid out the town of Washington, at that time a township in Marshall county, was the secretary of the Washington Town Company and, on April 29, 1859, was elected township clerk. Washington county was organized the following year, 1860, and he was elected to the office of county clerk, and to that of register of deeds on April 23 of that year. On December 6, 1859, he had been elected a member of the first State legislature from the Third district, composed of Nemaha and Marshall counties, and took an active and influential part in the work of that body. On the breaking out of the Civil war he and about twenty-five fellow members of that historic body, all of whom went to the front in defense of the Union, spent a great deal of their time on the drill ground preparing themselves for the conflict. During the fall and winter of 1861 he recruited, in Marshall and Washington counties, forty-one men and took them to Fort Leavenworth, defraying the expense from his personal funds. They were all mustered in and assigned to the Second Kansas infantry, then being reorganized, its original members being ninety-day men. The detachment afterwards became Company H, Second Kansas cavalry. Ballard, an active and ardent supporter of Jim Lane, was not in favor with Governor Robinson, but owing to his generosity in bringing his men to Leavenworth at his own expense and his qualifications as a soldier, he was given a commission as first lieutenant. He was in all the engagements in which that historic regiment participated during the war and served three years and three months. He was detailed as judge advocate on the staff of Major General Blunt and served in this capacity in several court martials and tried numerous prisoners. At the convention which nominated Crawford for Governor it was decided that the army had a right to representation in that body and each regiment was given three. Lieutenant Ballard was chosen to represent the Second Kansas in that convention and came to Washington county on his way to Topeka on an army supply train. Arriving at Marysville

he found nearly all of the settlers of the surrounding district had sought refuge there from the result of an Indian scare in Washington county He assembled them together and told them, "Let's go home," and they followed him back to Washington. On reaching that town he addressed them from the tail-end of an ox wagon, stating his desire to go to the convention at Topeka. A vote was taken and he was duly elected delegate from Washington county. He had already been given the proxies of the two others elected to represent his regiment, and therefore had four votes in the convention. The battle fought in this convention was one of the most bitter in the history of the State and resulted in breaking up the ring which had dominated politics during the absence of a large per cent. of the voters at the front, and also in the nomination of Crawford. On February 15, 1865, Lieutenant Ballard resigned from the army to accept the appointment of quartermaster-general of Kansas under Governor Crawford. His appointment was due to the belief on the part of the governor that he was the man needed to secure the return of arms, equipment and munitions of war to the National Government, for which the State had been charged, and during his service in this capacity he secured credits totaling over $41,000. In 1867 he removed to Manhattan, having been appointed revenue assessor of the Fourth district, and also sold Kansas Pacific railroad lands. In 1869 he returned to Washington county and engaged in farming, an occupation he followed until 1899, when he became a resident of the city of Washington, and retired from active labor. In 1878 he was elected for a second time to the lower house of the legislature and served during the session of 1879. He was appointed a member of several important committees and elected chairman of that on the penitentiary. He was identified as the framer and leader in the passage of the penitentiary coal shaft bill, which stopped the employment of convicts in the manufacture of harness, saddles, shoes, clothing and other articles in competition with residents of the State. He took an active part in important legislation and was considered by his colleagues as one of the energetic leaders of the Republican party therein. During this session he presented and secured the passage of the bill drawn by Judge Adams which granted the first appropriation for the Kansas State Historical Society. Shortly after he was elected a director in the society and has been one of the most potent influences in the growth and success of that organization. He was elected president of the society in 1912. As a farmer and stock raiser "Colonel Ballard," as he is known to the citizens of his home county, has realized a large and substantial success. He is the owner of one of the large cattle ranches of the State, situated in Meade county, comprising 16,000 acres, and on which is the most modern ranch house in Kansas, together with other improvements that are unexcelled by any in the State. This property is managed by his sons, David C. and Mark A. Ballard, and is one of

the most profitable stock enterprises in the State. One thousand head of cattle are made ready for market annually. His is the distinction of having built the first frame building in Washington county, which still stands on one of the streets of Washington city and is occupied by a school of dressmaking. He is the owner of valuable farm lands in his home county and was one of the organizers of the Washington National Bank and served for many years as a member of its directorate. He is a member of Barnes Post No. 363, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has filled all chairs. He has attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry.

On December 25, 1865, he was married in Leavenworth to Miss Louise Bowen, of Brandon, Vt. They are the parents of the following children: Ernest F., born December 22, 1866, a farmer of Washington county, Kansas; Mabel, born September 9, 1871, the wife of Samuel P. Fairbanks, a fruit grower of North Yakima, Wash.; Miriam, born September 12, 1873, the wife of the Rev. Frank Demetz, a Presbyterian clergyman of LaSalle, Col.; David Chancey, born November 7, 1875, one of the managers of the Ballard ranch at Meade, Kan.; Winifred, born November 27, 1877, the wife of Albert J. McFarland, farmer and stockman, of Austin, Minn.; Mark Appleton, born December 29, 1880, one of the managers of the Ballard ranch, Meade, Kan.; Alice Anna, born July 21, 1884, the wife of Harry Bellamy, also connected with the Ballard ranch, Meade, Kan., and Stella Louise, born June 20, 1888, a graduate of the department of domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural College, and former teacher of this branch in the schools of Washington. Two children are deceased: Louise, born in 1868, who died in infancy, and Frank Crosby, born July 14, 1869, a farmer, of Washington county, Kansas, who died March 21, 1906.

As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with the practical activities and responsibilities of a work-a-day world, Colonel Ballard has been successful. His usefulness in connection with affairs during the formative period of the State exceeded that of many of those men who were recognized as party leaders. To do justice to the many phases of his career within the limits of an article of this order would be impossible, but in even touching the more salient points there may come objective lesson and incentive, and thus a tribute of appreciation.

Henry Avery, retired farmer and pioneer resident of Clay county, and a former postmaster of Wakefield, Kan., was born on his father's farm at Lowell, Orleans county, Vermont, April 29, 1838, a son of George and Delliah (Cummings) Avery. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America and numbered among them were men who served in the war for independence and later in the War of 1812. The Avery family was founded in America by Dr. William Avery, a native of Barkham, England, who came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1650, and who was one of the founders of

the town of Dedham. His grandson, George Avery, who was the grandfather of our subject, served in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. He was born in Truro, Mass., in 1759, and died in 1856. Benjamin Parke Avery, one of the distinguished members of the family, was one of the founders of the San Francisco Art Association and School of Design, editor of "The Overland," a monthly magazine published in San Francisco, and was appointed by President Grant, in 1874, minister to China, and died in the city of Pekin in 1875, while serving in this capacity. Several of the family have attained prominence as clergymen, while others have filled positions of trust and usefulness in the town, State and Nation. A genealogy of the Dedham branch of the Avery family, published by W. W. Avery, Plymouth, Mass., contains an exceedingly complete chart of the Avery descendants.

George Avery, father of our subject, was a native of New Hampshire, born at Plainfield on March 24, 1798, and died at Wakefield, Kan., in 1889. His wife, Delliah Cummings Avery, died at Wakefield in 1875, aged seventy-two. They were the parents of ten children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Cummings, born October 16, 1828, died August 4, 1872; George Thatcher, born October 29, 1829, died May 20, 1834; Phoebe, born February 20, 1831, the widow of Joel Hines, and resides in Clay Center; Mary, born March 23, 1833, died in 1907; Albert, born August 19, 1834, died February 4, 1875; George, born May 20, 1836, was killed in a railway accident at Manhattan, Kan., in 1907; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Sarah S., born December 20, 1839, the widow of William C. Richardson, of Clay county; Lucia Jane, born December 10, 1841, the widow of R. A. Elkins, of Wakefield, Kan., and Juliaette, born September 10, 1844, died August 6, 1877.

Henry Avery was reared on his father's farm in Orleans county, Vermont, acquired his education in the schools of his native township and was engaged during the early years of his life in teaching. He came to Kansas in 1861 and during the years 1862-63 was a freighter from Wakefield to Denver. In the last named year he enlisted in Company L., Eleventh Kansas cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Preston B. Plumb, and served in a campaign against the hostile Indians for twenty-two months. On completion of his military service he returned to Vermont, where he married, and returned to Kansas in 1866, locating in Clay county, where he engaged in farming. He took an active part in the organization of the county, which was during the year of his arrival, 1866, and was a member of the first board of county commissioners. He was appointed postmaster at Wakefield February 1, 1898, and served in that capacity until June 30, 1913. He has been successful as a farmer and has attained State wide reputation as a breeder of pedigreed Percheron horses. His is the distinction of having brought to Kansas the first imported registered Percheron stallion. On Feb. 26, 1866, Mr. Avery mar-

ried, at Lowell, Vt., Miss Orpha Farman, a daughter of Herod and Alvira (Hitchcock) Farman, who was born on February 1, 1841. They are the parents of the following children: Fred H., born December 15, 1866, was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College with the class of 1887 and died in 1896; Herman W. and Herbert F., twins, were born May 26, 1870. Herman W. is a successful farmer of Clay county and was elected to the State senate in 1908 from the Twenty-second district. Herbert is a draughtsman in the civil service of the Government at the arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

George L. Beckner.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity, but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. Mr. Beckner has realized a large and substantial success in the business world and his career has well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statements. He occupies today a prominent place in the agricultural circles of northern Kansas, is the owner of one of the largest farms in Clay county, and has, for several years, been actively concerned with the political, social and religious life of his section. Progressive and energetic in the management of his commercial affairs, loyal and public spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community.

George L. Beckner was born on his father's farm in McDonough county, Illinois, February 25, 1865, and is descended, on both paternal and maternal sides, from pioneer Kentucky stock. His father, George W. Beckner, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on January 21, 1825. He was reared a farmer, was married, in 1848, to Deborah VanKirk, and subsequently removed to Illinois. He died in Warren county, that State, on February 21, 1900. His wife was a daughter of Mathias and Elizabeth (Wilson) VanKirk, born in Fleming county, Kentucky, August 11, 1827, and died in Warren county, Illinois, July 10, 1905. They were the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, four of whom survive, viz.: Meranda, born in 1849, the wife of William Shores, a farmer, of Warren county, Illinois; George L., the subject of this article; Susan J., born August 31, 1867, who married H. O. Turner, a farmer, of Smith county, Kansas, in 1888; and Hattie F., born in 1869, the wife of Frank Raymond, a farmer, of Fremont county, Iowa.

George L. Beckner passed his boyhood days on the paternal farm in Warren county, Illinois, and acquired his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he remained one year. In 1885 he visited Kansas for the first time and was employed for about one year in Brown county as a farm hand. In 1886 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company at St. Joseph, Mo. He was first an axman and later a transitman with one of its engineering corps, resigning late in 1888.

In February of the following year he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming on the home farm in Warren county and continued in this line of occupation until 1909. His parents were his especial care during the sunset years of their lives, which were passed surrounded with every comfort and that attention which comes only from filial affection. His farming operations brought him substantial returns and he was conceded to be one of the foremost agriculturists of his county. He has, since attaining his majority, been a consistent advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and was honored with public office in which he served with credit to himself and his constituents. He was for eight years a justice of the peace, for four years a member of the board of trustees of his township, and for a similar length of time a member of the board of supervisors of Warren county. In the religious life of his district he was also a leader. He served as a deacon in the Christian church, as its choir leader and superintendent of its Sunday school. On March 1, 1909, he returned to Kansas and became a resident of Clay county, purchasing one of the large farms in the county, 200 acres in extent, which adjoins the city of Clay Center on the south and on which he has since resided. In the matter of improvements this property is not excelled in northern Kansas. It is well stocked and ably managed. Mr. Beckner has taken the same active part in the civic and religious life of Clay county that marked his residence in Illinois. He is one of the most influential Democrats in the county, has served as chairman of the Clay county Democratic central committee, and was a delegate from Clay county to the Democratic State convention at Hutchinson in 1911. He is an elder in the Christian church at Clay Center and superintendent of its Sunday school. His fraternal affiliations are with Clay Center Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On September 12, 1888, Mr. Beckner married Miss Minnie Haws, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pinkerton) Haws, personal mention of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Beckner was born on September 10, 1871, and died in the Clay Center Hospital June 30, 1913. She was an ardent worker in the cause of Christianity, devoting much of her time to the charitable institution and organizations of her home city, and was also organist of the Christian church for many years. She was a woman of many charming traits of character, a loving mother to her children, and a true helpmeet to her husband. A native of Clay county, her return after an absence of twenty years, marked her re-entrance to its social and religious life, in which she was a leader at the time of her death. She is survived by her husband and the following children: George Bernard, born December 4, 1890; Mary Ruth, born October 2, 1892, a graduate of the Clay Center High School with the class of 1911, who married, on May 8, 1912, Wilbur Swenson, a son of Eric H. Swenson, a personal review of whom is printed on other pages of this vol-

ume; Loren L., born December 23, 1894, a graduate of the Clay Center High School with the class of 1912; Samuel Miles, born May 5, 1901, and Walter Glenn, born March 25, 1907.

As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with the practical activities and responsibilities of a work-a-day world, Mr. Beckner has been successful; but over all, and above all, he is rich in the possession of a well earned popularity and the esteem which comes from honorable living. Progressiveness and energy have marked the management of his commercial affairs and his methods have been clean, capable and honest. His close associates have been men who have had the welfare of the community at heart and who have been ready to assist, with time and money, any enterprise or measure which had for its object commercial, civic or social betterment.

Samuel Haws, successful farmer and stock raiser, vice-president of the State Bank, of Broughton, and influential citizen of Clay county, Kansas, is a native of Alabama. He came to Kansas in 1869, locating on Government land four miles southeast of Clay Center. He has been actively concerned in practically every phase of Clay county's development and is one of its most extensive farmers and stock raisers. His home farm consists of 600 acres of choice land, is well improved, and it is stocked with the best breeding animals that money can buy. He married, when a young man, Miss Mary Pinkerton, a native of Missouri, and they are the parents of the following children: Walter, born in 1873; Wallace, born in 1878; Harry, born in 1887; Clayton, born in 1888, and Leamon, born October 1, 1896. Among those who are deceased was Minnie, the wife of George L. Beckner, a review of whose life appears in this volume.

Robert G. Scholz is a Kansas pioneer and prominent stock man. He was born at Schlazen, near Leidenpal, Germany, April 15, 1850, and is a son of Charles F. and Amelia (Munskie) Scholz. The father was engaged in the milling business in the Fatherland and in 1858 the family immigrated to America and settled at Fort Madison, Iowa, and the following year came to Kansas and preempted Government land in Marshall county. The farm was located six miles north of where Frankfort now stands. The county had just been surveyed before they located their homestead, but had not been organized. Their nearest railroad was at St. Joseph, Mo., where the settlers had to drive for provisions, and some went to Atchison or Leavenworth. Their nearest postoffice was at Barretts, ten miles distant, and their nearest school house was five miles. The only way to get to school was to walk, or drive a team of oxen. His mother, who is a well educated woman, taught the children at home, and later Robert walked the five miles to school. It is needless to add that the boy did not require physical culture exercises after and before his five-mile walks. This was in the days of the "pony express," an institution familiar to the pioneers of that time. It was the ox-team age and the "pony express" was considered a wind splitter at that time, but the

"fast mail," with its clatter of hoofs, served its time and lives only in the memory of the past. The Scholz home was built of logs gathered from the creek and the roof was made of home-made shingles. Doors, window frames and lumber for the finer grades of workmanship were obtained by hauling logs to Barrett's mill, ten miles south, where they were sawed into boards. There was also a grist mill at that point, where the settlers had their corn ground into coarse meal. The year following the settlement of the Scholz family in Kansas there was a total crop failure, and the father went east to obtain employment in order to get corn for his family to live on, and for three years they ground their own corn meal by wind-mill power in order to save the toll required by having it ground at a mill. There were several Indian scares after they settled here and the Indians did some damage on a few occasions, the most serious being when the Sioux Indians pillaged the Government road in southern Nebraska and massacred a great many immigrants who were on their way west. The settlers frequently flocked to Marysville for protection, and during the Civil war there were frequent rumors of guerrilla raids, and at one time volunteers were called for to protect the settlers, but the guerrillas never operated very extensively this far north in Kansas. In 1874 the grasshoppers ate every growing thing, and even the blankets that were put over vegetables for protection. After passing through the various phases of Kansas pioneer life young Scholz was sent to Leavenworth, where he attended school for a time, after which he remained home with his father, assisting on the farm until 1872. He then engaged in life for himself, with an independent working capital of $2.50, all in cash. He worked as a farm hand in Missouri and traveled for five years, during which time he visited twenty-six States of the Union, nearly all there were at that time, and in 1878 returned to Kansas. The following year his father died, and he remained at home after that. In 1875, when he was in California, he shipped to his Marshall county home the first alfalfa that was ever seen in this section of Kansas, and he also has the distinction of being the first to introduce the Duroc hog in this section, which he shipped in from New Jersey. He has made a specialty of this breed of hogs, raising the pure-bred stock. He also raises pure-bred Hereford cattle and has a large herd of both cattle and hogs. He also raised horses and mules, but principally for his own use. He has been a very extensive cattle feeder, and during the last thirty-four years, with the exception of two years, he has shipped out several car loads of fat cattle annually, and at the present time is an extensive feeder. He has a large farm in Rock township, which is thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements for handling cattle and hogs on a large scale. He has been very successful in this line of business and has made considerable money.

Mr. Scholz was united in marriage, October 12, 1879, to Miss Mary Schreiner, daughter of Elias and Anna (Harms) Schreiner, both natives

of Dahrmstadt, Germany, who came to America with their respective parents when children. They met and were married in Wisconsin. Elias Schreiner settled in Kansas with his family in 1864, locating in Marshall county, and took a homestead in Clearfork township, which is still in his possession. When he came to this State he drove in a wagon and, after arriving, hewed the logs with which to build his house. This house has long since been supplanted by a commodious modern residence. Mrs. Scholz, the wife of our subject, attended the first private school, which was taught by a neighbor's daughter, and later she attended the district school, which was a mile and a half from her home. To Mr. and Mrs. Scholz have been born three children: Alvina A., married Herbert Feldhausen, who resides in Marshall county; Walter T. is manager of the Frankfort Telephone Company at Frankfort, and Sadie S., who resides at home.

Mr. Scholz is a Democrat and served as trustee of Rock township one term. He and his wife are members of the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Presbyterian church. Mr. Scholz has been successful and prospered in all his undertakings. He has made money, and today is a man of independent means. He has seen Kansas grow up and has grown up with it.

John Jacob Marty.—A man's real worth to the community in which he lives is not a matter of the accumulation of wealth, the ownership of broad acres, or the controlling of commercial enterprises; except he use a portion of his wealth, his business influence and a part of his time in the upbuilding of his town, city or county, and to assist through advice and example, his fellow citizens to fruitful labor and prosperity, to live honorable lives, filled with kindness and helpful deeds. Therefore, a publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have been material factors in the development and betterment of the commonwealth; that there may come objective lesson and incentive, and thus a tribute of appreciation. Clay county represents, in her present development, the persistent industry, unflaging zeal, and impregnable faith in the possibilities of her resources, of many men, numbered among whom is he whose name initiates this article. A pioneer resident of the county, in which he lived for thirty-five years, he was actively concerned in many phases of her development, was honored by his fellow citizens with election to public office, in which he served with credit and distinction. It is probable that within the limits of his activities, he was one of the most useful men the county has ever had.

John Jacob Marty was a native of Rhode Island, born on July 5, 1854, one of a family of nine children born to Henry and Anna (Marty) Marty, natives of Switzerland, who came to the United States in 1854, and located in Rhode Island, where the father followed his trade, that of a cooper. His death occurred in 1866, at the age of fifty-three. The widow

became a resident of Kansas in 1870, locating in the western part of Clay county, where she resided until her death, which occurred on August 29, 1885, aged sixty-seven. She is survived by the following children: Matthew, Sarah, Anna, Henry, Fannie, Christopher, Sebastian and Joseph. Mariah and John Jacob, the subject of this article, are deceased.

John Jacob Marty passed his boyhood years in his native State, Rhode Island, becoming, to a great extent, self-supporting from the age of eight; and attended the public schools. He came with his widowed mother to Kansas in 1870, and in the western part of Clay county he secured employment as a cattle herder. He was ambitious, believed in himself, and desired above all things to become well educated and well informed, and with this end in view spent his nights in study, with the result that he was able to pass a satisfactory examination for a teacher's certificate. He was engaged in educational work for several years, his schools being held in log buildings. In 1873 he secured a position as bookkeeper with the Eberhardt Mining Company, of Eberhardt, Nev., and remained in this capacity until 1879, when he returned to Kansas and bought, with his savings, a tract of farm land in Clay county. In this field of enterprise, he prospered from the start, and within a few years he had accumulated a competence. He was from boyhood a student of civic and economic problems, and his interest in the policies of the political parties of the country was deep. He was first a Republican, but in after years was a consistent advocate of the principles of the Populist party, and became influential in its councils. Township offices were given him and his service in them was such that he was nominated and elected clerk of Clay county in 1892, and re-elected in 1894, serving four years. His administration of this department of the county's business was clean, capable and honest. Further public honor was given him in 1896, through his election to the lower house of the legislature, and served during the session of 1897 as chairman of one of the most important committees of the house, that of banks and banking. He was loyal to his constituency, stood for the interests of the common people, and was prominent in all the important legislation of the session, and was considered by his colleagues as one of the energetic and active leaders of his party therein. He entered the banking life of the State in 1902, when with the late John W. Bridenthal, he promoted the organization of the Citizens' State Bank of Longford, and was elected its cashier, a position he filled at the time of his death, which occurred on September 27, 1904. During the time in which he was the dominant executive of this institution, he demonstrated the possession of keen financial sense, that quality of diplomacy so essential to the cashier of the country bank, and a sound view of credits. His fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On August 12, 1877, Mr. Marty married Miss Katherine Randall, the daughter of Harry and Anna Randall, of Eberhardt, Nev., who was born

in San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1862. He is survived by his widow and the following children: Isabella, born at Eberhardt, Nev., April 2, 1879, who succeeded her father as cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Longford on September 29, 1904, and who is known to the banking fraternity as an able executive; Oliver, born at Longford, Kan., January 1, 1882, assistant cashier and a member of the directorate of the Citizens' State Bank of Longford; Alice, born at Longford, Kan., July 9, 1884, married in August, 1913, Walter Mariner, of Kansas City, Mo.; Grace, born December 5, 1886; Eva, born August 19, 1888, married on October 23, 1910, H. W. Fox, a merchant of Longford, Kan.; Bertha, born January 25, 1892; Almeda, born January 13, 1894, a graduate of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., and at present a teacher of music in the schools of Anthony, Kan., and Sarah, born May 31, 1896.

Mr. Marty was in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his commercial affairs and public duties and conscientious in all things. As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with the practical activities and responsibilities of a work-a-day world he was successful; but above all he was rich in the possession of a well-earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living and in the affection which slowly develops only through unselfish works. His close associates were always men who had the welfare of the community at heart, and who were ready to assist, with time and money, any enterprise or measure which had for its object the betterment of commercial, civic or social conditions. In his business life he was the embodiment of honor and he was in his social and domestic life known for his love and helpfulness.

Dr. John J. Brady, a prominent member of the medical profession of northern Kansas, is engaged in the practice at Frankfort, Kan. He was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., December 15, 1865, and is a son of Patrick and Harriet (Beam) Brady, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Harper's Ferry, Md. In 1873 the family came to Kansas and located in Neosho county, where the father preempted a homestead, but remained only one year, when they removed to Joplin, Mo., and shortly after to Kansas City, Mo., where the father served as a police officer several years.

Dr. Brady received his early education in the public schools of Kansas City and in 1881 graduated from the high school. He then went to the University of Missouri, where he graduated in the class of 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then taught school for two years in Platte county, Missouri, when he entered the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1893 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced the Homeopathic school of medicine for a time, but was not quite satisfied with himself, so he determined to take the course of the Allopathic school, and therefore entered the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kansas

City, Kan., from which he graduated in the class of 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the time that he attended college he was interne in the Kansas City Hospital for two years and after his graduation he practiced in Kansas City until 1899, when he came to Frankfort, Kan., and engaged in the practice of his profession, which has since been the field of his labor, with the exception of a few short intervals. In 1894 he accepted an appointment in the Government hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and after a few months' absence returned to Frankfort. He accepted this position more for the opportunity it afforded of studying certain diseases than for any other reason. Dr. Brady has specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and has taken three special courses on these diseases at Chicago, besides a post-graduate course there. He has a large specialty practice in addition to his general practice. He is equipped with an X-ray machine and electrical appliances for the treatment of different diseases, and altogether has the best equipped office in this section of the State. He is a surgeon of exceptional skill and ability and has performed numerous operations, and many of a serious nature, all of which have been successful.

He was united in marriage in 1883 to Miss Laura J. DeGraw, daughter of Abraham DeGraw, of Kansas City. Mrs. Brady was born at Osage City, Kan., and when she was a baby her parents removed to Kansas City, where she was reared and educated. Dr. Brady is a member of the Catholic church and his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus. He has passed the medical examinations and is entitled to practice his profession in the States of Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas, which is a rare distinction for a physician.

Dr. Brady has been the architect of his own career. When a mere boy he was the possessor of that energy and self-reliance that always win. He made up his mind to get a higher education and went after it. He sold newspapers to pay his way through college, and did it again to get his medical education. If he lacked opportunity he made opportunity. He is the same kind of a physician that he was a newsboy—one who does things.

John J. Veatch, a prominent pioneer citizen of Kansas, now a resident of Morrowville, was born in the Territory of Iowa January 2, 1843, and when the territory was admitted as a State, in 1846, the local division was known as Davis county. The farm house was two miles east of the village of Monterey, where he lived with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, attending the district schools in winter from three to five months, and working on the farm the balance of the time. The school house was a log affair, with split log benches without desks or backs. The pupil was obliged to hold his book or slate on his knee. All kinds of teachers were employed, but the principal uniform thing about them was that they did not know very much. Fortunately they did good work in certain lines, the scholars being thoroughly drilled in spelling,

reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. The teachers as a usual thing were conscientious, and gave their scholars the best of which they were capable. In this school a number of young men grew up who proved their worth in responsible positions in after life. During the summer of 1861 Mr. Veatch enlisted in what was afterwards known as Company I, Third Iowa cavalry, although living in Davis county he enlisted in a company from Appanoose county, on account of a former teacher of his being the captain. The enrollment was dated August 20, 1861, and he served nearly three years as a private and non-commissioned officer, reënlisting as a veteran about February 1, 1864, and was appointed commissary sergeant, which position he held until June 28, 1865, when he was promoted to first lieutenant and was discharged at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865, and was finally mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa, August 20, 1865, making four years of actual service. The Third Iowa cavalry was one of the best cavalry regiments from that State, and lost more men, killed and wounded, than any other cavalry regiment from Iowa. Mr. Veatch participated in numerous battles and skirmishes, and had command of his company in five engagements, and while struck four different times by bullets, he was not badly wounded but once, which was on April 1, 1865, at Plantersville, Ala. Here he received quite a serious gunshot wound in the right side. After his military career was ended and he was discharged, he returned to his Davis county home, and formed a partnership with a brother-in-law, and they bought a small store at Monterey, but sold it shortly afterwards, and in the spring of 1867 he came to Kansas, locating in Cherokee county in May of that year. From that date his personal history does not vary materially from the average pioneer in the settlement of the State. October 11, 1871, he located in Washington county, where he has practically resided ever since. He purchased a homestead on Iowa creek, eight and one-half miles west of Washington, where he farmed on an extensive scale for a number of years, adding more land to his original holdings as the years rolled on. He was always more or less active in the politics of his State and county, and has attended several State conventions. He was nominated and elected a representative in 1884, serving during the regular session in 1885, and the special session of 1886. In 1887 he failed to get the nomination on account of the Anderson and Wilson division in the party. Holding a petty office has never interferred with Mr. Veatch's farming operations, but in 1896 he bought the "Post Register," a Republican weekly newspaper, published in Washington, the county seat. He published this paper alone for six months, then took his son, A. E. Veatch, into the business as partner, and while neither had had any experience in newspaper work, the "Post Register" was soon making money and was known throughout the State for its vigorous and independent editorials. The partnership continued for six years, when the paper was sold to J. A. Totten, the son going to Jewell

county and Mr. Veatch returned to the farm. At this point, misfortune crossed his path, in the death of his oldest son and only daughter, and the gradual decline of his wife's health, who passed away August 23, 1906. As his three younger sons were married, the death of his wife broke up his home, and he sold his place the following fall and made an extended visit to the Pacific coast, returning in the fall of 1907. He then engaged in house building for some time in Morrowville, and in 1908 was a candidate on the Republican ticket for State representative. He had no opposition at the primary, and was elected and served in the session of 1909. He was re-nominated at the primary of 1910, without opposition, and elected that fall with a majority equal to any candidate on the ticket. Having represented his county six years as a legislator, and during four sessions he has a right to be proud of his record; in fact, no legislative vote which he ever cast on any measure of consequence has been questioned and that he at all times was unquestionably on the side of people, for good and wholesome laws and an economical management of the State affairs. He is at present making his home in Morrowville, Washington county, and at this writing is over seventy years of age, hale and vigorous and is known for his soldiery bearing He is a man of commanding presence, being six feet tall, fair, blue eyes, and slightly gray and now weighs 200 pounds, and has the prospect to live several years.

John J. Veatch, of this review, is a direct descendant of James Veatch, a Scotchman, who came to America about 1750, when he was twenty-five years of age. He settled either in the Carolinas or Maryland. He married Elinor Ramer, a young lady of Virginia, in 1750. The second son of this union was Elias Veatch, who was in the Revolutionary army and was at the Battle of Camden. He was wounded in the thigh, captured and held a prisoner on a prison ship in Charleston harbor for eighteen months, then turned loose and returned to his home. The next account of this man we find him in Illinois, in either White or Sangamon county, with quite a large family, he having married Jennie Brown. The second son, James Veatch, is in the direct line to John J. Veatch. He married Elizabeth S. Chandler. Three sons were born to them, when the father suddenly died, leaving her with her little sons, Elias, James and John, the latter only eighteen months old. At the time of the father's death they were living at White county, Illinois. Elias, the oldest son, was born November 8, 1817; the next record we find of the family they are at Burlington, Iowa, where Elias Veatch married Sarah Ann Cole, a daughter of John Cole and Susanna Duke. John Cole came from Scotland, and was in the Battle of New Orleans, under General Jackson, and after receiving his discharge after the War of 1812 he went to Kentucky, where he was married. The next we hear of the Cole family, the widow (John Cole having died) was living in Burlington, Iowa, and Elias Veatch, the father of John J. Veatch, married Sarah Ann Cole at

Burlington, Iowa, October 11, 1838, and in the spring of 1840 they settled in Iowa, where Davis county was later located.

John J. Veatch, the subject of this review, was the second son born to this marriage. He was reared on the Iowa farm, and followed the career above outlined. He was married March 2, 1864, to Eliza Jane Stoffle, in Davis county, Iowa. His wife was a daughter of Isaac Stoffle and Martha K. Holsteine. She was born near Salem, Ind., November 8, 1842, and came to Iowa with her parents when five years old, and lived within about a mile of the Veatch home. Mrs. Veatch died August 23, 1906, in Washington county, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Veatch were born five children, four sons and one daughter. S. W. and the only daughter, Anna, are now deceased. The former died in 1895, at Phoenix, Ariz., aged thirty years, and Anna died at Santa Ana, Cal., in 1897, aged thirty years; neither were married. The second son, Alvin Elias, is a lawyer by profession, and a newspaper man by occupation, and now lives at Montesano, Wash., and is the owner and editor of the "Chehalis County Call." He married Miss Belle Hoover, and they have two children, A. E., Jr., aged nineteen years, and Harold, aged nine years.

The next son is James Walter, a printer and carpenter, who lives at Morrowville, Kan. He married Miss Carrie Guthrie, and they have one child, William Byrle, aged five years. The youngest son, John C., is a blacksmith and carriage and wagon workman. He married Miss Emma White. They have no children, and as he prefers farming to his regular trade, he is now following that vocation near Mountain Grove, Mo.

Elias Veatch, the father of John J. Veatch, died Christmas day, 1883, at Seneca, Mo., and his wife died at San Jose, Cal., at the age of seventy-eight. The only brother of John J. Veatch lives in Salem, Ore, and is seventy-four years old. Three sisters live in San Jose, Cal., and one sister died in 1911.

John B. Auld, a successful stockman and capitalist of Frankfort, Kan., was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 14, 1844, and is a son of Dan C. and Jane Auld. The father was a Pennsylvanian, and was born in 1810, while the mother was a native of Ohio. Dan C. Auld was a cabinet maker by trade, and also followed ship building on Lake Erie. In the real pioneer days of 1855 the Auld family came to Kansas, and settled in Marshall county. They were among the first settlers in this part of the State. When they first came here the father frequently made coffins when the unfortunate occasion required it. He homesteaded a farm when he first came here, but never followed farming himself. The family did not come to Kansas with the father, but about a year later. When the Civil war broke out the father enlisted in the Thirteenth Kansas infantry, and served as second lieutenant of Company G, and after about two years, he resigned on account of failing health. He was a member of the territorial legislature when the capitol was at Lecompton, and served as postmaster at Nottingham, which was the name of the

postoffice which was kept on his farm before the town of Frankfort was started. This was the second postoffice to be established in Marshall county, but when the town of Frankfort was located it was moved to that place. There were no railroads in Kansas then and the mail was brought up the river on boats and then by the overland route to Seneca, and from there to Nottingham, once a week. They had to drive to St. Joseph, Mo., over 100 miles, for provisions. At that time buffaloes were quite plentiful about fifteen miles west of the Auld homestead. John B. Auld, the subject of this review, still owns the original homestead bought from the Government by his father.

John B. Auld was educated in the public schools of the times and attended Lincoln College at Topeka for a year, when he returned to Marshall county and engaged in farming and stock raising for about twelve years. There were three boys in the family, and they all worked together on the farm. After farming twelve years Mr. Auld engaged in the mercantile business in Frankfort, where he prospered and made money. In 1874 he engaged in the grain business at Frankfort and later also engaged in the stock business, and was very successful in that, and in 1887 he sold his elevator, devoting all his time to the cattle business, and moved on his farm south of town, where he was very extensively engaged in the stock business, shipping hundreds of head every year. In 1909 he moved to Frankfort. On one of his farms there is a quarry of an excellent grade of stone, and in 1909 he built one of the best residences in Northern Kansas of this stone. He spared no expense and has one of the most modern and up-to-date residences to be seen anywhere. Its architecture and workmanship appear to be the perfection of those arts and the people of Frankfort all take a personal pride in the magnificence of this structure, the doors of which are open to the leading social functions of the town, and many distinguished persons have been entertained by the Aulds here.

On May 15, 1890, John B. Auld and Miss Lou J. Keener were united in marriage. She is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Stacey) Keener, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father was a school teacher in the early part of his life, and later was engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for fifty years. Mrs. Auld was born in Unity, Ohio. Her mother died when she was seven years of age. Mrs. Auld completed the schools of Unity, and later attended school in Youngstown, Ohio, and taught school one year at Unity, Ohio. She then went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where she remained until 1881, when she came to Kansas and for a time resided with her brother at Valley Falls, and later removed to Topeka, where she married Mr. Auld. Mr. and Mrs. Auld are members of the Presbyterian church, in which they are active workers and he is an elder.

Howard Reed is a man well known throughout the State as a successful breeder of thoroughbred stock and a Twentieth century farmer. He

was born February 13, 1859, at Galesburg, Ill., and is a son of Sylvester and Emily (Hand) Reed, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Ohio. Sylvester Reed, the father, emigrated from New Hampshire to Galesburg, Ill., in 1859, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1878, when he removed to Frankfort, Kan., where he also engaged in the mercantile business and, in addition, was an extensive land owner in the country surrounding Frankfort. He continued in active business until 1907, when he retired and resided in Frankfort until the time of his death, September 20, 1913. His wife died in 1872. Sylvester Reed was a man who took an active part in politics, but never sought public office himself. His pleasure in politics seemed to be in helping his friends. He was a successful business man, a good citizen, and made the world better by having lived in it.

Howard Reed, the subject of this review, was reared in Galesburg, Ill., receiving his early educational discipline in the public school, and graduated from the high school. He then entered the Illinois State University at Champaign, taking the agricultural course and graduated in the class of 1882. After leaving college he engaged in farming and stock raising in Illinois. He made a specialty of pure bred Poland China hogs, and had the first pure bred herd of hogs in Illinois, and he and his father were charter members of the American Poland China Record Association. Mr. Reed remained in Illinois until 1885, when, in March of that year, he came to Kansas. He located at Osborne, where he was engaged in the implement business until 1889, when he came to Frankfort and was associated with his father in the implement business until 1897. In the meantime he and his father had been engaged in breeding Poland China hogs in a small way on their different farms. They brought to Kansas a part of their herd of thoroughbreds from Illinois, and they were the first to engaged in this business in Northern Kansas. Mr. Reed bred and raised the highest priced boar ever bred and raised in the State of Kansas, "Lails Perfection," No. 119667, sired by "Elite Perfection," No. 119375, which was sired by the world's champion, "Mischief Maker," No. 81481. In 1897 Mr. Reed left the firm of S. & Howard Reed and was employed by the Cox Stove Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., as traveling salesman, and remained in that capacity until 1901, when he engaged in the pure bred hog business again, and located on a farm south of Frankfort. He raised Poland China hogs, but more extensively than ever before. He finished off for sale each year an average of 300 pure bred hogs, usually holding two sales annually, but one year he held three. Sometimes he sold as high as 400 head during a year. His herd was headed at first by "Indiana Second," the highest priced six-months old pig ever sold, at the time Mr. Reed bought him, and later "Lails Perfection" No. 119667 took the head of the herd. The trade mark of the farm where Mr. Reed was engaged in the hog business was "Spring Farm," and consisted of 640 acres, which he still owns. In 1907 he sold out the

hog business on account of his health, and since that time has devoted himself to looking after his various interests in a general way. During the last eight years he has taken an active interest in the farmers' institute, and filled various offices in that organization, including president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. He is a leading spirit in the movement to educate the younger generation how to farm properly, which is certainly a commendable mission. In 1910 he was elected township trustee on the good roads platform, and was one of the first good roads advocates in the State, and the roads of the township of Vermillion bear testimony to his efforts in that direction. Mr. Reed was married April 14, 1897, to Miss Nancy Heddington, a daughter of Emmett and Sarah (Laizure) Heddington, natives of Ohio, where the father was engaged in the mercantile business until 1880, when he came to Kansas and settled in Marshall county, where for a number of years he was engaged as a trainer of race horses. He died in Frankfort, in 1888, and his wife still survives. Mrs. Reed was born in Harrison county, Ohio, and received her education in the public schools of her native State and Kansas. She graduated in the Frankfort High School in the class of 1893, after which she spent one year in a private school in the East. To Mr. and Mrs. Reed has been born one child, Gail Campbell, a girl who died in infancy. Mr. Reed is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and politically is a Republican. He is thoroughly qualified by education and experience, and is a recognized authority throughout the State on important matters of agriculture and stock breeding. His efforts to improve farming methods and to raise the standard of stock will be worth millions to the future generation of farmers.

Julius C. Grumme.—A man's real worth to the community in which he lives is not a matter of the accumulation of wealth, the ownership of broad acres, or the controlling of commercial enterprises; except he use a portion of his wealth, his business influence, and a part of his time in the upbuilding of his town, city or county, and to assist through advice and example, his fellow citizens to fruitful labor and prosperity, and to live honorable lives filled with kindness and helpful deeds. Therefore, a publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have been material factors in the development and betterment of the commonwealth; that there may come objective lesson and incentive, and thus a a tribute of appreciation. Clay county, Kansas, represents, in her present development, the persistent industry, unflagging zeal, and impregnable faith in the possibilities of her resources, of many men, numbered among whom is he whose name initiates this article.

Julius C. Grumme was a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1847, locating first in the city of Philadelphia. He was born in the town of Harste, Province of Hanover, April 6, 1826. He was reared

in his native country, received his education in the public schools, and learned the trade of a harnessmaker. On attaining his majority, he sought the broader opportunities offering in America and as before stated came to the United States. A few months subsequent to his arrival in Philadelphia he removed to Pittsburgh, where he remained about eighteen months, going from there to Virginia, and in 1850 located at Galena, Ill., where he remained until 1885. In the last named city he secured the position of foreman and cutter for the firm of Grant & Collins, harness makers and saddlers, the senior member of the firm being the father of Gen. U. S. Grant. He resigned this position a few years later, purchased their harness and saddlery equipment and engaged in business on his own account. This enterprise was highly successful, and he accumulated profits rapidly. His loyalty to his adopted country was intense, and on Lincoln's call for volunteers, in 1861, he endeavored to enlist, but was rejected on account of physical disabilities. During the war Galena was a hot-bed of contending factions, Copperheads were numerous and bold and Mr. Grumme did his fighting at home in refuting their arguments and in strenously standing by the National government. His generosity to the wives and children who had lost their loved ones in battle was abundant. He purchased burial lots in the cemetery and buried, at his own expense, a number of those who had died in battle or from wounds. To him and others of his kind was due, in great measure, the integrity of the Government during those days of stress. He became a resident of Kansas in 1885, and located in Clay Center, entering actively into the business life of the city and county. In addition to establishing a harness and saddlery shop, he purchased a number of lots in the business section of the city, which he improved with substantial buildings, among which was the building now occupied by the Union State Bank. He was not only of great value to the town from a constructive standpoint, but also from that of quality, being insistent that his buildings should be the best examples of construction possible and that they were kept in a thorough state of repair. He retired from active commercial pursuits in 1893, removing to a farm near the city, where he spent the sunset years of his life among the woods, the fields and flowers, which he loved. His death occurred on December 11, 1905.

On March 23, 1852, Mr. Grumme married, at Galena, Ill., Miss Olive J. Stebbins, who, with five sons and one daughter, the result of this union, survive him. Mrs. Grumme is a native of Portage county, Ohio, and was born on April 28, 1833. The children are as follows: Inez A., widow of Walter Puckey, of Clay Center, a review of whose life follows this article: W. F. Grumme, of Galena, Ill.; Charles, Frank, Arthur and Harry Grumme, residents of Clay county, Kansas. Mrs. Grumme resides on the home farm.

Julius C. Grumme was a fine type of the true Christian gentleman. He was a believer in the gospel of help and hope. He knew how much bet-

ter, how much more sacred, a kind act is than any theory the brain has wrought. His life filled the lives of others with sunshine. He always had a pleasant word and a cheering smile for all. When such men pass to their last reward, the world is poorer, for there never will be on this poor earth nearly enough of those who possess the generosity of smile and word which cheer and lighten.

Walter Puckey.—The development of a community reflects the progressiveness and aggressiveness of its citizenship. The commercial, social and religious life of a city is dependent for the standard it attains upon those who are leaders and moulders of opinion; whose own standard of life must be high if the life of the community be above the average. The city of Clay Center is known to the residents of Kansas for its pushing, progressive commercialism, the harmony of its home life, and the Christian spirit of its people. It has been fortunate in having had for its leaders and teachers, men who have possessed qualifications above the average, who, as citizens, have sought opportunity to do good, who have defended what they believed to be right, who have been home builders, and who have been believers in the religion of deed. Such a man was Mr. Puckey, a resident of Clay Center for thirty-five years, during which time he was actively identified with all phases of the city's life, was an acknowledged leader in those movements, which had in view the development and betterment of the community, and who enjoyed the respect and esteem of the residents of his home city and county.

Walter Puckey was born at Tywar-dreath, Cornwall, England, July 11, 1849, an only son of Walter and Thomasine (Cook) Puckey. He was reared in Cornwall and obtained his education in the schools of his native town. With his parents he came to the United States, in 1867, locating at Galena, Ill., and established himself as a merchant. He operated this enterprise for the succeeding three years, when he removed to California, journeying via Panama. The following year marked his return to Galena, and his return to commercial life as a general merchant. In 1877 he came to Kansas and located at Clay Center and entered the employ of W. F. Carter, proprietor of a general store. He continued as a merchant until 1886, during which time he had other associates, when he entered the real estate field in the offices of Caldwell, Peterson & Mumford. In the spring of 1889 he became the successor to M. E. Mumford & Company, real estate, loan and insurance agents, and established his offices at the corner of Court and Fifth streets. In this field of endeavor he was successful. He became one of the large operators of Northern Kansas. His knowledge of realty values and ability to guage future development were such that he became recognized as an authority on farm lands and town property. He was a firm believer in the agricultural possibilities of Clay county and with development in this line of the resultant growth of Clay Center. His knowledge of values coupled with his enthusiasm as to the future importance of his home city as a com-

mercial center, were of material value in assisting the advancement of the city and county. It is probable that within the lines of his endeavor Clay Center has never had a more useful citizen. His identification with the public life of the county and of Clay Center covered many years. He served as city clerk for a number of years, and at one time was water commissioner. He was elected to the office of clerk of the district court of Clay county in 1906, and reëlected in 1908 and 1910. His administration of the affairs of this office was economical, able and honest. He revised the system of record keeping, in use for many years, simplifying, systematizing and making comprehensive the office records. He felt keenly the responsibilities of public office, and lived up to them to the letter. He was secretary of the Clay County Fair Association, and it was in great measure due to his efforts and work that the organization was held together. From September, 1898, until October, 1906, he was secretary of the State Firemen's Association of Kansas, was considered one of its most valued members, and was widely known throughout the State by those identified with that organization. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders, and he was prominent in both. He had attained the Knights Templar degree in the former and of the latter organization was a member of State-wide prominence and influence, being a member of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and had on several occasions been a delegate to the grand lodge and encampment.

Mr. Puckey married on September 11, 1873, at Galena, Ill., Miss Inez Grumme, daughter of Julius C. and Olive J. (Stebbins) Grumme, a review of whom this article follows. To this union were born two children: Charles Walter Puckey, who was born at Galena, Ill., on November 7, 1875, and Elsie Inez Puckey, born in Clay Center, Kan., on May 11, 1894, and a graduate of the Clay Center High school with the class of 1914. They, with their mother, survive Mr. Puckey, who died on August 7, 1913.

Hardy C. Robinson, the present probate judge of Washington county, is one of the pioneers of Kansas who followed the star of empire westward in the '60s. Judge Robinson is a New Englander, and comes of sturdy Colonial stock. He was born January 20, 1847, at South Hero, Vt., and is a son of Calvin F. and Lydia (Fletcher) Robinson, both natives of Vermont. Calvin F. Robinson was a son of Franklin and Susan (Landon) Robinson, both of whom were natives of Vermont, where they spent their lives. Lydia Fletcher was the daughter of Calvin and Lydia (Dixon) Fletcher, who were from Connecticut, her mother, Lydia Dixon, being a daughter of Captain Dixon, who was in the Continental army during Revolutionary days. Judge Robinson spent his boyhood days in the New England home, attending the country school; spent nearly one year near Montreal, Canada, learning French, and later attended the academy at South Hero, also the academy at Williston, Vt. In the win-

ter of 1864-65 he took a commercial course at the New Haven Business College, New Haven, Conn. In 1867 he took Horace Greeley's advice and went west to grow up with the country and located at Volga, Iowa. This section of Iowa was then a new country, there being no railroads and few improvements of any kind. Here he taught school during the winter months, and in the summer time drove Mr. Henry White's mill team, hauling flour to the river town of McGregor, and hauling goods back inland. He remained in Iowa two years, and in 1869 came to Kansas, settling in Washington county. At that time this part of Kansas was decidedly on the frontier. Large game, such as antelopes and deer were sometimes seen, while occasionally a herd of buffaloes roamed over the plain one or two counties to the west. There was some Indian trouble in the next county west about that time, and the White Rock massacre occurred in Republic county, just west of Washington, the following summer. When Judge Robinson located in Washington county he bought a quarter section of agricultural college land, which he owns to this day.

He broke his land and engaged in farming and stock raising, principally the latter. He also was engaged in school teaching during the first ten years in the State. He taught in Atchison, Jackson and Washington counties, and in 1880 was elected county superintendent of schools of Washington county, and served in this capacity four years, having been reëlected upon the expiration of his first term. At the expiration of his term as county superintendent he entered the field of journalism, purchasing the Washington "Republican," the oldest newspaper in Washington county. He was the owner and publisher of this paper for five years, which at that time was considered one of the strong editorial newspapers of Northern Kansas, and wielded a strong influence within the scope of its circulation. Judge Robinson has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the Republican party since boyhood, and since coming to Kansas has occupied a prominent position in the councils of his party. He has served as a member of the congressional central committee, and was appointed postmaster of Washington during the administration of President Harrison, serving five years, the appointment having been secured for him by Congressman John A. Anderson of his district. After the expiration of his term as postmaster, Mr. Robinson was engaged in the mercantile business in a small way until 1900, when he purchased the postoffice book store and for thirteen years successfully conducted that business. In 1912 he was elected to the office of probate judge of Washington county, which office he now holds. Judge Robinson was married May 1, 1879, to Miss Susan V. Landon, adopted daughter of Thaddeus and Abbie (White) Landon, of Effingham, Kan. Mrs. Robinson was born in Chicago, but came to Atchison county, Kansas, with her parents when a child, where she was reared and educated. Judge and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of seven children: Lydia, married

Harold Prentice, merchant and mayor of Clifton, Kan.; Frank, who has two claims in the Snake River country, Idaho, and is there developing the same; Eunice, a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.; Florence, now Mrs. F. N. Banister, of Kansas City, Mo.; Ellsworth, an employe of the Government at San Francisco, Cal.; Katherine and Howard, who reside at home and attend school.

Judge Robinson has been a student of men and affairs all his life. He is a man who is well posted in all subjects that most deeply concern good citizenship, and in his political views he is progressive. He was one of the contributing editors to the Columbian History of Education in Kansas, published in 1893. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is elder and treasurer of that organization, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of American. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Free Methodist church.

Alonzo Ballard, a highly respected citizen and Civil war veteran, who is a resident of Barnes, Kan., is a native of Ohio. He was born August 24, 1843, at the village of Sparta, Morrow county, and is the son of Appleton and Epiphene (Ellenwood) Ballard, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Nova Scotia. The father was a farmer in early life and later a merchant. When Alonzo was about five years old the family removed to Lansing, Mich., where the father was engaged in the mercantile business until his store was destroyed by fire, when he engaged in farming again. Alonzo Ballard was attending the public schools in Lansing, Mich., when the Civil war broke out. He answered the first call for volunteers, enlisting in Company C, First United States sharp shooters. This regiment was known as Burdan's Sharpshooters and was made up of companies from various States. It is a well known fact that the mission of the sharpshooter keeps him constantly on the danger zone of military operations, and the First United States was no exception to this rule. The first real battle in which the regiment participated was at Yorktown and later Williamsburg. From here they went to White House Landing, where Mr. Ballard was stricken with fever and sent to the hospital at Yorktown and later Portsmouth, R. I. He returned to his regiment just after the second battle of Bull Run and joined it at Alexandria, Va. He was at the battles of Antietam, Blackman's Ford, Manassas Gap and Fredericksburg. They shortly afterwards went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, and in the following spring participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, which was one of the hardest fought battles of the war. Lee then made his famous invasion of Pennsylvania and the First United States was one of the hundreds of regiments that met the flower of the Confederacy at Gettysburg, and the world knows what happened. During this battle Mr. Ballard was with his regiment in the peach orchard fight; also at Little Round Top, where he was under the cover of the Union guns and watched the great charge of Pickett as his columns swept across

the field to destruction. He participated in the skirmishing with Lee's retreating army and was at the engagements at Wappin Heights, Auburn, Kelley's Ford, Locust Grove and Mill Run. They then went into winter quarters near Culpeper, Va., remaining here until spring, when General Grant took command, and during the campaigns of that season he was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Ann and Cold Harbor. The Union army then made a flank movement across the peninsula and here fought Lee's army in front of Petersburg for thirty or forty days in an effort to capture the Weldon railroad and thus cut off Lee's supplies. They also took part in the fight at Deep Bottom on the James river. His regiment was in other skirmishes too numerous to mention, and on August 20, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the United States service. He then returned home and remained until after the election, when he cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He then entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he remained until April, 1865. He then came west with his brother, David E., and settled in Washington county, Kansas, his brother having spent a few years in Kansas prior to this time. They came by rail to St. Joseph, Mo., which was then the end of the railroad; thence by boat to Leavenworth and overland to Topeka by stage. From there they drove to Washington, which at that time consisted of three or four houses. His brother, David, was one of the original incorporators of the town site. Here the Ballard brothers opened the first store in Washington, which they conducted two years, when they traded it for land.

When Mr. Ballard first came to Kansas he frequently went buffalo hunting with hunting parties and was usually very successful, as he was an excellent shot and his years of training as a sharpshooter in the army gave him considerable advantage over his fellow hunters and made it exceedingly dangerous for the buffalo. Shortly after he came to Kansas Governor Crawford, of this State, determined to put an end to Indian depredations, which were frequent among the frontier settlers for some time, and in response to the governor's call the Eighteenth Kansas was recruited and Mr. Ballard was commissioned one of the first lieutenants of this regiment. He recruited eighteen young men in Washington county and joined the regiment at Fort Harker and was mustered in as first sergeant. The regiment immediately advanced to Walnut creek, near Hayes city, and from here was dispatched on an expedition to overtake the Indians, who had stolen considerable cattle and committed other depredations, but the wily savages evaded the troops. About this time Mr. Ballard was thrown from his horse and seriously injured, and while he was in the hospital his captain and twenty-four of his company were surrounded by the Indians on the plains and a desperate battle ensued. After Mr. Ballard returned to his regiment it was detailed to guard the building of the Kansas Pa-

cific railroad and after a summer of this service was discharged in the fall of 1867. Mr. Ballard then returned to Lansing, Mich., and engaged in the mercantile business about eight years, and in 1876, about the time the Central Branch railroad was completed, he returned to Kansas and located at Barnes, where he was station agent, postmaster and was also engaged in the grain business. He was the first postmaster of that town. After two years here he went to Colorado and was engaged in prospecting about three years. In 1881 he again returned to Kansas and engaged in the general mercantile business at Barnes, which he conducted until 1911, when he retired.

Mr. Ballard was married, in 1869, at Lansing, Mich., to Miss Belle Carmichael, of that place, and to this union were born two children: Eugene, now a farmer in Oklahoma, and Louise, who died in infancy. Mrs. Ballard died in 1873. In 1887 Mr. Ballard married Carrie Dikeman, a daughter of Frederick and Martha Louisa Dikeman, of Barnes, Kan. The Dikeman family were natives of Vermont. To this union was born one child, Martha Louise, a graduate of the Barnes High School, and an accomplished young lady, residing at home with her father. Mrs. Ballard departed this life August 18, 1911. Mr. Ballard was one of the early county clerks and registers of deeds of Washington county, holding these offices from 1865 to 1867. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

John Worth Creech.—The semi-centenary of Kansas's statehood concluded an epoch in her history wherein were developed men, who from the standpoint of constructive, initiative and executive talent, rank with the most forceful in the annals of her sister commonwealths. Among those of her citizens actively concerned with her growth and development and who realized a large and substantial success in the business world, was he whose name initiates this article. His work in connection with railway construction was of such importance as to give precedence and reputation to any man, were it to represent the sum total of his efforts; but Mr. Creech was not only of potential value in the field of enterprise mentioned, but was of even greater usefulness in connection with the banking life of the State. He was for twenty-five years the controlling executive of the most important financial institution in the city of Herington; served for three terms as the head of its city government, and for two terms in the lower house of the State legislature. He was a man of broad mental ken, strong initiative and distinct individuality, who left not only a lasting impression in the field of enterprise mentioned, but was a most potent, though unostentatious factor in the religious and social life of Dickinson county, where he took up his residence in 1887.

John Worth Creech was a native of Virginia, born on his father's farm in Lee county on November 24, 1849, and died in the city of Herington,

Kansas, on August 6, 1912. He was a son of Jonathan and Martha (Massie) Creech. The father's death when he was but three years old left the family poorly provided for, and young Creech was forced to make his own way. He secured such employment as was open to a young boy, and from his wages paid for his education, which was acquired in the country schools of his native county. Before attaining his majority, he entered the operating department of one of the railways in the capacity of a brakeman, and was later promoted to the position of conductor. Subsequently, he became a railroad contractor and in this department of the field of transportation became recognized as one of the able and successful men of his time. He constructed several hundred miles of railway in various sections of the United States, and in 1887 he located in the city of Herington, Kan., having secured a contract to build for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company a branch line from that city to Salina, which he completed. During the following year, 1888, he purchased a block of stock in the Bank of Herington, and was elected president of the institution. The history of this bank, dating from the election of Mr. Creech to the presidency, is the history of his identification with the banking life of Kansas. Under his management, its business was of sound and continuous growth, and it always paid satisfactory dividends to its stockholders. In the development and administration of the business of this institution Mr. Creech was the dominant executive and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness were due the strength and high reputation of the organization. He was known to the banking fraternity as an able and discriminating financier, and one who brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. He was also interested directly or indirectly with many other enterprises of his home city, and it is probable that no one of its citizens had more to do with the development and building up of Herington than he. From the time of taking up his residence in Kansas, he entered actively in the political life of his county and State, and although a native of the Old Dominion he was a consistent advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. It was while a member of the legislature that Mr. Creech became best known to the citizens of the State at large. He served during the sessions of 1905 and 1907 as a member of the lower house, and was distinctively honored by appointment to the chairmanship of its most important committee, that of ways and means, during both sessions. He was actively concerned in all of the important legislation during his term of service, and was considered by his fellow members as one of the most active and energetic leaders of his party therein. His legislative career was marked by honesty and courage. He stood for the interests of the common people, from whom he sprung, and his loyalty to his constituents was notable. He labored not alone for himself, but by his accommodating disposition was of great assistance to all who were working openly for progressive legislation. He

was also honored by his towns people with election to the mayor's chair for three successive terms, in which he served with credit to himself and his constituents. Early in life, Mr. Creech acquired the desire, the habit, the love of making money, and the habit of work. His shrewd business judgment, keen insight in business affairs, his knowledge of men and things coupled with indomitable energy, enabled him to attain recognition as one of the leading men of affairs in the State. He left at his death one of the large estates of his section, an estate which represents the brain, the pluck and energy of one man, who with his peculiar natural tact ever saw the propitious moment and availed himself of it. He was an ambitious and tireless worker, conservative in his business methods and his honesty and integrity were unquestioned. He was an active and influential member of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, and a regular attendant of the meetings of this great organization. He was one of the prominent Masons of the State, had attained the Scottish Rite degrees and was affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine. He was also a member of Kansas City Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On April 8, 1881, Mr. Creech was united in marriage with Miss Prudence B. Howle, a daughter of George W. and Margaret M. (Gorin) Howle, of Blandville, Ky., who was born in that city on March 11, 1855. Her father, George W. Howle, was a native of Virginia, born September 2, 1812, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of America. The ancestral home was in Kent county, and he, as was his father, was a planter and, previous to the Civil war, was a large slave owner. He became a resident of Ballard county, Kentucky, in 1845, where he died on February 2, 1876. His wife, Margaret M. Gorin, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, January 19, 1828, and died August 16, 1900. To this union were born eleven children: William Parks Howle, a prominent physician of Charleston, Mo., born January 2, 1846; Aneliza, born June 4, 1848, the widow of James D. Shivell, of Wickliff, Ky.; Julia Green, born March 6, 1850, the wife of Judson Swain, retired farmer and influential citizen of Herington, Kan.; Octavia, born January 22, 1852, the wife of E. R. Pollock, an extensive planter and stockman of Ballard county, Kentucky; George W. Howle, born August 2, 1853, breeder of registered cattle, and citizen of influence of Ballard county, Kentucky; Lucy J., born January 10, 1857, died March 7, 1887; Swan K., born August 15, 1859, died October 30, 1912; Curran P., born January 19, 1861, a successful farmer of Ballard county, Kentucky; Faulkner, born December 4, 1863, the wife of E. P. Lower, of Ana Darko, Okla.; Sallie, born July 6, 1866, died September 2, 1888; and Prudence B., married Mr. Creech, as previously stated. George W. and Curran P. Howle are among the most influential citizens of Ballard county, and their agricultural and stock interests are extensive. They are breeders of registered cattle and pedigreed horses, both light harness and running. They are active and in-

fluential in political affairs, as well as the social life of their county. Her father had been previously married, two children having been born of that union, one of whom was Rev. James L. Howle, born Oct. 19, 1840. He volunteered his services to the Southern cause, but was rejected owing to physical disability. His early life was spent as a farmer and later he was ordained as a minister of the Baptist church, and continued in the work of his Master until his death. He held pastorates in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, and was recognized as one of the able men of his calling. His death occurred August 5, 1912, at Morley, Mo. Blackstone Howle, a younger brother, born December 25, 1842, served in Company C, Seventh Kentucky infantry of the Southern army during the Civil war, and was severely wounded at the Battle of Shilo, where he was taken prisoner and confined in Camp Douglas until the close of the war, the effects of which caused his death on October 20, 1878. Mrs. Creech is a woman of broad culture and refinement, possesses many lovable characteristics, and is in all respects a worthy daughter of the Blue Grass State. She has long been prominent in the social and religious life of her section, is a leader in literary and club circles, and known for her many charities. She has been awarded a diploma in recognition for valuable work in connection with the American Chautauqua, and two from the International Sunday School Association, in connection with her services with the teachers' training course and the advanced course. It is in great measure due to her efforts that the city of Herington possesses its fine library. She was the most active force in the organization of the Library Association, its first president, and gave generously of both time and money to the movement which attained its object, the present building, which is one of the best structures devoted to library purposes in the State. She is one of the most active and influential members of the Christian church of Herington, and her support of this congregation, whose house of worship was largely built through the generous donation of her husband, is bountiful.

John Worth Creech was not only a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, the successful man of affairs, but was a true Christian gentleman. He believed in the religion of deed and his creed was to do good. He believed in the gospel of help and hope and knew how much better, how much more sacred, a kind act is than any theory the brain has wrought. In 1908 he affiliated with the Christian church, and from that time on until his death was an active worker in the cause of Christianity. He gave to the building fund of his home congregation $10,000, which represents a large port of the cost of their new edifice. Hhis charities were many and varied, and marked by a desire to avoid publicity. It may be rightfully said of him as of another: "He was as generous as autumn, as hospitable as summer, as tender as a perfect day in June. If everyone for whom he did some unselfish act of kindness during his life should lay upon his grave one flower he would sleep beneath a wealth of

bloom." The tributes of respect and in many cases of affection called forth by his death have seldom been equalled in the State in the passing away of a citizen. What may be termed his life work was finished, it had met to a great extent the fullness of his ambition. But infinitely more precious and of personal consequence to him was the fact that he died rich in the possession of a well earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living, and in the affection which develops only from unselfish works.

Theodore F. Rhodes, president of the Citizens' Bank of Frankfort, is a native of the Empire State, born at Jordan August 8, 1843, and is a son of Thomas and Emily (Shepherd) Rhodes, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Connecticut. In early life the father was engaged in the woolen mill business in New York, and later was a farmer until he retired from business. Theodore F. Rhodes was reared on the farm adjoining the town of Jordan, N. Y. He attended the district school and the Jordan Academy, and then attended the Cazenovia Seminary, at Cazenovia, N. Y. After finishing school he went to Iowa. This was in about 1860. He engaged in the manufacture of lime at a place now known as Montour, Iowa. This was before the railroads were built to Council Bluffs, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad stopped at Newton, and the Chicago and Northwestern railroad reached about the center of the State. Mr. Rhodes furnished the lime for building the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. He remained there about five years, when he returned to New York and settled at Camillus, near Syracuse, where he engaged in farming and dairying. He remained there until July, 1878, when he came to Kansas and settled at Frankfort, and engaged in farming. He first bought 1,000 acres of land at $4.50 per acre, which is now a part of his 3,090 acres of some of the finest land to be found in the State. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising. His son, James M. Rhodes, is interested in the business with him, and owns 1,000 acres individually. The firm is known as Rhodes & Rhodes. They ship in cattle from old Mexico, Colorado and New Mexico and fatten them for market on this farm. Mr. Rhodes's career has not been confined to successful farming and stock raising. In April, 1891, he organized the Citizens' Bank of Frankfort. He was a stockholder in the First National Bank of Frankfort, which was the predecessor of the Citizens' Bank. He has been a director of this institution from its organization. Mr. Obendorff, of Centralia, was its first President, and after six months Mr. Rhodes, although not an experienced banker, assumed charge of the institution as its President, and has remained in that capacity at the head of this institution ever since. The bank was organized with a capital of $30,000, and in 1913 its surplus and undivided profits amounted to over $30,000, which shows a substantial growth and permanent development of the institution. It is one of the substantial banks of the State. Mr. Rhodes has piloted this bank through many money de-

pressions and financial panics, but it has always come through safely. He also organized the State Bank of Lillis, Kan., and is its president. During Gov. John A. Martin's administration he was appointed as a member of the State Board of Charities, and re-appointed by Gov. L. U. Humphrey, serving five years. In 1883 he was elected a member of the legislature, and reëlected at the expiration of his first term. He was the author of the election laws, which were in force prior to the adoption of the Australian system, and was also the author of the law to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among hogs, and the law prohibiting the pooling of grain and lumber interests. He has served one term as mayor of Frankfort.

Mr. Rhodes was married in New York, February 9, 1870, to Miss Hattie R. Munro, a daughter of Hon. James M. and Ann (Sherwood) Munro, natives of New York, where the father was a farmer and manufacturer. Hattie Munro was born at Camillus, N. Y., where she was reared and attended the local schools and her education was continued in Buffalo and Union Springs Seminary, of Union Springs, N. Y. To this union were born three children: James M., who is now associated with his father as a member of the firm of Rhodes & Rhodes; Emma D. married Alexander Keating, Los Angeles, Cal., and Nellie E. died in infancy. The wife and mother of these children died August 10, 1901. June 6, 1904, Mr. Rhodes married Miss Emma A. Miller, of Dixon, Ill. Mrs. Rhodes was born in Dixon, where she was reared and educated, graduating at the high school. She then attended the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., and later took a commercial course. In 1898 Mrs. Rhodes went to the Territory of Arizona, and studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1903, and has the distinction of being the second woman admitted to the bar of Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are members of the Presbyterian church.

Treadwell C. Coffman, educator, lawyer and citizen of State-wide acquaintance, who is capably and acceptably filling the position of superintendent of public instruction for Clay county, Kansas, was born on his father's farm in Lyon county, ten miles west of Emporia, September 14, 1868, a son of Jacob L. and Hattie M. (Carll) Coffman. The elder Coffman was born on his father's farm near Hagerstown, Md., May 21, 1837. This farm is still in the family, and was a part of the battle ground of Antietam, and the farm house was used as a hospital by the Union forces. He was reared a farmer and followed this occupation until his retirement from active life, in 1898. He removed from his native State to Illinois in 1845, and came to Kansas in 1868, where he bought an "Indian Float," ten miles west of Emporia. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Lyon county, and assisted in its organization. He was an active factor in the political life of the county, a consistent advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but public office did not appeal to him, nor would he permit his name to go before a convention. In 1898 he re-

moved to Wakefield, his present residence, and retired from active labor. Mr. Coffman married, in June, 1867, at Polo, Ill., Miss Hattie M. Carll, daughter of Lyman and Almira (Cooper) Carll, who was born at Ithaca, N. Y., on October 22, 1842. Her father removed, with his family, in 1847, to Illinois, and became a successful merchant and farmer. Jacob L. and Hattie M. (Carll) Coffman became the parents of seven children: Treadwell C., the subject of this article; Orrel Belle, born March 18, 1870, the wife of C. F. Foley, a lawyer of Lyons, Kan., now chairman of the Kansas State Public Utilities Commission; Alka B., born May 28, 1872, the wife of Clark Chamberlain, a farmer of Spring Hill, Kan.; Hattie M., born October 14, 1874, the wife of Hon. H. W. Avery, of Wakefield, Kan., and a member of the State senate; Hays B., born September 22, 1876, a farmer of Olathe, Colo.; Lyman J., born November 29, 1878, a farmer of Placerville, Colo., and Almira E., born December 18, 1881, the wife of Irvin G. Dillon, superintendent of Indian schools at Darlington, Okla.

Treadwell C. Coffman acquired his early education in the public schools of Lyon county, and later entered the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887. On completion of his normal course he secured a school and engaged in teaching, first in Osage county and later followed this profession in Finney, Haskell and Phillips counties. He read law in the offices of Hon. W. R. Hopkins, of Garden City, and was admitted to the bar in 1892. The same year he was elected county attorney of Haskell county, but resigned in 1904, to again return to the position of superintendent of schools at Garden City. During the six years in which he was at the head of the Garden City schools he proved his possession of administrative ability of a high order, brought about system in all departments of the school work, initiated reforms of great benefit to the pupils, while his administration was marked by harmony among superintendent, teachers and board of education. In 1898 he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Lane University, at Lecompton, Kan. In 1899 he was appointed assistant postmaster at Phillipsburg, but resigned the following year to become deputy collector of internal revenue at Leavenworth. In 1901 he resigned from the revenue service on account of the poor health of Mrs. Coffman, and removed to his farm in Greenwood county. The following seven years he spent in operating his property and in teaching. In 1908 his wife having recovered her health, he accepted the principalship of the Wakefield schools, where he remained until called upon to assume the duties of his present office, to which he was elected in 1910, and reëlected in 1912. In his educational work Mr. Coffman has won recognition as one of the most able men in the educational field in Kansas. He is more than duplicating his Garden City success as an executive, the schools of Clay county were never working to better advantage, while the finished product, the pupil, is of the highest standard so far

turned out. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry, and is a member of the Methodist church. He is a Republican, is active in the councils of his party, and is an untiring working in its interests.

On September 25, 1895, Mr. Coffman married Miss Irene B. Priest, daughter of Lorenzo O. and Aritha (Soule) Priest, of Emporia. She was born on September 27, 1867. Lorenzo O. Priest, her father, is a native of Vermont, and a pioneer settler of Lyon county, in which he located in 1855. He served during the Civil war as a private in the Eleventh Kansas infantry. He is a farmer and former teacher. His wife died in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman are the parents of one child, Jacob Joseph Coffman, born August 18, 1898.

Mark H. Williams, of Barnes, Kan., who for over a quarter of a century has been a successful real estate operator in Northern Kansas, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1842, and is a son of John and Catherine (Watson) Williams, the father being born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and his wife in Clarion county, that State, in 1812. John Williams was a millwright and worked at that occupation all his life. He died in Lemont, Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1877. He was a Democrat in his political views, and took a deep interest in public affairs, but never held office. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and a man of high character, who was esteemed by the community in which he lived for his many good qualities. His wife, Catherine, also died at Lemont, Center county, in 1846. She was a consistent and devout member of the Presbyterian church. She died more than thirty years before her husband, but he never remarried. This worthy couple were the parents of four children: Evan Thomas, who died in 1869, at Lemont, Pa., where he had been a blacksmith and farmer; Hannah Jane, married S. P. Davidson, a farmer of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania; Mark H., the subject of this review, and John Irvin, of Lemont, Pa.

Mark Williams received a common school education in his native county, and when a boy went to work in a woolen factory, where he remained about three years. From 1859 to 1861 he was engaged in the lumber business in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the first to respond to the call of his country when Fort Sumter fell. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Pennsylvania infantry. This was in response to President's Lincoln's first call and the term of enlistment was for three months. After serving this enlistment he reenlisted, in January, 1862, in the Eighteenth United States infantry, and served three years. During this time he saw service in the Southwest with the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Hoover's Gap, and later in the bloody Battle of Chickamauga. The next important battle in which he took part was Missionary Ridge, in the campaign for the relief of the troops at Chattanooga,

Tenn. He was in the Atlantic campaign, was at Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Smyra Church and Jonesboro. Besides these engagements he was in numerous skirmishes, hazardous marches, and a variety of dangers that fall to the lot of the soldier who is an actor in such a realistic drama as was the great Civil war. He was mustered out and honorably discharged as first sergeant at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., January 22, 1865. On his return to his Pennsylvania home, Mr. Williams again engaged in the lumber business in Jefferson county, and remained in his native State until 1880, when he removed to Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, where he followed farming until 1885, when he determined to go west again and this time came to Kansas, locating at Barnes, Washington county, where he engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, which he still carries on, and in which he has met with a large measure of success. It should be here stated that on August, 1885, shortly after his arrival at Barnes, he and a Mr. Kelly began the publication of the "Enterprise," which was the first newspaper published in the town of Barnes. The "Enterprise" was started in a lumber yard office, and Mr. Williams, as the junior partner, continued the publication for two years, when Mr. Kelly sold his interest to M. O. Reitzel, and for three years he and Mr. Williams published the paper, and in 1890 Mr. Williams sold his interest to Mr. Reitzel, which ended his journalistic career.

Mr. Williams was united in marriage on March 28, 1865, at Brookville, Pa., to Miss Sarah Jane Davison, a daughter of Isaac H. and Isabella (Lemmon) Davison, both natives of Jefferson county. In 1865 the family removed to Wooster, Ohio, where Mrs. Davison died in 1880, and the father came to Kansas and spent the remainder of his days at Barnes. Mrs. Williams, the wife of our subject, departed this life August 22, 1895. She was a high type of American womanhood, of noble and Christian character. Mr. Williams is a stanch Republican, but has never sought public office, although he has taken an active part in politics, local, State and National, and for six years served as city clerk of Barnes. He is interested in several local business enterprises as an investor, including the State Exchange Bank of Barnes, and the Barnes Telephone Company. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of his town and county, and is ever ready and willing to lend his coöperation to any worthy enterprise.

P. C. Young, the enterprising manager of the Barnes-Rochdale Cooperative Telephone Company, is one of the substantial and progressive business men of Washington county. He is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was born June 21, 1844. His parents were E. Jacob and Christina Young. The father was a farmer in his native country, and in 1852 immigrated to America with his family, and settled in Genessee county, New York, where the father engaged in farming. Here P. C. attended the public schools until he was about fifteen years of age,

after which he remained at home and assisted his father about the farm. He was thus engaged when the great Civil war came on, and like thousands of other young men throughout the loyal North, he responded to the call of his adopted country, and in September, 1862, enlisted in Company B, One Hundredth New York infantry, and for nearly three years carried his musket in defense of the Stars and Stripes in the Southland. He saw much hard service and participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the Civil war, and at the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Richmond, Va., in June, 1865. He then returned to his New York home, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until March, 1870, when he took Horace Greeley's advice and went west to grow up with the country. He came to Kansas and settled in Little Blue township, Washington county, where he took a homestead. Here he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1886, when he removed to Barnes, Kan., which by no means meant that he abandoned his farming operations, which he has continued to the present time, and from time to time added to his original holdings until he is quite an extensive land holder. At one time he undertook to raise fruit and planted about forty acres of orchard, but he found that climatic conditions were unfavorable and abandoned his efforts in that direction. In 1905 he became manager of the Barnes-Rochdale Coöperative Telephone Association, and at the present time is conducting the affairs of that company, in which he is an extensive stockholder. He is also interested in the Greenleaf State Bank of Greenleaf, Kan., of which he is vice-president.

Mr. Young was united in marriage December 27, 1869, to Miss Ella Ann Doane, daughter of Daniel and Phoebe Ann (Waldo) Doane, both natives of New York, where the father was a farmer and where Mrs. Young was reared and educated. Mr. Young has always been a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and has taken an active part in politics. He served one term as clerk of the district sourt, from 1896 to 1897, and has served as trustee of Barnes township, and is at present serving his fourth term as mayor of Barnes. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in which he was baptized at the age of fourteen years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Mrs. Young is a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of that organization.

Axel A. Nork, the present efficient county clerk of Marshall county, was born near Joukoping, Province of Westergotland, Sweden, November 6, 1867. He is a son of John August and Josephine (Josephson) Nork, both natives of Westergatland, Sweden, where the father was a farmer. The Nork family immigrated to America in 1870, settling in Murray township, Marshall county, Kansas. The father took a homestead, upon which he resided four years, when it was discovered that there was a mistake in his location, and the records having been burned in Topeka, he lost his homestead. In 1875 he bought another farm, and engaged in

farming and stock raising until 1880, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he now resides.

Axel A. Nork was reared in Marshall county and attended the public schools which at that time were not up to a very high standard. However, he has always been a close student and has devoted himself to such self-study, while in school as well as in later years, and in this way has acquired a broad and substantial education. About the time his father went to Kansas City he also located there and began life for himself as a painter, after learning the trade, and after a few years engaged in the painting and decorating business for himself, doing contract work. In 1900 he returned to Marshall county, locating at Axtell, in the same line of business. He had a store in connection here and carried on an extensive interior decorating business, having thoroughly learned this branch of the business while in Kansas City. While his brother attended to the business at Axtell, Axel A. attended to their extensive business throughout the northeastern counties of the State. During this time they also did some business in Kansas City, Mo. He painted the court house of Marshall county, and did the interior decoration. During 1909 and 1910 he did not push his business as hard as in former years on account of failing health. In 1910 he made the race for the office of county clerk and was elected on the Republican ticket by a flattering majority, and reëlected in 1912 without opposition.

Mr. Nork was united in marriage June 19, 1897, to Miss Ida W. Walen, a native of Sweden. Her father was a cabinet maker and followed that occupation throughout his life. He died in his native land. The mother died in 1894, shortly after immigrating to America. Mrs. Nork received her education in Sweden, and came to this country at about twenty years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Nork have been born three children: Nels B., Hjalmar A. and Robert August, all of whom are students in the Marysville public schools. Mr. Nork is a Republican, and has taken an active part in politics, having served as a delegate to several conventions. He has served on the city council of Axtell one term, and has also been mayor one term. He was elected on the extension plan for Axtell. There were a number of fine houses built adjoining the town, and he made the fight to extend the city limits in order to include this taxable property, and succeeded in carrying out his purpose. He is a progressive citizen, always endeavoring to better his community and improve his opportunities. At the present time he is a law student of the American Extension University, at Los Angeles, Cal., and is making an exceptionally fine record. While he was not able to take up this work earlier in life, he is determined to accomplish the end of his ambitions now.

He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He and Mrs. Nork are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is treasurer of the Sunday school.

Dr. Franklin S. Adams, a well known dental surgeon of Waterville, Kan., is a native of New Jersey, born at Newark, March 13, 1865. He is a son of Henry J. and Mary A. (Ward) Adams, the former a native of New York, and the latter of New Jersey.

Henry J. Adams in later life became a very prominent figure in State and National affairs. When a young man he went west, and for a time was superintendent of schools in Cincinnati, Ohio, and while holding that position read law in that city and in 1854 came to Kansas, and located at Leavenworth, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession. He lived in Leavenworth during the stirring days of the border warfare, which was raging about the time that he came to Leavenworth, and continued to do so until that form of warfare was succeeded by the Civil war. During the war Henry J. Adams served as paymaster, ranking as major, in the Army of the West, and at the close of that great struggle he resumed his law practice in Leavenworth. In 1868 he removed to Marshall county, Kansas, to recuperate his health, more than anything else, on account of sickness contracted during his service in the army. However, he never recovered, but died on his homestead, in June, 1870. His wife survived him several years, departing this life at her Waterville home in 1907. Henry J. Adams took an active part in politics and was an enthusiastic Free State man, which in those days, in Kansas, meant that a man must, literally, have the courage of his convictions, He was the first Free State mayor of Leavenworth, and made a capable and fearless executive at a time that "Tried men's souls."

Dr. Adams, the subject of this review, was but five years old when his father died. He received his early educational discipline in the public schools at Waterville, where his widowed mother resided, and after completing school he entered the employ of the Missouri-Pacific Railway Company at station work, remaining in the employ of this company eleven years. He was then employed in a drug store for a while, and later clerked in a bank at Waterville for three years. He then became interestd in dentistry, as a profession, and entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated in the class of 1899, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He returned to Waterville, Kan., and at once engaged in the practice of his profession, where he has successfully continued to the present time. In 1911 he decided to branch out in the field of commercial enterprise when he, in partnership with Mr. M. I. Parker, purchased a hardware, furniture and harness business at Waterville. The concern is known as the Adams-Parker Hardware & Furniture Company, and is one of the most complete mercantile houses in Marshall county.

Dr. Adams was united in marriage December 31, 1903, to Mrs. Margaret J. Parker, the widow of the late Schuyler R. Parker, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume. Margaret J. Parker bore the maiden name of Grier. She was the daughter of William and Isabel

(Livingston) Grier, both natives of Ireland and both descendants of prominent English families. Their respective parents located in Ireland about 1806. Margaret Grier's father, William Grier, was born March 4, 1836, and his wife, Isabel Livingston, was born in March, 1834. William Grier was a son of Samuel Grier, who went to Ireland in the early part of the Nineteenth century, as above stated, where he reared a family of eight children, three boys and five girls. The three boys came to America in 1845, all of whom remained in Philadelphia several years. Later William, with another brother, came west, locating in Illinois, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He met and married Isabel Livingston in Philadelphia, who was also of English descent, having been born in 1834 in Ireland, of English parentage. She came to America with her father when seven years of age; her mother having died when she was a small child. Her father, George Livingston, was an early day educator in Illinois, where he settled upon coming to this country. The Livingstons are an old and honorable English family, and are direct descendants of Livingston, the great African explorer. To William Grier and Isabel· Livingston were born nine children, Margaret J., now the wife of Dr. Adams, being the only daughter. She was born November 5, 1865, and reared and educated in her native State at Cornwall, Ill., where she graduated from the high school. She is a member of the Eastern Star and of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Adams is a a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The doctor takes an active interest in public affairs and has served four years as mayor of Waterville.

Livy B. Tibbetts, senior member of the firm of Tibbetts Brothers, owners and publishers of the Blue Rapids "Times," was born at Blue Rapids, Kan., January 11, 1873, and is a son of Charles E. and Annice (Brewster) Tibbetts, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Ohio. Charles E. Tibbetts was a graduate of Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio. During the Civil war he served three years in the army and was first lieutenant of Company A, Thirteenth Connecticut infantry. After the war he returned to Oberlin and completed his studies, which had been interrupted by his military career. Here he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His wife, Annice Brewster, was also a graduate of Oberlin College, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1868 thy came to Kansas, settling at Irving, where Mr. Tibbetts was principal of Wetmore Institute. He remained there until the Genessee colony came to Kansas and founded the town of Blue Rapids, when he came to Blue Rapids, and in 1871 established the Blue Rapid "Times," which is the oldest newspaper published under continuous name in the county. He published the Blue Rapids "Times" until 1879, when he sold it. During the time he was the editor he was active in politics and served as county commissioner of Marshall county

and postmaster of Blue Rapids. After disposing of the "Times" he bought the Marysville "News," which he published about three years and retired. He died in 1889. His wife, the mother of the subject of this review, now resides in Blue Rapids and it might be here mentioned that she was at one time a pupil of James A. Garfield when he was an instructor in Hiram College, an institution which she attended.

Livy B. Tibbetts attended the public schools of Blue Rapids, completing the high school course, and was later a student at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., after which he took a commercial course in the Topeka Business College. He then returned to Blue Rapids and served in the capacity of assistant cashier in the City Bank, of Blue Rapids, two years. In 1893 he purchased an interest in the Blue Rapids "Times" and became local editor, and in 1894 his brother, Charles C. Tibbetts, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, purchased a half interest in the paper, and thus the two brothers became absolute owners of the paper and Livy B. became editor. The paper has remained in their possession since and they also have a general job printing department, which is thoroughly equipped for all kinds of printing. The "Times" was published as a weekly paper until 1912, when it was changed to a semi-weekly publication, and the change was a success. It is a well conducted newspaper with well defined policies and a wholesome influence. It is Republican. Mr. Tibbetts has also taken an active part in politics and is of the same political persuasion as is indicated by his newspaper. He was a member of the Republican county central committee for eleven years and for three years served on the city council of Blue Rapids, and served as mayor for two years. He was assistant postmaster for ten years.

Mr. Tibbetts was married, May 21, 1895, to Miss Blanche Ekins, a daughter of William and Sarah (Lass) Ekins, both natives of England, who located in Illinois upon coming to this country, and in 1871 removed to Kansas and settled in Blue Rapids. Mrs. Tibbetts was reared and educated in Blue Rapids, where she attended the high school. In 1890 she removed with her parents to Riverside, Cal., and attended the high school there. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts have six children: Eunice, Harlow, Dorothy, Raymond, Clifford and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts are members of the Presbyterian church and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he has been camp clerk for ten years.

Charles C. Tibbetts, junior member of the firm of Tibbetts Brothers, owners and publishers of the Blue Rapids "Times," was born in Blue Rapids, Kan., June 22, 1879. He is a son of Charles E. and Annice (Brewster) Tibbetts. (For the family history see sketch of Livy B. Tibbetts in this volume.)

Charles C. Tibbetts spent his boyhood days in Blue Rapids, where he was reared and graduated in the high school class of 1897. He then

took a course in Platt's Commercial College, St. Joseph Mo., where he graduated in 1902. He then entered the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company as stenographer and clerk, where he remained about a year, when he was employed in the civil engineering department of the Chicago & Great Western railroad at St. Joseph, Mo. He remained with this company about a year, when he returned to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, remaining one year. In 1904 he bought a half interest in the Blue Rapids "Times," which he and his brother, Livy B., have since published. Since taking hold of the "Times" many improvements and much progress have been made. The paper has been changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly. It is a live and newsy publication with a good advertising patronage. They have a well equipped printing plant for job printing and are able to handle a large variety as well as a large volume of this class of printing. Mr. Tibbetts is treasurer of the Commercial Club of Blue Rapids and secretary of the Old Settlers' Association, of Marshall county, taking an active interest in both of these societies. He was united in marriage, June 20, 1905, to Miss Nellie A. Price. She is a daughter of William and Jennie (Fitzgerald) Price, the former a native of Wales and the latter of Canada. The father was a moulder by occupation and came to Kansas in the early '70s and established a foundry at Blue Rapids. He was married after coming here. Mrs. Tibbetts was born in Blue Rapids, where she graduated from the high school. In 1904 her parents removed to Topeka, where they now reside. The father is connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is trustee and treasurer. She is a member of the Tuesday Afternoon Club, a prominent literary club of Blue Rapids.

Jacob Blocher, a Kansas pioneer, who has seen the State transformed from the unbroken plains of the buffalo and Indian to the "Garden Spot of the Gods," is a native of Maryland, born September 22, 1832, on the old General Braddock farm in that State. His parents were John and Nancy Blocher, both of German descent. Mr. Blocher spent his boyhood days in his native State and when about twenty-three years of age, in 1855, he and a brother started west with Iowa as their destination, but when they reached Richland county, Ohio, the brother turned back, and Jacob remained there about two years, and in 1857, in company with another brother, Daniel, started west again, but with no particular point in view this time—he was just going west. When they reached St. Joseph, Mo., they sold their teams with which they had driven from Ohio and after remaining there a short time went to Elwood, Doniphan county, Kansas. After remaining here about a year they went west some more and on July 4, 1858, landed in Washington county, having driven an ox team the entire distance from Elwood. They took a claim on section 20 in Mill Creek township, the exact lo-

cation of which was technically unknown at that time, but the survey at the organization of the county and township located his farm at the above described place. Here he built a log cabin 12 x 14 feet, and he has some of the logs that were used in this structure, which he cherishes as a relic of bygone days.

Mr. Blocher came to Kansas early enough to experience all the vicissitudes of pioneer life in that State. He was there with the drouths, grasshoppers, Indians and everything with which the early days in Kansas were afflicted. When he first came to Washington county the Otoe Indians were located just north of Marysville, and they camped in front of his cabin door many times. On one occasion, about 1864, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux Indians, consisting of about 500 warriors, were on the war path and camped on his place over night. They were in war with the Otoe Indians at that time and discovering some Otoe Indian arrows hanging on the wall of his cabin took them along with them. There were several Indian scares in that vicinity, but they never did Mr. Blocher any particular harm. However, during his first ten or twelve years in Kansas there were a great many Indian depredations committed in Republican county, just west of Washington. He often saw great herds of buffaloes, which were plentiful along the Republican river, while there were some along the Little Blue river, but the main herds were still farther west. In 1859 the first election ever held in the county took place and his cabin was used as one of the voting places. This section is now known as Blocher settlement. He was one of the judges of this election and was also one of the first county commissioners of Washington county. At the time he settled in this county there were no railroads west of the Atchison and St. Joseph and the settlers had to drive to these places for provisions. Their nearest mill was fifty miles away, and that was merely a "corn cracker." The nearest postoffice was Marysville, a distance of about thirty miles. At that time there was no county seat in Washington county, the county being in the same judicial district as Marshall county, and court was held in the latter. During the year of 1860, on account of the grasshopper plague and the dry weather the settlers were nearly starved out of the country. At that time they received outside aid and Mr. Blocher received a contribution which consisted of cracked wheat and corn. He actually ground his own corn by grating it over a piece of tin punched full of holes. Notwithstanding all these hardships he had faith in Kansas, and lived to see his confidence justified. When he first came to Washington county he knew only two other men who were permanent settlers in the county at that time, so he and the other two are the only settlers that were in the county, so far as he knows. After he had established his homestead he engaged in farming and stock raising and at an early date set out a great many fruit trees, and thereby won the reputation of being one of the early fruit growers of northern Kansas. He

has raised thousands of bushels of fruit. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Blocher and John McNulty marketed the first load of corn that was ever sold from Washington county. They hauled it to Big Sandy, a stage station on the Mormon road, twenty-six miles north of his farm. In crossing the river with their corn the current was so swift that they were nearly drowned. Upon arriving at Big Sandy station he asked Mrs. Merle, who was then running the stage line, what corn was worth and she said "$2.50 a bushel." "Well," Mr. Blocher said, "we have two loads to sell." "Oh," says Mrs. Merle, "2.50 is my selling price. I pay 37½ cents a bushel." That was the best he could do and he took it. This was before the days of the combination of big interests to control prices, but the stage woman of the plains was something of a "middleman" herself. Mr. Blocher recollects many amusing incidents of the early days, and he relates on the occasion of one of the frequent Indian scares in that country when the settlers all fled from the Indians that were not, to the little town of Washington and when the soldiers came from Seneca to protect the settlers they stole everything they could get their hands on and a minister who came with them stole a set of harness from an old settler, but Mr. Blocher does not say of what denomination the minister was, so no one can take offense. Mr. Blocher followed farming and stock raising about thirty-five years, during which time he accumulated a comfortable fortune, but through helping others he has lost a great deal. About seventeen or eighteen years ago he left the old farm, which he still owns, and for eight years conducted a hotel in Morrowville and is now living retired. He was married, August 4, 1856, by a Reverend Scumbold, in Marshall county, Kansas, to Miss Emeline, a daughter of David and Elizabeth Edwards, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. Mrs. Blocher was born in Missouri but reared and educated in Iowa. The Edwards family are also pioneers of Kansas, coming to this State in 1858.

To Mr. and Mrs. Blocher have been born twelve children: Nancy Louisa married J. Jones and resides in Oklahoma; Jacob A. (deceased); Mary Melissa married Doran W. Richardson and resides in Oklahoma; David (deceased); Effie married John Cummings and lives in Marshall county, Kansas; Fannie Belle married John Bezona and resides in Asherville, Kan.; Emma married C. D. Watson, Morrowville, Kan.; Richard, of Billings, Mont.; George F., of Case county, Nebraska; John Harland (deceased); and Laura May (deceased); Laura married Bert Kelley, Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Blocher has served for fifteen years as a member of the school board and he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

James Calvin Morrow.—A man's real worth to his community is best determined by inquiring into the sentiment of his neighbors and fellow citizens. Their estimate of him is found to be of more value in uncovering the truth than all other sources of information. However, if there

be found in this sentiment a diversity of opinion, it is difficult to arrive at accurate conclusion. On the other hand, if absolute harmony prevail in it, if it is found to be a single unit, if a man's neighbors and dail associates, without a single dissenter, proclaim him to be a worthy citize and a power for good in the community, then accuracy of conclusion is made easy; for no precedent exists in which perfect harmony of public opinion has proved to be wrong. The conclusions formed and herein set forth with reference to the man under consideration have been moulded entirely from the sentiment of his friends and fellow citizens, and since this sentiment had in it not a discordant note, its accuracy can be fully vouchsafed and relied upon. Mr. Morrow was one of the most successful and influential men of affairs in Northern Kansas. He was a resident of Washington county for thirty-six years, was one of that county's largest land owners, was for twelve years the controlling executive in its most important financial institution, a leader in the political life of his section and State, was honored with public office in which he served with credit and distinction, and in attaining wealth, influence and station, remained an unassuming, kind and generous man, who possessed the esteem of all who knew him, and the affection of his friends and close associates.

James Calvin Morrow was born on his father's farm near the town of Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, April 3, 1846, a son of William and Elizabeth (Roberts) Morrow. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America, and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, in the French and Indian wars, the War of the Revolution, and in the commercial era which followed. His father, William Morrow, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1807, who became a pioneer settler of Guernsey county, Ohio, later removed to Olney, Ill., and in 1865 settled at Afton, Iowa, where he died on April 1, 1889. He was a farmer, as were most of his forebears, and during his early life underwent the hardships and privations incident to the pioneer of his day. He married, when a young man, Elizabeth Roberts, born in Pennsylvania in 1807, who died in Afton, Iowa, February 5, 1892. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church and active workers in the cause of Christianity. To this union were born eight children: R. F., of San Francisco, Cal.; Martha J. Bragg, deceased; Mary E. Lorimer, deceased; Esther Laughlin, deceased; Dorcus W. Hawkins, of Olney Ill.; William B., deceased; James Calvin, the subject of this article, and Wilson W. Morrow.

James Calvin Morrow was reared on his father's farm and acquired his early education in the district schools of his native county. He had reached the age of sixteen when the family moved to Olney, Ill., where he completed his education in the schools of that town. In 1863 he went west, to Iowa, where he taught school for some little time, and with his

savings from the occupation purchased, in Union county, that State, a farm of 160 acres, and engaged in buying and shipping cattle to the Chicago market. He continued in this field of enterprise in Iowa until 1874, when he came to Kansas and located at Clyde, Cloud county, and resumed the buying and shipping of stock, a business in which he had been moderately successful. In 1876 he came to Washington county with stock and squatted on section 27, Union township. Later he purchased land and improved a farm, still continuing his live stock interests. In 1881 he entered mercantile life, forming a partnership with John Swan and established the third store in the town of Haddam. His experience as a merchant was short lived, however, for in 1883 he disposed of his interest with his partner, Swan, and entered the real estate field, having as an associate Reuben Vincent. The following year, 1884, he bought the site and laid out the town of Morrow, named for him. In the growth and development of the town of Haddam, he was the most active factor. He was president of the town site company, of its town council, its board of trustees, the dominant force in the organization of the Western Exchange Bank, of which he was president, and it was largely due to his efforts that the Burlington & Missouri River railroad was built through the town. He realized early in life the possibilities which obtained in raw land and with the profits from his various enterprises was a consistent buyer of acreage until he owned about 1,400 acres in Washington county. This property he thoroughly improved and operated. He was an extensive farmer and stockman, and his activities in this line probably exceeded that of any man in his section of the State. As an expert judge of cattle, he had a State-wide reputation. He entered the banking life of the State actively in 1900, when he purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Washington. He was elected president of the institution and remained at its head until the time of his death, which occurred on July 4, 1912. Under his supervision, as controlling executive, the bank which had a capital of $50,000 enjoyed a sound and continuous growth, accumulated a surplus of $40,000 and deposits of a quarter million dollars, besides paying satisfactory dividends to its stockholders. He was one of the active factors in the organization of the Bankers' Deposit Guaranty and Surety Company, of Topeka, and from the time of incorporation served as a member of its directorate, and was also a director in the Exchange National Bank of Atchison. To the banking fraternity he was known as an able and discriminating financier and as an executive whose institution had been brought up to a high point of efficiency. He had early in life acquired the desire, the habit, the love of making money and the habit of work. His shrewd business judgment, keen insight in business affairs, his knowledge of men and things, coupled with indomitable energy, enabled him to rank with the leading men of affairs in the State. He left at his death one of the largest estates in Northern Kansas, an estate which represents

the brain, the pluck and energy of one man, who with his peculiar natural tact ever saw the propitious moment and availed himself of it. He was an ambitious and tireless worker, conservative in his business methods, and his business integrity and honesty were unquestioned. Mr. Morrow was best known to the citizens of the State through his service as a member of the legislature. His first appearance as a member of that body was during the session of 1895, as a member of the lower house, to which he had been elected the previous fall. He was elected to the State Senate from the Twentieth district, in 1896, and to a second term in 1900, serving as a member of that body during the sessions of 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903 and special session of 1898. He was actively concerned in all of the important legislation enacted during the various sessions in which he served, and his record as an able leader and parliamentarian was such that he was unanimously chosen by his colleagues as president pro tempore and Republican floor leader of the senate at its 1901 session. In this capacity he proved to be a conscientious official. He labored not alone for himself, but by his accommodating disposition was of great assistance to all who were working openly for progressive legislation. He was a dominant factor in local and State politics, attended as a delegate several State and National conventions of his party, and was further honored by appointment as vice-president of the Kansas Commission at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

Mr. Morrow married, at Hastings, Neb., on June 13, 1889, Miss Rachel Elliott, a daughter of John C. and Elizabeth A. Elliott, born at Fairsburg, Union county, Ohio, June 8, 1859, who, with three children, survive: Lena, born May 19, 1890, the wife of Everett B. Sutton, formerly of Lawrence, Kan., now a resident of San Diego, Cal.; James Calvin Morrow, Jr., born March 7, 1893, who was graduated from the law department of Kansas University, a member of the class of 1913; and William M. Morrow, born November 4, 1894, a student in Kansas University, and a member of the law class of 1915. Mrs. Morrow is a woman of culture and refinement, possesses many lovable characteristics, and is popular in the social circles of her home county, in which she has been a leader for many years.

Mr. Morrow was in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. The tributes of respect, and in many cases of affection called forth by his death have seldom been equalled in the State in the passing away of a citizen. What may be termed his life work was finished, it had met to a great extent the fullness of his ambition. But infinitely more precious and of personal consequence to him was the fact that he died rich in the possession of a well-earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living, and in the affection which slowly develops only from unselfish works. Predominant among his many sterling characteristics were his fatherliness, his

great foresight in caring for his own, and his tender sympathy with them was conspicuous in his life. He was a home builder and believed in the family and the fireside, in the sacredness of the hearth. He believed in the gospel of help and hope and knew how much better, how much more sacred, a kind act is than any theory the brain has wrought. He was a believer in the religion of deed and his creed was to do good. Few men have ever slept in death who nearer lived this creed. He left a legacy of glory to his children. They can truthfully say that within their veins is right royal blood—the blood of an honest, generous man, of a steadfast friend, of one who was true to the very gates of death. Throughout his business life he was the embodiment of honor, as he was in his social and domestic life the perfection of love and gentleness.

Albert Hazen.—This Kansas pioneer and veteran of the Civil war is an honored citizen of Barnes, Kan. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, June 14, 1836, and is a son of Alonzo and Rachel (Hoyt) Hazen, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. The father learned the machinist's trade in early life, but later was engaged in the lumber business. He was born in 1809 and his wife in 1814. When Albert was a small boy his parents removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools and a "select" school. He later attended the Mt. Union Academy and the Mt. Union University at Mt. Union, Ohio. He then went to work with his father in the lumber business, and in 1858 the family came to Kansas, settling in Doniphan county, on what was known as the Burr Oak bottoms, along the Missouri river. They had brought mill machinery with them from the East and erected a mill and the father gave Albert a half interest in the same, and they commenced a milling business. They were thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and in June, 1861, they sold their mill property.

On July 3, 1861, Albert Hazen enlisted in Company F, Fifth Kansas cavalry. This regiment was later reorganized into the Third Kansas cavalry and still later the Third and Fourth were consolidated into the Tenth Kansas cavalry. The first engagement in which they participated was at Dry Wood, near Fort Scott, Kan., under the command of Gen. James H. Lane. After that the regiment participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill and Morristown, and several other engagements in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. His regiment took part in only one battle in which Mr. Hazen was not present. He was discharged August 19, 1864, as first sergeant, having enlisted as a private. During his term of service his company had elected him second lieutenant twice, but he refused to accept a commission. At the close of his military service he returned to his Kansas home and resumed the milling business, in partnership with his father, which they conducted until 1868. He then sold his interest and engaged in farming and stock raising. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to the legislature

from Doniphan county. He also served one term as registrar of deeds of Doniphan county. In the meantime he had bought a farm on the Little Blue river in Washington county, and in 1875 removed to that place, where he followed farming until 1884, when he and Clinton Hogue built a store and engaged in the general mercantile business. This partnership continued until December 27, 1886, when Mr. Hazen was elected to the legislature from Washington county. He then sold his interest in the store to Mr. A. Ballard. During this term he was active in legislative matters and made a good record as a representative of the people. He introduced the bill limiting the amount of municipal bond issues for railroads; also a bill to increase the legal school tax one mill, also a bill for the building of township store houses. After serving his term in the legislature he returned to his farm and remained until 1889, when he purchased an interest in a flour and feed business at Barnes and sold his farm. Mr. Hazen was appointed postmaster of Barnes, Kan., and served until Cleveland's administration, and in 1897 he was appointed to the same position under McKinley. He held this office until April 3, 1910, when he resigned. Mr. Hazen was first married, May 20, 1866, to Mrs. Theresa Kincaid, a daughter of Benjamin F. Brock, of Missouri. She departed this life February 28, 1867, and Mr. Hazen was married again, March 6, 1870, to Miss Martha, a daughter of Andrew McChesney, a native of Maryland, who removed to Ohio at an early date, where he was engaged in the pottery business until 1853, when he came to Kansas. Mrs. Hazen was born in Ohio, and was a child when her parents removed to Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Hazen were born one child, Flora, who married Wright Wertenberger. They reside in Washington, Kan., where he is engaged in the livery business. They have three children—Fred, Fay and Ruby.

In addition to the State and county offices which Mr. Hazen has held he has served as township trustee, justice of the peace and several minor offices. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been class leader for forty-five years, and is also a trustee of the church and has always taken a very active part in its work. Mrs. Hazen died February 10, 1910. She was a woman of noble Christian character whose death was mourned by her many friends and deeply felt by her bereaved husband.

Philip Darby is a pioneer and prominent citizen of Washington, Kan. The Kansas pioneers who are able to date their pioneering back to the '50s are few and the number is rapidly diminishing each year. This is especially true of central and western Kansas. In 1858, when Philip Darby, then a boy, came to what is now the prosperous and populous county of Washington, he found the great American plains in the state of nature as the hand of the Creator had left it, in possession of the buffaloes and the Indians. Wild game of all kinds was in abundance—deer, antelope and wild turkey were plentiful, while at times vast herds

of buffaloes numbering into the thousands roamed at will over the broad prairies.

Philip Darby is a native of the Buckeye State and was born in Monroe county in 1841 and remained in his native State until he was thirteen years of age, when he came west with his parents. They started for Kansas, but for some reason or another located in Iowa, driving the entire distance with an ox team. After remaining in the Hawkeye State three years they again determined to go to Kansas, and, in 1858, after a tedious trip with their yoke of cattle they reached Washington county and settled on the Little Blue river. This was before that section of the State had been surveyed. In 1859 they came to Mill Creek and the following year the father preëmpted land there which Philip Darby still owns. This original land warrant now in the possession of Mr. Darby bears the signature of President Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Darby's father was one of the pioneer justices of the peace of this section of Kansas and is said to have performed the first marriage ceremony in Washington county. After the Darby family settled in Washington county there was more or less Indian trouble in this section for the ensuing ten years. At one time when the Pawnee Indians were on a raid through that section of Kansas, Mr. Darby's father was captured by them and kept several weeks, but finally returned unharmed. This was in 1862. Frequent massacres occurred in near-by settlements. In 1864 the settlers were driven out by the Indians, who were on the war-path. During these times Mr. Darby served as an Indian scout and for a year was a member of a military company which was organized to fight the Indians and at the time of the White Rock massacre in the early part of the '70s he was with the military expedition which operated against the Indians as far west as where Kirwin now stands. As he says himself, he didn't have time to go to the Civil war, as he was too busy fighting Indians at that time. However, two of his brothers were in the Union army, one of whom was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge. Mr. Darby experienced all the details of pioneer life. In the early days Marysville was their nearest postoffice, and their nearest market place of any account was Fort Kearney. Philip Darby was one of the first to take advantage of the homestead laws. The law went into effect January 1, 1863, and he was one of the first to enter a homestead at the Junction City land office under this act. He followed farming until 1874, when he removed to Washington and engaged in the general mercantile business, and for thirty years was one of the leading merchants of that town. He built the first permanent store building in Washington, still standing on the west side of the square. During his mercantile career he also continued his interest in farming and always owned a farm near the town. In 1893 he was the Republican candidate for county treasurer and at the expiration of his term of office, in 1895, he was reëlected. When he went into politics he turned his mercantile

business over to his children, but in 1901 he returned to the mercantile business and assisted his younger son until 1905, when he retired. This time, he says, is final.

Mr. Darby has been twice married. He first married, January 28, 1863, Miss Agnes Hallowell, a daughter of J. R. and Penelope Hallowell. The Hallowell family were also pioneers of northern Kansas, coming to Washington county in 1860. They located on a claim adjoining the place where Mr. Darby now lives. They came from Ohio, and the girl who later became Mrs. Darby was about sixteen years old when she came to Kansas with her parents. She was a pioneer Washington county school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Darby became the parents of the following children: Florence married Webster Morgan, Salina, Kan.; Rezin married Eva Earnest and resides near Washington, Kan.; Deliliah married E. B. Fox, Washington, Kan., and Walter married Blanch Smith and resides at Garden City, Kan. The wife and mother departed this life November 24, 1894. On January 28, 1897, Mr. Darby married Miss Alice Jane Hallowell, a half-sister of his first wife. To this union were born two children: Mildred, now deceased, and Naomi, a student in the Washington public schools. Mr. Darby has been a Republican all his life and taken an active interest in his party's welfare. He has held numerous township offices, and has represented his party in several county, Congressional and State conventions. He is a director in the Washington National Bank and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is one of the substantial citizens of northern Kansas, who has performed his part nobly and well in the building of the new western empire.

James A. Thompson, who during his lifetime was a conspicuous figure in the industrial development of Marshall county and vicinity and for fifteen years numbered among the most substantial citizens of that section, was a native of the Keystone State, born at Chester, November 10, 1833, a son of Andrew and Eliza (Burford) Thompson, both natives of Ireland. The parents immigrated to America in early life and settled in eastern Pennsylvania, where they were married. In 1852 they came west, settling in Grundy county, Illinois. James A. Thompson remained with his parents, working on the farm, until he was married, October 2, 1861, to Miss Sarah Leach, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Bagshaw) Leach, natives of England. The Leach family numbered among the earliest pioneers of Illinois. They came to America from England in 1841 and settled about sixty miles southwest of the present city of Chicago. There was nothing upon the site of that great city of today except Fort Dearborn, which was their nearest trading point, and where the father was compelled to drive with a yoke of oxen for supplies. At that time hostile Indians were so numerous that the settlers did not dare make this hazardous trip except in parties, carrying with them arms for defense. He was the first man to plant, within the borders of what is now the State of Illinois, seed corn of the commercial variety raised to-

day. This was in the nature of an experiment, as it was generally supposed that the plains of the West were unsuited for any cereal but wheat. He was also a pioneer horticulturist in this section, carrying on his experiments with seeds, shrubs and plants sent him from England. He had the advantages of a good education, thorough business training, and became associated with his father, who was an English merchant. Ill health necessitated a change of climate and upon the advice of his physicians he came to America. He devoted some time to literary work, writing articles descriptive of pioneer life for various magazines and newspapers. He died at his Illinois home in 1852.

James A. Thompson engaged in farming in Grundy county, Illinois, after his marriage, and followed this occupation until he engaged in the grain business at Morris, Ill., but later was forced to retire on account of poor health. In 1876 he came to Kansas, locating at Waterville, at that time the terminal of the Central Branch railroad. Mr. Thompson had been in Kansas as early as 1868 and at that time had invested in Marshall county land. He bought his first land at $1.25 per acre, the same land today is worth $125.00 per acre. After locating in Waterville he engaged in the real estate and loan business. His investments proved profitable, making many loans, which were of material value in assisting in the development of this section of the State. He became one of the extensive land owners of Marshall and Morris counties, leaving at his death a comfortable fortune. He was a public spirited citizen, always ready to support both with time and money any measure which had for its object the advancement and betterment of the community. His standard of life was high, and within the limits of his activities it is probable that he was one of the most useful citizens of his county. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order.

He is survived by his widow and one daughter, the only child born to this union, Miss Olive A. Thompson, who acquired her early education in the public schools of Morris, Ill., later a student in St. Angelus Academy at Morris, and who was graduated from Kansas University a member of the class of 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. She is an accomplished musician and studied under Prof. Frederick Boscovitz, of the Hershey School of Musical Art, conducted by Clarence Eddy, the noted pipe organist. She is also an artist of ability and studied under D. F. Biglow, the noted landscape painter, of Chicago. She is a member of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, an active worker in the cause of Christianity and charity, and is also a member of the Eastern Star. The family have long been prominent in the social circles of their section and the Thompson residence is known for its gracious hospitality.

Charles W. Hawes, a prominent merchant and banker of Morrowville, Washington county, is a native of Maine, born in Aristock county on March 21, 1853, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Mayall)

Hawes, both natives of Maine and of old New England families. The father was engaged in the lumber business in his native State until 1869, when the family came to Kansas, settling in Washington county, where the father took a homestead, and after that followed farming and stock raising there.

Charles W. Hawes was about seventeen years old when he came to Kansas with his parents. He spent his boyhood days on the farm and attended school very little after coming to Kansas, having received his education principally in the public schools of Maine. When he attained his majority he also took a homestead and engaged in farming on his own account. He followed this avocation until 1891 and was numbered among the most successful farmers and stock raisers of the county. In 1891 he removed to Morrowville, engaging in the mercantile business until the present time. In 1900 he was appointed postmaster of Morrowville and is now serving in that capacity. He was one of the organizers of the Morrowville State Bank and was elected the first president of that institution, and still holds that position. He is also extensively interested in other successful commercial enterprises of importance, being a stockholder in the Morrowville Telephone Company and in the Washington National Bank, of Washington, Kan.

Mr. Hawes has been twice married, on the first occasion to Miss Carrie T., daughter of William A. and Lizzie Thurston, who were natives of Maine and pioneer settlers in Kansas, where the father was an early-day homesteader. Mrs. Hawes was born in Maine and came to Kansas with her parents when a child where she received her education and later taught school. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawes was born one child, Herbert. The wife and mother departed this life in February, 1901, and in May, 1903, Mr. Hawes married Miss Sarah McWilliams. She is a daughter of Fletcher and Mary McWilliams, natives of Ireland, but who now reside in Kansas. Mrs. Hawes was born in Illinois, where she was reared and educated. One child has been born to this marriage, Raymond. Mr. Hawes is a Republican and has served on the Morrowville school board. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and the Daughters of Rebekah, Mrs. Hawes is a member of the Baptist church.

Leonard V. McKee is a prominent banker of Marshall county, Kansas, and president of the State Bank, of Frankfort, Kan. He is a native of Ohio and was born in Allen county August 18, 1845, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Dunlap) McKee, both natives of Ohio. The father was a cabinetmaker in early life and after his marriage followed farming in Ohio, and in 1872 sold out and came to Kansas. After coming to this State he never engaged actively in business again, but lived retired until the time of his death in 1880. His wife died at Seneca, Kan., in 1875.

Leonard V. McKee was reared in Ohio and educated in the district

schools of that State. His education was obtained in the days when school houses were few and far between, and the children sometimes had to walk a long distance, occasionally as much as three or four miles, and the school sessions lasted only a short time each year. After attending school he worked on the farm and assisted his father until early in the year 1865, when he enlisted in Company E. One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio infantry. He served about six months, when the war closed. During the time of his service he was stationed at Washington, D. C., where a large number of troops were held in reserve, and at the same time affording protection to the National capital. After the war he returned home and remained on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-five years old, when he was married, and began life for himself as a farmer. About a year following he was obliged to leave Ohio on account of his wife's health, and on March 20, 1870, started for Kansas with a team and drove the entire distance and was thirty-seven days en route. He settled on a farm in Marshall county, where he met with success, and remained until 1875, when he removed to Frankfort, where he was engaged in the lumber business about a year. He disposed of his lumber business and opened a new store in Frankfort, this time engaging in the general mercantile business. He was thus engaged about ten years, when he again sold out, and in partnership with Charles Dougherty, a traveling salesman, organized a private bank in Frankfort with a paid-up capital of $10,000.00. They operated as a private bank about three years, when Mr. McKee organized the State Bank, of Frankfort, Kan., and became its cashier. He held that position about ten years, when he was elected president and cashier, and served in this double capacity three years. J. W. Lobley then became cashier of the bank and Mr. McKee continued as president. He has held that position to the present time and has been active in the direction of the policy of the institution to date. The bank is now capitalized at $35,000.00 and has a surplus and undivided profits of $46,000.00, which makes it one of the strongest banks in this section of the State. Mr. McKee has helped organize several other banks, one of which was the Interstate National Bank, of Kansas City, of which he was one of the directors until it was moved from Kansas City, Kan., to Kansas City, Mo. He is also a stockholder in the National Reserve Bank, of Kansas City, Mo., and the Kansas City Trust Company, of Kansas City, Kan. He is a stockholder in the Fire Insurance Company, of Kansas City, Mo. Besides his banking and insurance interests he is a large real estate owner and owns and controls 1,870 acres of land, all of which is located in Marshall county except a quarter section.

Mr. McKee has been twice married. In March, 1869, he married Jane Blair, a daughter of Robert and Sarah Blair, of Allen county, Ohio, where her father was a farmer. She was born in Allen county, Ohio, received her education in the public schools and taught school several

terms. She died at Frankfort, Kan., in 1897. There were no children born of this union. In 1899 Mr. McKee married Miss Etta E. Lemons, a daughter of Joseph and Etta Lemons. The Lemons family came to Kansas from Iowa and the father was engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. McKee was born in Minnesota and was educated in the public schools of that State and Iowa and later attended Baker University at Baldwin, Kan., and is a graduate of that institution. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have five children: Helen, Harold, Leonard, Edgar and Mariam. Mrs. McKee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Eastern Star. Mr. McKee is a Republican and has served two terms in the Kansas State legislature, the first during Governor Stanley's administration and the second during Governor Bailey's. He has also been mayor of Frankfort. He is a trustee of Bethany College and Bethany Hospital, of Kansas City, Kan., and has served on that board for twenty-five years. Mr. McKee has donated liberally to the college and hospital. He has also contributed in many ways to the betterment of his home town and has been a material factor in its social and industrial development. He is progressive, charitable and public spirited, and has truly contributed to the upbuilding and development of the great commonwealth of Kansas. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Shrine.

William D. Johnson, a prominent pioneer resident of Morrowville, Kan., is a native of Iowa and was born in Appanoose county, that State, March 13, 1852. His parents were Amos and Sarah Edwards Johnson, the former a native of Kentucky and a son of Daniel Johnson, also a Kentuckian, while the mother was a native of Illinois and a daughter of David Edwards, a Virginian, who was a pioneer settler of Illinois. Amos Johnson was a farmer and a stockman in Iowa to the time of his death in 1854. After his death his widow married Uriah Wooding. In 1858, before her second marriage, she came to Kansas with her family. They located in Marshall county and remained about a year, when they came to Washington county and bought Government land. At that time this section of the State was wild and unbroken; game of all kinds was plentiful; buffalo could be seen in herds of thousands, while the Indians came and went by the hundreds. In those days buffalo meat was a common article of food. The Johnson family endured all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life on the plains. During the year of 1859 they subsisted on corn alone, this being the only crop raised that season. Their daily menu ranged from roasting ears with red pepper to johnny cake and then back to roasting ears. In 1861 the step-father enlisted in the army, and on account of the grasshoppers and crop failures the little family returned to Iowa. William Johnson, the subject of this review, returned to Kansas again in 1874, just in time to see the grasshoppers make another visitation and destroy everything in sight, with the exception of the wheat and oats crops which had been

harvested before the hoppers came. That season the settlers were pretty well supplied, notwithstanding the devastation wrought by the pesky pests of the plains. When Mr. Johnson came to Kansas this time he settled in Smith county. His claim was on the present site of the thriving little city of Lebanon, but on account of the dry years and more crop failures he gave up this homestead and went to California, but before leaving Kansas he bought a quarter section of land in Washington county, for which he paid $600. He still owns this property and it is worth $10,000. He remained in California, working at odd jobs from one place to another, until 1884, when he returned to Kansas and settled on his Washington county farm. He lived on the farm alone about seven years, and in 1891 was married and remained on his farm about eight years, when he removed to Morrowville.

In 1899 he engaged in the hardware and implement business. He conducted this business about nine years, when, on account of failing eyesight, he was compelled to retire. Mr. Johnson has been very successful in all of his buiness ventures and is an extensive land owner. He has about a section in Pullman township. He is vice-president of the Morrowville State Bank and was one of the organizers of that institution. He is also a stockholder in the Peoples State Bank, of Hanover, Kan., of which he is a director. He is now treasurer of the Mutual Telephone Company and was one of its original stockholders, and for six years he was president of the Farmers Elevator Company and was one of the original stockholders in that concern. He is now one of its directors. He is a Republican and has taken an active interest in the welfare of that party, but he has persistently refused to accept office. Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, June 18, 1891, to Miss Elva D., daughter of William and Mary (Foellett) Flansburg, both natives of New York. Mrs. Johnson was born in Knox county, Illinois, where she was reared and educated, and spent her life until 1889, when she came to Kansas with her parents, who settled in Washington county, where her father was an extensive farmer and stock raiser. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Christian church, of which he is an elder. Mr. Johnson is one of the substantial men of northern Kansas who has made good.

Schuyler R. Parker, who, although stricken by the grim reaper in the prime of manhood, had during his limited lifetime become an important factor in the commercial enterprises of northern Kansas. He was a native of Henry county, Illinois, born August 17, 1865, and was a son of Ira and Mary L. (Cowl) Parker. The parents were both natives of Delaware county, New York. The Parkers are an old English family—the name Parker having its origin in the occupation of park keeper. Ira Parker was a son of Samuel Parker and Susanna Ransom. Samuel was one of three brothers who immigrated to America from England. Samuel settled in the East (New York); another brother went south

and settled in one of the Southern States, and the third located in California. Thus the Parker family was founded in America, and those of the Eastern branch are descendants of Samuel Parker, who was the great-grandfather of Schuyler R. Parker, of this review. Ira Parker was a Quaker. He was born in Delaware county, New York, April 12, 1809, and came to Henry county, Illinois, in 1851. He was a school teacher in early life and taught school in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Kentucky, and finally settled on a farm in Henry county, Illinois. In 1854 he married Mary Woodruff. She died, leaving one child, Laura, who married Marion T. Whitney. She died in Oregon in 1898. Ira Parker's second wife was Mary L. Cowl, of Putnam county, New York, to whom he was married in 1858. She was a daughter of Elijah and Caroline (Hinman) Cowl. The Hinman family are related to the Perrys—the mother of Caroline Cowl bore the maiden name of Perry and was a near relative to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. To Ira Parker and wife, Mary L. Cowl, were born two children: Perry Cowl Parker and Schuyler Ransom Parker, the subject of this review.

Schuyler R. Parker was reared to manhood in Henry county, Illinois, educated in the public schools, and in early life engaged in farming for himself in that county, and was very successful in this line of endeavor. February 6, 1892, he came to Kansas, settling at Waterville, where he engaged in the general mercantile business, establishing the mercantile house of Parker Brothers. They also bought an elevator and carried on an extensive grain business. He was successful in his business undertakings to the time of his death, which occurred June 24, 1896.

On August 19, 1885, Schuyler R. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Margaret J. Grier, of Cornwall, Ill. After the death of Mr. Parker she became the wife of Dr. Franklin S. Adams, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume.

To Schuyler R. Parker and Margaret J. Grier were born two children: Milton Ira, born February 5, 1887, in Henry county, Illinois. He was educated in the public schools of Waterville, and after attending high school took a commercial course in the Cedar Rapids Business College, where he graduated in the class of 1906. He was then stenographer for the American Penman Publishing Company for a short time, when he entered the employ of the First National Bank, of Klemme, Iowa, as assistant cashier, remaining there until June 15, 1910, when he returned to Waterville, Kan., and became a member of the firm of Adams-Parker Hardware and Furniture Company, of Waterville. He was married, December 4, 1912, to Miss Nellie Marie Gilbert, a daughter of Mathew H. and Lillian M. (Thomas) Gilbert, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mathew H. Gilbert is a son of Henry and Martha Ann Gardner Gilbert, natives of England. The father was a ship carpenter. Mathew H. was born in New York City

and at an early date came to Kansas, where he was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He retired in 1907 and died at his Waterville home in October, 1909. His wife survives, and resides in Waterville. They had two children, Nellie M., now Mrs. M. I. Parker, and Jenevieve, who resides with her mother. Milton Ira Parker is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Mrs. Parker is a graduate of the Waterville High School and of the State Manual Training School at Pittsburgh, Kan., where she specialized in domestic science and art. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Eastern Star. Alma Ellene, born at Waterville, Kan., August 28, 1893, the second child born to Schuyler R. Parker and Margaret J. Grier, is a graduate of the Waterville High School and is now a student at the Kansas Agricultural College, where she is specializing in vocal music and domestic science. She is a member of the Lutheran church and the Eastern Star.

Henry Kennedy, cashier of the Citizens Bank, Frankfort, Kan., is a native of the Sunflower State. He was born in Marshall county September 10, 1865, and is a son of William and Catherine (Kelley) Kennedy, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of the State of New York. When William Kennedy first came to America he remained in Massachusetts for a time and came to Kansas in 1857. These were pioneer days of Kansas, and a time when the border warfare was at its height. The Kelley family came to Kansas in 1856 and both families located in Marshall county, and here William Kennedy and Catherine Kelley were married in 1859. They took a homestead in what is now Cleveland township, where the father continued farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred in 1897. His wife died in 1906. Before her marriage she taught the first school in Marshall county, the school house was built of logs and she was employed to teach the school and at first had four pupils. She was paid by subscription of the parents of the pupils and taught three months each year. Henry Kennedy was reared on the home farm in Cleveland township and received his early educational discipline in the district schools. He assisted his father on the farm when a youth, and in 1892 came to Frankfort, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and continued in this line for fifteen years. He then disposed of that business and devoted himself to looking after his farm property and other interests. He owns a farm east of Frankfort, which is one of the oldest in the county. It was purchased from the Government on a land warrant by the party from whom Mr. Kennedy bought it, and an old log house that was built in 1860 is still standing on the place. The abstract of this property is a very brief document. There was not a transfer or an encumbrance against this farm from the time the deed was given by the Government until it was transferred to Mr. Kennedy. On November 1, 1910, he became cashier of the Citizens Bank, of Frankfort, and has occupied that position to the present time. Mr. Kennedy is a careful and capable

man at the head of a financial institution and the bank has prospered under his administration.

He was united in marriage, April 28, 1894, to Miss Anna Gorbutt, a daughter of Joseph and Sallie (Dougherty) Gorbutt, both natives of Kentucky, and Mrs. Kennedy was also born at Frankfort, Ky. The Gorbutt family came to Kansas in 1870, where the father engaged in farming and stockraising, in which line of endeavor he was very successful, and is now living retired at Frankfort, Kan. Mrs. Kennedy received her education in the public schools of Kansas and the Campbell University at Holton, Kan., where she graduated, after which she engaged in teaching and taught in the city schools of Holton for seven years prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy has been born one child, Kelma E., now attending high school at Frankfort. Mr. Kennedy has served on the city council of Frankfort and for four years was the mayor of that city. He is a member of the Catholic church and his wife is a Presbyterian.

C. E. Cummings, a prominent Marshall county banker, who is cashier of the Citizens State Bank, of Blue Rapids, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Centralia June 13, 1873, and is a son of C. S. and Mary K. (Smith) Cummings, the former a native of Pontiac, Mich., and the latter of Ohio. Her parents, however, removed to Illinois when she was a child, where she lived several years. C. S. Cummings, the father of our subject, in early life was engaged in the hardware business in Michigan, and in 1866 came to Kansas. He first settled at Leavenworth, where he worked at his trade of wagon making and blacksmithing, remaining there two years, and in 1868 went to Centralia. Here he engaged in the hardware business, in which he was very successful until 1905, when he retired. He died three yars later, December 24, 1908. The wife and mother survived him until October 12, 1913, when she, too, passed away. The remains of both parents are buried in the Blue Rapids cemetery.

C. E. Cummings was reared in Centralia, receiving his early education in the public schools and later attended the State University of Nebraska. He then took a commercial course in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., and graduated in the class of 1892. He returned to Centralia and was connected with the Citizens State Bank of that place for one year, when he went to Alvin, Tex., and served as assistant cashier of the Alvin Exchange Bank five years, returning to Kansas in 1898 he established the Citizens State Bank at Netawaka, Jackson county, and became its cashier, while his father held the position of president. They conducted a general banking business until 1903, when they disposed of their interest there and came to Blue Rapids and organized the Citizens State Bank, of Blue Rapids, in 1904. Their banking building, however, was not completer so that it would be fit for occupancy until February, 1905, at which date they commenced business.

The father was president and C. E., the subject of this review, was cashier at the organization of the bank. The father served in this capacity until his death, when he was succeeded by A. J. Birchfield, father-in-law of C. E. Cummings. Mr. Birchfield served as president of the bank about two years, when he, too, passed away. He died in May, 1910, and M. A. Thompson became president, and still holds that position.

Mr. Cummings was married, January 16, 1893, to Miss Grace I. Birchfield, daughter of A. J. Birchfield, above mentioned, and Anna I. (Hidden) Birchfield. Mr. Birchfield was a native of Kentucky and his wife of Maine. The Birchfield family were pioneers of Kansas, settling in Nemaha county at a very early date, where the father of Mrs. A. J. Birchfield was a pioneer doctor. Mrs. Cummings was born at Centralia, Kan., and was educated in the public schools of Centralia and the Boston Conservatory of Music, of Boston, Mass., of which she is a graduate. To Mr. and Mrs. Cummings has been born one child, Claude E., born January 20, 1897, now a high school student at Blue Rapids. Mr. Cummings is a Republican and has served one term as mayor of Blue Rapids and at the present time is a member of the school board. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Cummings's career as a banker has been marked with success. He is a capable financier and by right methods has won the confidence of the public. He is progressive in his business methods and adheres to that policy which conserves the best interests of his institution.

Francis M. Sexton.—To have accomplished so notable a work as did the late Mr. Sexton in connection with Kansas banking would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to any man, were this to represent the sum total of his efforts; but Mr. Sexton was a man of broad mental ken, strong initiative and distinct individuality, who left not only a lasting impression in the field of enterprise mentioned but was a most potent factor in the commercial and agricultural development of Ottawa county, of which he became a resident in 1870. Left an orphan at the age of twelve, without resources, he worked his way throught the common schools and later completed a commercial college course. He came to Kansas shortly before attaining his majority, with very limited means, and located a homestead near the present city of Delphos. He possessed energy, ability and ambition, which, coupled with sound judgment and the faculty of knowing men, enabled him to attain a recognized position among the most able men of affairs of the State. He was the controlling executive, for some twelve years preceding his death, of the most important financial institution in Ottawa county, a leader in the political life of his section, was honored with public office in which he served with credit and distinction, and in attaining wealth, influence and station, remained an unassuming, kind and generous man who possessed the esteem of all who knew him and the affection of his friends and close associates.

Francis M. Sexton was a native of the State of New York and was born in the city of Syracuse on December 25, 1849, the son of Thomas Sexton. His parents died during his early boyhood, his mother when he was aged nine and his father three years later. After the latter's death he was for a time a member of the family of a sister who resided in Milwaukee, Wis., and later with a family by the name of Timeson, near Harvard, Ill. His life while with the Timesons was one of the most pleasant recollections of his boyhood. They were excellent people and he was cared for as their own; in fact, they wished him to remain with them, offering to make him an equal heir with their own children in their property. Ambitious to succeed and realizing that an education was one of the essentials to success, Mr. Sexton chose to employ his savings in completing his studies and entered a business college in a neighboring city, where he completed its prescribed course, following which he was a bookkeeper at Ottawa, Ill. He next sought for an opportunity to begin for himself and selected the State of Kansas as his field of operation, and in 1870 located a homestead near Delphos, Ottawa county. During the time he was proving up on his land he was employed as a clerk at Delphos and was also actively concerned in the political affairs of the county. He was elected clerk of Ottawa county in 1872, and reëlected in 1874 and 1876, serving three terms. His record in the administration of the business of this office reflected credit upon himself and his constituents. On entering the office of county clerk he became a resident of Minneapolis, and on the conclusion of his service engaged in the real estate business with the late C. C. Olney. He was elected cashier of the Ottawa County Bank in 1882, and in 1900 became president of the institution. The history of this bank is the history of Mr. Sexton's identification with the banking life of Kansas. Established with a capital of $50,000.00 its business has been of sound and continuous growth. It has a surplus of $25,000.00, undivided profits of $25,000.00, deposits of $220,000.00, and has always paid satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

In the development and administration of the business of this institution Mr. Sexton was for many years the dominant executive, and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness was due the strength and high reputation of the organization. He was known to the banking fraternity as an able and discriminating financier and one who had brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. He also had the distinction of having established the first bank in Delphos, in 1880, the Bank of Delphos, now the State Bank of Delphos. Mr. Sexton was interested directly or indirectly with many other business enterprises of his home city and county, and perhaps no one of its citizens had more to do with the development and building up of Minneapolis than he. In truth, he was one of the foremost in every movement which had for its object the city's progress, thrift and substantial growth. He was an ambitious and tireless worker, conserv-

ative in his business methods, and his integrity and honesty were unquestioned. He had early in life acquired the desire, the habit, the love of making money and the habit of work. His shrewd business judgment, keen insight into business affairs, his knowledge of men and things, coupled with indomitable energy, enabled him to attain rank with the leading men of affairs in the State. He left at his death one of the large estates of his section, an estate which represents the brain, the pluck and energy of one man, who, with his peculiar natural tact, ever saw the propitious moment and availed himself of it. Handicapped during the latter years of his life by deafness, he still remained in active conduct of his bank, and these years were, notwithstanding this impediment, the years of his greatest business successes. He was an active factor in the social and religious life of his home city and his charities were many and varied, but in his giving he sought to avoid ostentation. He had attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry and was a member of Askelon Commandery, of Salina. His death occurred on May 31, 1913, at San Diego, Cal., where he had gone for rest and recreation.

On May 25, 1875, Mr. Sexton was united in marriage with Miss Alice May Elder, the daughter of John H. and Lydia A. (Robinson) Elder, who was born at Franklin, Ohio, January 21, 1858. Four children were born to this union: Euna S., born March 26, 1876, the wife of Dana D. Gage, of Minneapolis; Alice May, born February 15, 1878, who died November 22, 1901. She married, on August 24, 1901, Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, U. S. A., and following her marriage resided in the Philippines, where her death occurred; Jay C., born February 6, 1880, attorney at San Diego, Cal., and Ray F., born December 5, 1883, assistant cashier of the Ottawa County Bank.

Francis M. Sexton was a high type of the true Christian gentleman. He believed in the gospel of help and hope and knew how much better, and how much more sacred, a kind act is than any theory the brain has wrought. He was a believer in the religion of deed and his creed was to do good. He was a home builder and believed in the family and the fireside, in the sacredness of the hearth. Predominant among his many sterling characteristics was his fatherliness, his great foresight in caring for his own, and his tender sympathy with them was conspicuous in his life. What may be termed his life work was finished and it had met to a great extent the fullness of his ambition; but infinitely more precious and of personal consequence to him was the fact that he died rich in the possession of a well earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living, and in the affection which slowly develops only from unselfish works.

Thomas D. Hinshaw, sheriff of Clay county, Kansas, successful contractor and popular citizen, was born on his father's farm near Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, June 12, 1873, a son of Thomas J.

and Sarah (Mills) Hinshaw. The elder Hinshaw was born in North Carolina in 1828, and came to Indiana, with his widowed mother, in 1840. Here he became a farmer and, in 1879, removed to Kansas and located on Government land in Trego county. He assisted in the organization of the county and was the first treasurer of Wakeeny township. From the birth of the Republican party he was an ardent advocate of its principles and policies. He was one of the most influential men in his party in western Kansas, and in his home county, Trego, he was one of the most potent factors in development and betterment. As a farmer and stockman he was widely known for his success and honorable dealing. He married, on October 25, 1850, Sarah Mills, who, like himself, was a member of the Quaker faith. She was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., December 30, 1820, and died at Portland, Ind., February 17, 1905. Her husband had preceded her in the rest eternal on June 16, 1891. To this union fourteen children were born: Aaron, Jesse, Nathan, Franklin, Alva, Leonard, Emma and Thomas D., our subject, all of whom are living; Narcissa, Elijah, Elwood, Rebecca, Elmina and Woodard are deceased.

Thomas D. Hinshaw was educated in the public schools of Trego county, and through study at home, where he prepared himself for examination for a teacher's certificate, which he secured, but did not avail himself of its privileges. He learned the trade of a bricklayer and plasterer and became a building contractor. Public affairs were of interest to him and he began taking an active part in the politics of his county soon after attaining his majority. He, like his father, gave his allegiance to the Republican party, and was honored by his party with nomination for the office of sheriff in 1901, to which he was elected. His administration of the business of this department of Trego county's official service was such that he was elected to succeed himself in 1903. As an officer who enforced the law his record will bear comparison with any incumbent of the office of sheriff in the State. The duties of this office allowed him ample time in which to conduct his business of building contractor, and in this line of endeavor he was successful. He was, also, while a resident of Wakeeny, active in its civil affairs, serving as a member of its council for three years, as a member of its school board, and was clerk of the latter body. In 1907 he disposed of his Trego county interests and removed to Clay Center, where he engaged in the retail grocery business, which he conducted for one year, and then reëntered the contracting business. In the latter line of activity he has constructed a number of the best buildings in Clay Center, is conceded to be its leading building contractor, and one who knows thoroughly all of the essentials which make for success in his line. Since becoming a resident of Clay Center he has taken the same keen interest in civic affairs that obtained while he resided in Trego county. His record as sheriff of Trego followed him and the result was that the Re-

publicans of Clay county, who wanted an efficent officer in the sheriff's chair, elected him to the position in 1912. It is needless to state that Clay county is under his administration enjoying law enforcement to the letter. Mr. Hinshaw has always made good—as a contractor, councilman and as sheriff. His methods have been clean, capable and honest and he possesses a popularity that is deserved.

Mr. Hinshaw married, on October 20, 1898, Miss Mabel, daughter of A. P. Lawrence, a retired merchant of Clay Center. She was born on her father's farm in Clay county on March 25, 1876. Mr. Lawrence is a native of Vermont, a veteran of the Civil war, and came to Clay county in 1866, locating on Government land five miles south of Clay Center. He participated in the organization of the county, was active and influential in county affairs and has served in various county offices. He has been identified with the commercial development of Clay Center since its early days, was a success as a merchant and possesses the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw are the parents of four children: Asahel Delma, born September 30, 1900; Ada Blanche, born February 14, 1902; Emma Hazel, born January 5, 1904, and Mabel Ruth, born January 10, 1906. Mrs. Hinshaw is a woman of culture, well informed, and is prominent in the social and religious life of Clay Center. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is assistant probation officer of Clay county.

George J. Shultz, a progressive business man of Barnes, Kan., and the owner of the only lumber yard in that thriving town, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Fairfield county, that State, April 30, 1864. His parents, George J. and Katherine (Smith) Shultz, were both natives of Wurtemburg, Germany. The father was engaged in farming and stock raising in Ohio until his death in 1880. The mother died six years later in that State. George J. Shultz was reared on his father's farm in Fairfield county, educated in the public schools, and remained at home with his parents while they lived. After the death of his mother, in 1889, he came to Kansas, locating in Washington county, where he worked as a farm laborer for M. Solt. He worked hard and economized, and in a few years was able to buy a farm for himself, and for sixteen years he was engaged in farming and stock raising. He was very successful in feeding cattle for the market, and was also a very extensive hog raiser and successful in this line of endeavor and made money. He kept a good breed of hogs, which proved profitable and yielded a handsome profit. He fed and sold from forty to 150 head of cattle each year, and about 150 head of hogs. Mr. Shultz remained on his farm until 1908, when he sold it and engaged in the lumber business at Barnes, which he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Shultz was married, February 10, 1892, to Miss Alice Glick. She was a daughter of Manassah and Eliza (Hartman) Glick, both natives

of Pennsylvania, where the father was engaged in farming. Manassah Glick was a second cousin of former Governor Glick, of Kansas. The Glick family removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio and made their home in Fairfield county, where Mr. Shultz met and married his wife. To Mr. and Mrs. Shultz have been born six children: Bernice, student in the University of Kansas and a member of the class of 1914; Eliza (deceased); Madeline, a student at Canal Winchester, Ohio; Ernestine and Glick, attending school in Barnes, and Alice, the baby. The wife and mother departed this life, after a brief illness, December 7, 1913. Mrs. Shulz was a woman of noble Christian character whose untimely death brought grief to her many friends and neighbors as well as to her immediate family. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Shultz served as trustee of Barnes township from 1902 to 1906 and is now serving his twelfth year as a member of the Barnes school board. Politically he is a Democrat.

Fred A. Meyn, of Hanover, Kan., belongs to that type of business men who have so largely contributed to make Kansas the great State that it is. By industry and keen business foresight, with the ability to see opportunities or make them, he has become one of the dominant factors in the commercial life of Washington county.

Fred A. Meyn was born in Washington county, Kansas, November 2, 1876, and is a son of John D. and Marie (Gamar) Meyn, natives of Germany. They came to this country and settled in Kansas at an early date. The father was a ship builder by trade, but after coming to Kansas devoted his attention to farming and the cattle business. He was one of the first cattle dealers in Washington county and was engaged in that business up to the time of his death. He was very successful in this line of endeavor and accumulated a large tract of land, owning about 600 acres at the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1899. Fred A. was educated in the district schools, which he attended during the winter terms, and worked on the farm in the summer months. He commenced life for himself when quite young. He first bought 320 acres of land and at the time had only $900 in money, but he borrowed the balance and rented the land, and then set to work to pay off the interest and principal. During the first year he paid $700 of the principal, besides the interest, having a good crop that year. After the death of his father he remained at home with his mother until 1901, and at the same time renting out his own farm. In 1901 he moved onto his own farm and lived there from five to six years, when he sold it at a good profit and bought two farms in Nebraska. In the fall of 1907 he removed to Hanover and bought the Hanover Roller Mills. This mill has a capacity of 150 barrels per day and is now undergoing a thorough remodeling and overhauling, and when completed will be equipped with all modern mill machinery and be up-to-date in every particular. Mr. Meyn also owns and operates the electric light plant

in connection with his mill, and furnishes electricity to the city of Hanover. In addition to the mill and the electric business he has an elevator and also conducts a coal, hay, grain and feed business. His business as a whole is one of the largest in this section of the State. Mr. Meyn was married in April, 1903, to Miss Susie Prall, a daughter of William Prall, a farmer of Washington county. Mrs. Meyn died in 1905, and on December 22, 1909, he was united in marriage to Miss Rosie, daughter of Henry and Sophia Hellberg, of Chicago, where Mrs. Meyn was born, reared and educated. They have two children, Viola and Clements.

Mr. Meyn has served several years as a member of the school board of his district and was township trustee for one term. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of Hanover, Kan., and a member of the Lutheran church.

Orien L. Slade, a successful lumber dealer of Clay Center, who operates under the firm style of the Home Lumber and Coal Company, is a native of Ohio, and was born on his father's farm in Clermont county, April 6, 1857, a son of John S. and Mary (Willis) Slade. The elder Slade was a native of Kentucky, born in 1837, who became a successful merchant. He married, when a young man, Mary Willis, who bore him three children: A son who died in infancy; Orien L., the subject of this article; Willmina, born in 1859, the wife of J. S. Sweet, a merchant of Holton, Kan. Mrs. Slade died in 1860 and her husband in 1877.

Orien L. Slade was reared in Clermont county, Ohio, and acquired his education in the public schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a time, and in 1877 he came to Kansas, locating in Clay Center. He was employed at his trade and as a building contractor until 1883, when he became manager of a retail lumber yard, and remained in this capacity until 1898, when he established his present business, that of the Home Lumber and Coal Company, of which he is the sole owner. The growth of this enterprise has been sound and continuous, and is, in respect to volume of business, one of the largest in northern Kansas, while its owner is known to the trade as one who is thoroughly conversant with all details of the business. The stock, consisting of lumber, coal and builder's materials, is housed under one roof, the building covering seven city lots. During his residence in Clay Center he has been an active factor in civic development and betterment, a consistent worker for a larger, more progressive Clay Center, and has always been found among those citizens who have supported measures and policies worth while. He is a Republican, active in the work of his party and influential in its councils. He has served two terms as councilman from the First ward and was chairman of the committees on ways and means and of streets and alleys. His service as a member of the council reflects credit upon himself and his con-

stituents. He is a director in the Peoples National Bank, of Clay Center, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Slade married, on April 6, 1878, Miss Lorinda Johns, a daughter of G. W. and Mary Johns, of Liberty, Ind., who was born on April 16, 1860. They are the parents of eight children: Albert D., born April 10, 1879, who married, on December 19, 1901, Miss Anna B. Caldwell, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Dexter) Caldwell, of Rice county, Kansas, who was born in Ohio on May 20, 1876. Nellie, the second child, was born March 10, 1882. She married, in 1902, H. M. Roth, a cement and brick contractor, of Clay Center. They are the parents of four children: Donly, Jack, Wanda and Frank. The third child, Laverne, born July 12, 1884, married, on May 17, 1913, E. O. Barker, a retail druggist, of Clay Center. May Elsie, the fourth child, born March 20, 1886, married, on November 20, 1912, Lloyd E. Alquist, a dental surgeon, of Clay Center. She is a graduate of Kansas University, class of 1911. John Paul, born July 16, 1893, the fifth child, was graduated from the Clay Center High School with the class of 1912, and is now a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Clyde Edward, the sixth child, was born on June 2, 1897. Bessie Estelle, born March 12, 1899, is the seventh, and George Strange, the eighth, was born on March 11, 1901. The family are popular in the social circles of their home county, are known for their kind hospitality, and are members of the Baptist church.

August Hohn, a leading merchant of Marysville, and one of the successful business men of northern Kansas, is a native of Prussia. He was born near Cologne, December 11, 1844, and is a son of Heinrich and Regina (Frackenpohl) Hohn, both natives of Renish Prussia. The father was a farmer and also a merchant, engaged in selling hard wood and lumber. The parents spent their lives in their native land and are both now deceased.

August Hohn was reared and educated in his native country, and after finishing school was employed in the wholesale silk and velvet business until 1868, when he immigrated to America, locating in Lasalle county, Illinois. He remained here one year, when he came to Kansas, driving the entire distance overland. He settled on a farm in Marshall county, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Marysville, which was then a town of about 300 population. Here he was employed as a clerk for Watterson & Schmidt, general merchants, and in 1876 he engaged in business for himself, opening a general store at Marysville.

At first he started in a small way, occupying a small store building, but he met with good success from the first, and his growing business soon required a larger store. In 1901 he purchased the corner on which his present store is located, which is the largest business place in Marshall county. When he first came to Marshall county the stage line

ran from Marysville to Frankfort, the Central Branch railroad having been completed to the latter place. Marysville was then the trading center for a large territory north of the town, there being no other towns of consequence between there and the main line of the Union Pacific. Mr. Hohn was quick to realize the advantages of Marysville as a business point, and has been richly rewarded for his foresight. He is now the most extensive merchant in Marshall county, and by his square dealings he has built up an extensive patronage. When he began business here there was but one bank in the town and the rate of interest at that time was 2 per cent. per month. He, with some other business men, among them Perry Hutchinson, organized what was known as the Marshall County Bank and Mr. Hohn became one of the directors.

After the death of S. A. Fulton, the first president of the bank, Perry Hutchinson was elected president and Mr. Hohn became vice-president, and has since held that position. The bank has been reorganized and is now the First National Bank, of Marysville, the largest bank in the county. Mr. Hohn has been active in many enterprises since coming to Kansas and is always willing and ready to support any project for the commercial or social betterment of the community. He has served as county commissioner two terms, and was treasurer of the State board of charities from 1881 to 1883, during Governor George W. Glick's administration. He has also served as mayor of Marysville four years, during which time many municipal improvements were carried out.

Mr. Hohn was united in marriage, January 20, 1870, to Miss Minnie, daughter of Louis and Kate (Hinz) Zimmermann, natives of Prussia. Mrs. Hohn was born in Prussia, where she was reared and educated, and came to America with her parents in 1868. Her father was a dyer, and followed that occupation until he came to America. After that he was not actively engaged in any business. The family first located in Illinois, where they remained only one year, and in 1889 removed to Nebraska and settled near the Kansas line, north of Marysville. Mr. and Mrs. Hohn are the parents of seven children: Hugo, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, of Marysville; Arthur, associated with his father in the general mercantile business at Marysville; Minnie, the wife of George T. Mohrbacher; Emil, assistant cashier of the First National Bank; Otto (deceased); Nellie (deceased), and Meta (deceased).

Mr. Hohn is a Republican and has taken an active part in the politics of the State and county, having been a delegate to congressional and State conventions at numerous times. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Corinthian Commandery No. 40. Mrs. Hohn is a member of the German Evangelical church.

Harry M. Brodrick, one of the leading newspaper men of northern Kansas, and editor of the "Advocate-Democrat," of Marysville, is a native of Indiana, born December 31, 1869, at Goshen, Elkhart county,

He is a son of John H. Brodrick. Harry M. Brodrick was ten years old when the family came to Kansas and settled at Osborne in 1878. After two years the father returned to Indiana, but Harry M. remained in Osborne, where he attended school for a time and, in 1881, began his journalistic career on the Osborne "Daily News," which was the first daily newspaper published in the Sixth Congressional district. In 1883 young Brodrick worked on the Osborne County "Farmer" for a short time, when he went to Chicago, Ill., where he attended the public schools for a time, and later completed a course in the Metropolitan Business College. He then returned to Osborne, Kan., and was engaged as a drug clerk for a time, and later worked in a bank there as clerk one year. In 1888 he went to Marcelline, Mo., which was then a new town, and worked on the Marcelline "Mirror," which was established by his brother-in-law, S. E. Ruede. After working on this paper about a year he bought a half interest, and in 1890 bought out his partner, and continued to publish the paper until February, 1893, when he sold it, returning to Kansas. He then became cashier of the Alton City Bank at Alton, Kan., and in February, 1895, returned to Marcelline and again purchased the "Mirror," which he conducted one year and sold it, returning to Elkhart, Ind., where he was employed on the "Daily Review" as financial manager. After two years he resigned and accepted a position as assistant manager and general credit man for the National Paper and Supply Company, of Elkhart, Ind., but on account of his wife's failing health he returned to Kansas, and located at Marysville. Here he bought a half interest in the "Advocate-Democrat" in partnershipu with his brother-in-law, S. E. Ruede, and, eighteen months later, bought out Mr. Ruede and has since conducted this newspaper. In February, 1913, his son, Lynn R., became a partner in the business and the firm is known as H. M. & L. R. Brodrick.

Mr. Brodrick was married, December 25, 1890, to Miss Emma L., daughter of William L. and Anna (Cheney) Rosegrant, both natives or Ohio, and who came to Kansas in 1879 and located at Alton, where he engaged in the banking business until 1911. Mrs. Brodrick was educated in the public schools and the Central Female College at Lexington, Mo., where she graduated in the class of 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Brodrick have been born two children: Lynn R., born at Marcelline, Mo., February 18, 1892, graduated from the Marysville High School in the class of 1909, and has been connected with the "Advocate-Democrat" since that time, and is now a partner with his father in the business; and Van C., born at Marcelline, Mo., December 14, 1895, is a student in the Marysville High School. Mr. Brodrick is a Knight Templar Mason and a Democrat. Mrs. Brodrick belongs to the Presbyterian church and is a member of the Eastern Star.

James W. Thompson, cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Waterville, Kan., and a prominent figure in the banking industry of the State, is a

native son of Kansas. He was born at Waterville, January 5, 1878, and is a son of N. B. and Mary (Maycroft) Thompson, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of England. N. B. Thompson was engaged in farming in Illinois, and in 1876 came to Kansas and settled at Waterville, where he engaged in the music business. Later he engaged in the loan and real estate business, which he carried on very successfully until the time of his death, which occurred in 1895. His wife survives him and now resides at Waterville. James W. Thompson, the subject of this review, attended the public schools of Waterville and graduated from the high school. He then entered the University of Kansas at Lawrence, where he remained two years, taking special work, including law and a business course. At the expiration of this time he engaged in the banking business at Barnes, Kan., where he bought the controlling interest in the State Exchange Bank and became its cashier. In 1908, about ten years later, he disposed of the controlling interest in this bank, but is still a stockholder and one of the directors. From 1908 to 1910 he spent his time in Oklahoma, where he has large banking and real estate loan interests in and around Custer City and Taloga. In 1910 he bought the controlling interest of the Citizens State Bank, of Waterville, an institution with a capital and surplus of $15,000 and deposits which exceed $100,000.00. Mr. Thompson became cashier of this bank in 1910 and has since devoted himself to the management of this institution. He is also a stockholder in six other State and National banks. Thus he is interested directly at this time in seven different banking institutions. Mr. Thompson is also extensively engaged in the farm loans business in Kansas and Oklahoma, handling farm mortgage securities and selling the same to investors. This business has reached large proportions, he having the personal supervision of all its details. This business has a tendency to draw Eastern capital west, which has a healthy and invigorating effect on the business interests of Kansas and Oklahoma. He has also been very successfully interested in the organization and management of several financial institutions, among which might be mentioned the Bank of Homestead, Oklahoma; the Citizens Bank, of Axtell, Kan.; the Belleville State Bank, Belleville, Kan.; and the Farmers and Merchants State Bank at Greenleaf, Kan., all of which he helped to organize, but in which he is not now interested.

He was married, November 29, 1905, to Miss Marion, daughter of A. P. and Lucie (Ingalls) Hampton, of Frankfort, Kan., where Mrs. Thompson was born and reared. She was educated in the public schools of Frankfort, and after graduating from the high school attended the Monticello Seminary, a young lady's boarding school near St. Louis, Mo. A. P. Hampton and his wife are natives of Illinois. They came to Kansas at an early date, settling at Frankfort, where the father was engaged in the hardware business over thirty-five years, during which

time he amassed a fortune and is one of the large land owners of that section. He is now living retired at Frankfort. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one child, James Augustus, born November 12, 1912. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Thompson is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his bank of the Kansas Bankers' Association, the Kansas State Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Thompson, while still a young man, has much to his credit as a capable financier and successful banker. He ranks with the ablest of the country bankers in the mastery of the intricate problems of banking. He possesses what might be termed that progressive conservatism, so essential to the character of him who would be a successful banker,—always safe and sane, yet able to see an opportunity, and profit thereby.

Alexander B. Campbell is a native son of Kansas, born at Marysville June 7, 1872. He is a son of Alexander and Belle (McDonald) Campbell, both natives of Scotland. The father came to America at about the age of fourteen, first locating in Canada, and a few years later removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he obtained employment in a soap factory. In a short time he formed a partnership and engaged in the manufacturing of soap on an independent basis. He and his partner met with a heavy loss during the panic of 1856-57, when they determined to leave Ohio and go west, and they came to Leavenworth, driving the entire distance. In 1858 he removed to Marysville, where he established a general store and also served as postmaster several years. These were the days of the pony express. He also conducted a general store and soap factory at Hanover, remaining in the general mercantile business until 1878, when he retired from that business, and later engaged in the grocery business in Marysville and Oketo. He was elected clerk of the District Court of Marshall county in 1862, serving several years in that office. In those days the duties of the office were light and could easily be attended to without interference with his regular business. His last term in this office ended in 1890.

Alexander Campbell, the father of the subject of this sketch, was twice married, first in Ohio to Miss Anna McLeod. She died shortly after coming to Kansas, and his second wife was Belle McDonald. To the latter union were born thirteen children, six girls and seven boys, Alexander B. being fifth in the order of birth. The father died in 1899 at Marysville, Kan., and the wife and mother departed this life in 1898, having preceded him in death but a few months.

Alexander B. Campbell, of this review, was reared in Marysville, where he attended the public schools, finishing the high school course in 1889. He then worked in the law office of John A. Broughton about six months, when he entered the employ of Kohn & Seltz, clothiers, where he remained about a year. He then went with John Smith, an

exclusive clothier of Marysville, and later accepted a position with J. T. Schloss, of Marysville, and was connected with this clothing house ten years, acting in the capacity of manager most of the time. He resigned this position to open a clothing department for August Hohn & Sons, general merchants, and for five years was manager of this department. In 1907 Mr. Campbell, in partnership with Mr. Neibrecht, engaged in the exclusive clothing business under the firm name of Campbell & Neibrecht, and conducted this business until 1910, when he was elected clerk of the District Court of Marshall county, and reëlected to this office in 1912, on both occasions without opposition. He has served one term as city assessor of Marysville and was a member of the city council from 1902 to 1906, and was elected again to that office in 1912, and is now serving as a member of that body. Mr. Campbell has been a consistent supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party for many years and has been active and influential in the work of that organization in Marshall county and has attended several State conventions of his party as a delegate.

Mr. Campbell was married, on February 4, 1903, to Miss Etna, daughter of George Neibrecht, of Burlington, Kan. George Neibrecht came to Kansas in 1880, locating at Burlington, where he was engaged in the mercantile business and also extensively interested in farming. In 1907 he came to Marysville as a member of the firm of Campbell & Neibrecht, and in 1910, at the dissolution of this firm, returned to Coffey county, where he engaged in the manufacture of vinegar and also interested in his farm operations. Mrs. Campbell was born at Lima, Ohio, and received her education in the public schools of Burlington, Kan., graduating in the high school, class of 1899. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born two children: Alexander Bryon and Marybelle Naomi.

Mr. Campbell has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and is a member of Corinthian Commandery No. 40. Mrs. Campbell is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Leander McChesney.—The development of the State of Kansas from what was called, fifty years ago, the Great American Desert, a development which has advanced her to a position of importance among her sister commonwealths of the Union, would have been impossible without the assistance and encouragement of her financial institutions. The conduct of the business of her banks has been, with few exceptions, in the hands of men who have had unbounded faith in her natural resources, in the timber of her citizenship, and who have been of material value in moulding opinion along constructive, productive and progressive lines, with the result that no instance of more substantial and satisfactory growth is found in the history of our country. It is in connection with the banking life of the State that the man under consid-

eration reached the maximum of usefulness as a citizen of Kansas. He was for twenty years the controlling executive of one of her important financial institutions. His home county honored him with public office, in which he served with credit and distinction. Clay Center, his place of residence for many years, recognized in him one of her most useful, influential and progressive men of affairs.

Leander McChesney was born in Orange, N. J., August 30, 1842, a son of Alexander and Mary (Lindsley) McChesney. He was reared in his native city, acquired his education in its public schools, and from his father, who was a manufacturer of hats, receiving a thorough business training. On the call of Lincoln, in 1861, for volunteers he enlisted in Battery B, First New Jersey artillery, known as Cook's Battery. For valor on the field of battle he was promoted to the rank of corporal, then to that of sergeant, and later commissioned second lieutenant, serving from 1861 until mustered out in 1865. With his regiment he participated in many important battles, including Gettysburg, and in the latter was seriously wounded in the left shoulder, from which he never entirely recovered. On conclusion of his military service he went to the Pacific coast, where he was employed as a cowboy and miner, and accumulated sufficient funds to embark in the wholesale lumber business. In 1873 he came to Clay county, Kansas, where he engaged in farming, having purchased a tract of land in Exter township. He was actively concerned in the political life of the county, at that time in the first stages of its development, was a consistent advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and, in 1882, was elected treasurer of Clay county, and, in 1884, was elected to succeed himself. His administration of the business of this office, in which he served for four years, was creditable to himself and his constituents and was marked by successful financial methods. On his retirement from this office he became a stockholder in the Peoples National Bank, of Clay Center, and was elected president and remained with the institution in this capacity until the time of his death, which occurred November 15, 1909. In the development and administration of the business of this bank Mr. McChesney was the dominant executive and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness was due the strength and high reputation of the organization during his connection with the institution. He was known to the banking fraternity as an able and discriminating financier and one who had brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. He was concerned directly or indirectly with enterprises and movements which were important factors in the growth and development of Clay Center, and served for two years as a member of the city council. He was an ambitious and tireless worker, conservative in his business methods, and his business integrity and honesty were unquestioned. He left at his death an estate which represents the brain, the pluck and energy of

one man, who, with his peculiar natural tact, ever saw the propitious moment and availed himself of it.

On May 16, 1877, Mr. McChesney married Miss Mary E. Parry, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Llewellyn) Parry, born in Staffordshire, England, on January 20, 1858. The family came to the United States in 1861, residing for the first eight years in Pennsylvania, where Mr. Parry was employed in coal mining. In 1871 he brought his family to Kansas, homesteading land in Exter township, Clay county. He was engaged in farming until 1882, when he retired from active life and became a resident of Clay Center, where he died on August 15, 1912. Two children, besides Mrs. McChesney, survive: William, born May 30, 1861, a resident of Neosho, Mo., and Llewellyn, born June 1, 1865, of Clay Center.

Leander and Mary E. (Parry) McChesney were the parents of eight children, who are, in order of birth, as follows: Elsie, born February 18, 1878, died in infancy; Ethel, born May 5, 1879, died February 18, 1881; Earl, born December 6, 1881, cashier of the State Bank, of Milford, Kan.; He was graduated from the Clay Center High School with the class of 1902, and on October 6, 1903, married Miss Franc Campbell. The fourth child, Lee, born May 31, 1884, is cashier of the State Bank, of Keats, Kan. He married, on June 29, 1910, Miss Elsie Whitmer. Hazel, born October 24, 1887, died in infancy; Ray, born December 1, 1888, is cashier of the State Bank, of Ogden, Kan. He was graduated from the Clay Center High School with the class of 1907, and on November 17, 1910, married Miss Edna Beck. The two youngest children, both daughters, reside with their mother; Meda, born May 30, 1897, and Marion, born October 24, 1899.

Mr. McChesney was in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his public duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. His own standard of life was high and it was seen in what grew to be one of the most successful banking institutions in northern Kansas. In a large measure his life work was finished—it had met to a great extent the fullness of his ambition. But infinitely more precious and of personal worth to him was the fact that he died rich in the possession of well earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living, and in the affection that slowly develops only from unselfish works. In his business life he was the embodiment of honor, as he was in his social and domestic life the perfection of love and gentleness.

Dr. Matthaus H. Horn, of Morrowville, Kan., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the northern part of the State, is a native of Germany, born January 27, 1871, in Holstein, on an island in the Baltic sea. His parents were Nicholas and Anna (Moeller) Horn, both natives of Germany, where the father was a farmer and fisherman. He died when the subject of this review was eleven years of age. Dr. Horn

received a good common school education in his native land before he was fifteen years old. At that time he came to this country alone, quite an undertaking for a boy of his age. He first went to West Liberty, Iowa, and, after a few months, to Aurora, Neb. Here he attended the public schools for a short time. When he came to this country he could not speak a word of English, and he at once applied himself with his characteristic energy to master the language of his adopted country. At Aurora he worked two years on a farm, when he went to Imperial, Neb., where he also worked as a farm laborer. He also taught school here about twelve months. He remained at Imperial, in all, about three years. He then went to Colorado, where he worked one winter in the lumber camps, and in the following spring came to Kansas. After working three years he determined to obtain a higher education, and in 1894 entered the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, the same time working on a farm near Manhattan to pay his way through college, and during vacations he also worked for farmers in that vicinity. In 1897, after three years spent in the college at Manhattan, he entered the Kansas Medical College and was graduated in the class of 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately located at Morrowville and began the practice of his profession, where as a physician he has been eminently successful. He is a capable and conscientious physician and has won the confidence of the public and gained a well merited practice.

Dr. Horn was married, November 29, 1905, to Miss Mary Maud, daughter of James B. and Mary Magdalena (Muna) Smith, both natives of Illinois, and early settlers in Washington county, Kansas, where they took a homestead, which is still the family home. Mrs. Horn was born in Washington county and educated in the public schools. To Dr. and Mrs. Horn have been born one child, Maud Hildreth, born February 19, 1907, now attending school in Morrowville.

Dr. Horn is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations and is president of the Washington County Medical Association. He is a member of the Christian church and takes an active interest in church work. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association county committee and is an enthusiastic worker in behalf of that organization. Politically he is a Republican and has served as clerk of the township.

Frank O. Waynant, president of the State Bank, of Blue Rapids, Kan., who has been identified with the banking business of the northern part of the State for twenty-five years, was born at Epworth, Dubuque county, Iowa, July 6, 1858. He is a son of J. B. and Mary M. (White) Waynant, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was engaged in the mercantile business in early life and, in 1859, came to Kansas and settled near the town of Holton, Jackson county, where he resided on a farm for a few years. After Kansas was admitted to the

Union and at the organization of the State J. B. Waynant served one term as county superintendent of schools of Jackson county. He was then elected county clerk of Jackson county for two terms. He was one of the owners of the land which was sold to the Genessee colony, who located Blue Rapids on this property, and when the town was founded, in 1870, he came here and engaged in the lumber business, which he successfully conducted until his death in 1879.

Frank O. Wynant received his education in the public schools of Holton and Blue Rapids. After leaving school he was employed in the drug business in Blue Rapids, St. Joseph and Leavenworth at different times, spending in all about twenty-five years in that business, fifteen years of which he was a traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house. At the organization of the State Bank, of Blue Rapids, as a State bank, Mr. Waynant took stock in that institution. The bank was founded in 1871 as a private bank and was conducted as such until 1891, at which time he became interested as a stockholder and vice-president. In 1901 he became president of the bank, and since that time has been active in the management of that institution in that capacity. The bank has prospered under his administration, and some of the most substantial business men of that section are interested in it as stockholders and patrons. Mr. Waynant is also a stockholder in the Blue Rapids Milling and Elevator Company and is secretary of that company. He has served as township treasurer and on the city council of Blue Rapids. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and politically is a Republican. He is one of the substantial business men of the community, where he has been known from a boy up.

Michael Delaney, a pioneer merchant and the present postmaster of Waterville, Kan., is a native of the Empire State and was born at Lockport on September 3, 1851. He is a son of Daniel and Ella (Collings) Delaney, both natives of Ireland. When they immigrated to America they settled in New York, where the father was a contractor and builder. He was one of the contractors in building the Missouri Pacific railroad, in Missouri, and was also interested as a contractor in building the Central Branch railroad, which was the first railroad to be built in northern Kansas. On March 17, 1865, the family first came to Kansas, crossing the Kansas river at Kansas City, and locating at Lawrence. When the family left New York they removed to Illinois, where they remained until 1861, when they went to Sedalia, Mo. This was their home during the Civil war. The father served in the Seventh regiment, Missouri cavalry, but before the close of the war was wounded in an engagement against General Poindexter's command in Missouri. He was sent to the hospital at his home town, Sedalia, where he was finally discharged on account of disabilty.

Michael Delaney, the subject of this review, began his education in Missouri in a subscription school, the tuition of which was one dollar

per month. He later attended the public schools in Waterville, Kan. The family remained at Lawrence about a year after coming to Kansas, and in November, 1867, they removed to Waterville, at the time the railroad was being constructed there. When they arrived they found that what later became Waterville then consisted of one portable house, which was the boarding place of the railroad constructors, and the Delaney family lived in tents during the summer and in the winter time lived in farm houses near by. Michael Delaney remembers well when the present town site of Waterville was a common, with here and there a cultivated field, and he has hunted rabbits over every inch of the ground. These were the happiest days of his life. At that time neighbors were neighborly and spring seats on wagons were a luxury. After his father completed his railroad contract there he began to take contracts for the building of stone houses when the town began to develop and he erected the first stone house in that section, and two of the buildings which he constructed are still standing. The father and his son, Michael, soon after engaged in railroad contracting again and went to southern Kansas, returning to Waterville in about a year where the family had remained during the meantime. The father and the other members of the family then removed to the southern part of the State, but Michael remained in Waterville, where he clerked in the grocery store of J. C. Peters four years. He then worked in different hardware stores two years. In 1879 he bought a grocery store in Waterville and conducted this business uninterruptedly until June 10, 1907. In his early days of clerking in Waterville settlers drove for hundreds of miles to Waterville to do their trading, as it was the nearest railroad point of a large area of the northern part of the State for a number of years. Mr. Delaney was appointed postmaster at Waterville in 1890 and at that time built the block where the postoffice is located, which includes several other business places. This block is of brick and is a substantial structure, which he still owns. He did not serve as postmaster during the second administration of Cleveland, but when McKinley was elected he again received the appointment as postmaster, in 1897, and has faithfully and efficiently filled this office of trust and responsibility up to the present time. He also conducted his grocery business until 1907, when he sold out, and has since devoted himself to the discharge of his duties as postmaster and looking after his various private interests.

Mr. Delaney has served as mayor of Waterville two terms; has been a member of the council and for ten years served on the school board. He has been active in furthering every enterprise for the development of the town; he circulated the petition for the new city hall, which is one of the finest municipal buildings, according to the size of the town, to be found anywhere. He was also instrumental in getting electric lights, a water works system and a new school building. He was one of the

organizers of the Waterville Telephone Company and served as the first president of that company. He was also one of the organizers and promoters of the Triple Tie Benefit Association, which became a strong organization with a large membership. He was supreme treasurer of that organization for fourteen years.

Mr. Delaney was married, April 29, 1880, to Miss Lillie Winterbottom, daughter of Daniel Winterbottom, of Washington county, Kan., where he was engaged in the grocery business. The Winterbottom family came from Illinois and after coming to this State Mrs. Delaney taught school several years. To Mr. and Mrs. Delaney were born three children: Frederick, Daniel D. and Carl Andrew, all of whom reside at Tologa, Okla., where they are connected with the First National Bank, of that place. Frederick is cashier; Daniel D., assistant cashier, and Carl A., bookkeeper. Mrs. Delaney departed this life in 1893. In 1897 Mr. Delaney married Miss Abigail Winterbottom, a sister of the first Mrs. Delaney. Mrs. Delaney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Eastern Star and the Knights and Ladies of Security, and Mr. Delaney belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Fraternal Union, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Eastern Star and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is a Republican and for twenty years was chairman of the Waterville Township Central Republican Committee and was a frequent delegate to district and State conventions. He has also attended several National conventions. He has seen Kansas in its great development almost from the beginning, and Mr. Delaney represents that type of men with strong hearts and willing hands who did their part nobly and well in the building of this great empire that stretches from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains. Kansans as well as Kansas are what made the great State.

Robert L. Rust, the present county superintendent of schools of Washington county, and one of the leading educators of the State, is a native of the Keystone State. He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1870. His parents, S. C. and Eliza (Nims) Rust, were also natives of Pennsylvania. John Rust, the grandfather of our subject, was also of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Nims, the maternal grandfather, was a Vermonter. The Rust family came to Kansas in the fall of 1871, when the subject of this review was about one year old. They reached Waterville, which at that time was the end of the railroad. They continued their journey from Waterville to Washington by stage and the father took a homestead in Washington county in what is now Farmington township. Here he built a house of native lumber, 12 x 14 feet, and laid the foundation of his future home in Kansas. He engaged in farming and stock raising and met with a fair degree of success. Some years ago he retired from active business and is now living in Washington, Kan., enjoying the well earned fruits of for-

mer efforts. Besides an honorable civil career he has to his credit four years of military service in behalf of the Union during the Civil war. He served in Company K, Sixty-third Pennsylvania infantry. His service was with the Army of the Potomac and he participated in many hard-fought battles. S. C. Rust and Eliza Nims were the parents of six children: Anna (deceased); Robert L., the subject of this review; John (deceased); Estella, married H. H. Dillon, cashier of the Morrowville State Bank, and to them have been born five children: Vera, Wilma, Helen, Dorothy and one child that died in infancy. Mabel married A. D. Appley, a farmer in Farmington township, and they have one child, Kenneth; and Charles E., assistant cashier in the Farmers State Bank, of Washington. He married Lois Bradshaw and they have one child, Helen.

Robert L. Rust was reared on the farm, surrounded by pioneer life during his boyhood. He has seen Kansas in all its stages of evolution and development. During the first six years that the Rust family were in Kansas they did not have a horse on the place, but did all their work with oxen, and when the family drove to Washington to church they drove with an ox team, which they turned loose on the prairie that they might feed during the services. He distinctly remembers seeing buffaloes in this section of the State and has often eaten buffalo meat. Deer, antelope, wild turkeys and other game were plentiful at that time. He recalls several Indian scares farther west, but there was no serious Indian trouble in this section after his people settled here. He was here when the grasshoppers invaded Kansas and remembers very distinctly how the pests industriously ate everything in sight. Robert Rust received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Washington county, after which he attended the normal school at Holton, Kan., for a term, when he returned to Washington and entered Friends Academy at that place. He was the first student to enroll in that institution. He attended school there one year, when he went to Baker University, and later returned to the normal school at Holton, where he remained until he graduated in the class of 1889. He then began teaching in the rural districts of Washington county, and shortly after became principal of the Morrowville Public School, remaining one year, when he was appointed principal of the Mahaska schools, holding this position ten years; then to Lynn, Kan., in a similar capacity for three years. In 1911 he was elected to the office of county superintendent, and at the expiration of his term of office was reëlected, and now holds this position. Mr. Rust is a progressive educator and during his administration of the office of county superintendent has done much to improve the schools of the county. He has used his best efforts for the advancement of educational methods, and has introduced much new work among the teachers which tends to the practical advancement of education, and, as an evidence of the efficiency of his work, the rec-

ords show that there have been more eighth grade and high school graduates under his administration than in any previous years of a similar period. Mr. Rust has taken an active part in teachers' organizations and educational conventions. Prior to being elected county superintendent he served for four years on the teachers' examining board of Washington county. Through his efforts the educational feature was added to the Washington county stock fair, which has proven to be a great success.

He was married, July 17, 1895, to Miss Sadie, daughter of Joseph and Kate (Heinley) Inhoff, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Illinois in early life, and in 1881 to Washington county, Kansas. Mrs. Rust was born in Freeport, Ill., and was a child when her parents came to Kansas. She received her early education in the Washington county public schools and later attended the normal school at Holton, Kan. She then engaged in teaching and taught in the rural schools of Washington county and in the Mahaska schools, remaining in the latter place ten years. To Mr. and Mrs. Rust have been born two children, Dorothy and Sadie Lucile, both deceased. They now have an adopted child, Zelma, who is ten years of age and attends the public school. Mr. and Mrs. Rust are members of the Presbyterian church and she is an active worker in church affairs, also a member of one of the local literary clubs. Mr. Rust is superintendent of his Sunday school, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Charles W. Clarke, a popular young attorney of Washington, Kan., was born in the city where he now resides, April 4, 1888. He is a son of Samuel and Mary A. Williamson Clarke, the former a native of Virginia and the mother of Kansas. Samuel Clarke came to Kansas with his parents when a boy about eight years of age. This was in 1860. The Clarke family first settled in Atchison and in 1880 removed to Washington county and settled in the town of Washington, where the father has been engaged in the newspaper business ever since. He is now the editor and owner of the Washington "Palladium," one of the leading newspapers of northern Kansas.

Charles W. Clarke attended the public schools of Washington, and after two years in the high school entered the Washington Academy. He then clerked two years in a drug store in Washington, and in 1907 matriculated at the Kansas Universtity, where he graduated in the class of 1909 with the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist, and the following year was employed as a pharmacist in St. Joseph, Mo. In the fall of 1910 he returned to the Kansas University and entered the law department, and was graduated in the class of 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During the time that he was studying law in the university he was also engaged as custodian of the pharmaceutical division, and in this manner paid his own way through the law school.

Although a young man Mr. Clarke has made rapid and substantial progress, and his future bids fair to be that of a successful lawyer. He is now associated with Edgar Bennett, Esq., in the practice of law at Washington, Kan. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Episcopal church. Politically he is a Democrat.

Edgar Bennett, a successful and prominent attorney of Washington, is a native son of Kansas. He was born in Washington county, March 10, 1873, and is a son of J. W. and E. J. (Eves) Bennett, both natives of Kentucky. They came to Kansas in 1868 and settled in Washington county, at that time on the frontier of the great West. Here they took a homestead and engaged in farming and stock raising, and the parents still live on the original place which they homesteaded at that time.

Edgar Bennett is the elder of a family of two children. He was reared on the farm and attended the country schools. After completing the prescribed course there he taught school in the rural districts of Washington county, and in this way paid his own way through college. He never did like farming, and in early life determined to study law, but his father did not favor the boy's ambition to become a lawyer and, therefore, gave him no assistance in attaining that end. However, he continued to work hard and obtained a good education and in the fall of 1893 entered the law department of Kansas University, where he was graduated in the class of 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In August, 1905, he located in Washington, Kan., where he at once began the practice of his profession, and where he has resided to the present time. Mr. Bennett has an extensive practice throughout northern Kansas and is recognized as one of the capable lawyers of the State.

He was united in marriage, in December, 1896, to Miss Elmer F., daughter of W. H. Emery, of Washington, Kan. Mrs. Bennett is also a native of Kansas and was born in Washington county, where she was reared and educated. She is a graduate of the Washington High School. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have one child, Chilon Bennett, who is now a student in the Washington High School.

Mr. Bennett is a member of the State Bar Association and has taken an active part in politics. He has attended several State conventions as a delegate, and his political views are Democratic. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is the general attorney for the State of Kansas for the latter organization.

Clinton Hogue, prominent citizen and Civil war veteran, of Washington county, is now living a retired life at Barnes, Kan., after a successful and enterprising career. He was born in Summit county, Ohio, February 24, 1839, and is a son of Moses and Margaret Hogue, the

former a native of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and the mother of Vermont. Moses Hogue, the father, immigrated to America with his parents, who settled in Summit county, Ohio, when he was about five years old. Here Moses Hogue grew to manhood, was married and spent his entire life. Clinton Hogue was reared and grew to manhood in Summit county, where he obtained his education in the public schools. About 1857 he went to Waterloo, Ind., where he was engaged in the harness business when the great Civil war came on, and on July 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Nineteenth Indiana infantry. This regiment was later a part of what was known as the "Iron Brigade." Mr. Hogue participated in the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam and was at the hospital at Katieville, where he remained for a few days, when he was transferred to the Naval School Hospital at Annapolis, Md., but recovered in time to join his regiment before the battle of Chancellorsville, where his corps was held in reserve. He was also in the three days' battle of Gettysburg, and students of history will recall that the Nineteenth Indiana regiment took a conspicuous part in this battle, in which they were so stubbornly opposed by the Eleventh North Carolina under command of General Pettegrew, who reformed his regiment time after time and made repeated attacks until over half of his men lay dead on the field. This conflict on Seminary Ridge, which was a mere incident to the great battle of Gettysburg, has gone on record as one of the bloodiest fights in history. From Gettysburg his regiment followed Lee back to Virginia and participated in the campaign of the Wilderness, which lasted all summer and was almost continuous fighting. They were in the operations in front of Petersburg and in the repulse of Lee at Bethany church. On June 18, while in front of Petersburg, Mr. Hogue was wounded again, and was sent to the Federal hospital on Davis Island in the East river near New York City, and after several months recovered, and on December 1, 1864, returned to the front again, when he was promoted to orderly sergeant, Company C, Twentieth Indiana infantry, and for a time did patrol duty around Petersburg. Lee then retreated towards Appomattox, and the Twentieth Indiana was one of the regiments to follow close after the remnants of the Confederate army, and on the morning of April 9, 1865, they were fored in battle line just across a small creek from the Confederates, ready for an attack, when they received the information that Lee had surrendered, and the curtain had fallen on the greatest drama of American history.

Mr. Hogue was discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., July 15, 1865. He then spent some time visiting old friends in Summit county, Ohio, and in Waterloo, Ind., when he went to Missouri, locating in Andrew county, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising about five years. In March, 1870, he went to Kansas and took a homestead in Wash-

ington county, a tthat time locaed in Lincoln township, now Barnes township. He broke prairie and improved his farm in the summer time and in the winter did teaming for himself and other settlers between Pawnee City, Neb., and Waterville, at Concordia, Jewel City, Beloit and other towns. He was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1884. He was very successful and made money. He then removed to Barnes and engaged in the general mercantile business and at the same time continuing his farming operations, and still owns a fine farm. He has always been interested in the breeding of fine stock. His sons now operate his farm. He continued the mercantile business in Barnes in partnership with Mr. Ballard under the firm name of Hogue & Ballard until May, 1904, when he disposed of his interest in that business and retired, but still has varied interests in Barnes and other parts of the county. He is a stockholder in the Barnes State Bank and is interested in other enterprises.

He was married, February 14, 1866, to Miss Lucy C. Strong, who at that time resided at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county, Ohio, but was born at South Hadley, Mass. Mrs. Hogue is a daughter of E. H. and Elizabeth (Cowles) Strong, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut. Mrs. Hogue was educated in the public schools of Summit county and taught country schools in the early days and received the princely salary of $2.50 per week and "boarded around." To Mr. and Mrs. Hogue have been born twelve children: Jennie married James Arganbright and resides in Wichita, Kan.; Frank; Edmund; Jessie; Ella (deceased) was the wife of William Siler, of Get, Okla; Esther (deceased) was the wife of Lee Bird, of Barnes, Kan.; Harvey; Joel; William; Walter; Harry, and Ralph.

Mr. Hogue has always been a stanch Republican and has served one term as county commissioner of Washington county, has been township trustee and treasurer of the school board. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. His record, both as a citizen and a soldier, is one worth while and of which he and his descendants may be justly proud. Mrs. Houge is a member of the English Lutheran church.

Dr. John W. Lees, a pioneer physician and merchant of Marshall county, is a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county September 23, 1836. He is a son of Dr. John G. and Matilda (Lucas) Lees, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter of Baltimore, Md. The father was a practicing physician in Belmont county, coming here when a young man.

John W. Lees, the subject of this review, was reared in Ohio, attending the common schools of the times, and later was a student at the University of Ohio. He read medicine under the direction of his father. He also received instructions from other physicians, which was the custom at that time. Like thousands of other young men, when

the great Civil war broke out, he turned from his books, in response to the President's call to arms, and in May, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Ohio infantry, for three months' service. In August, 1862, he reënlisted in Company D, Ninety-seventh Ohio infantry, for three years. He served under Gen. Lew Wallace at Covington and after a short time his regiment was transferred to Wagner's brigade, Crittenden's corps, Wood's division, serving under General Buell in the Army of the West. He participated in the battles of Perrysville, Stone River, Murfreesboro, Crabb Orchard, Nashville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Knoxville. In the latter part of 1863 he was sent to Chicago on detached service, where he remained until the close of the war. He was detailed postmaster of Camp Douglas and also had the news privileges there, which gave him an opportunity of making some money. After being mustered out of service he returned to his Ohio home, and in November, 1865, came to Kansas, locating at Valley Falls, known at that time as Grasshopper Falls. Here he engaged in the photograph business for a short time, and later taught school at Muddy Creek two terms. He then engaged in the drug business at Holton, and in the spring of 1867 came to Marshall county, locating at Irving, where he opened a drug store and also began the practice of medicine. At that time Irving consisted of a settlement of three families, with one store. His experiences as a pioneer physician were far different from those of the doctor of today. He frequently traveled twenty or thirty miles to make a call, usually on horseback, in all kinds of weather over all kinds of roads.

When Dr. Lees came to Kansas there was no railroad in the State and when he located at Irving the railroad extended only thirty-five miles west of Atchison, and all freight was hauled in wagons from that point to Irving. This means of transportation continued until late in the fall of 1868, when the Central Branch railroad was extended to Irving. He carried a small stock of merchandise in connection with his drug store until 1868, when he built a large store building and opened a general store, separate from the drug business, and his trade extended as far west as the Republican river. There was a postoffice at Clifton at that time, but no store, and mail was carried from Irving to Clifton by pony express. When he came to Marshall county buffaloes were plentiful along the Republican river and buffalo meat was about the only fresh meat to be had. Indians were numerous and Indian scares frequent. Dr. Lees was the second man to establish a business in the town. He remained here until 1890, having been prominent in the development of the town in every line, he, with S. H. Warren and W. J. Williams, having brought the first printing press to Irving and established the Irving "Recorder." In 1870 he disposed of his business in Irving and went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was engaged in the grocery business about a year, when he went to Nephi, Utah, and

again engaged in the drug business, also practicing his profession. After two years here he went to Shasta county, California, and engaged in gold mining, where he now has large mining interests and also owns considerable real estate in San Francisco. He spends a part of his time in California looking after his varied interests, but has made his home in Irving since January, 1911, where his daughter owns the Commercial Hotel.

Dr. Lees was united in marriage, June 30, 1867, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Dr. John and Elenor (Bond) Hines, the former a native of Washington, D. C., and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was a physician and came west at an early day, engaging in the practice of his profession in Missouri, where Mrs. Lees was born and reared. In 1864 the Hines family removed to Holton, Kan., where the father practiced until 1866, when they came to Marshall county. He bought a farm on the Blue river and after a few years sold it, purchasing another near Waterville, where he remained until his death in 1883 at the age of eighty-three. To Dr. and Mrs. Lees have been born two children: Eva L. married W. W. Armstrong, a banker, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and they have one son, Sherman, who is a Yale graduate and now a banker at Park City, Utah; and Georgia, the younger child of Dr. and Mrs. Lees, who resides at home.

Dr. Lees is a member of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Republican. Mrs. Lees is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and belongs to the Christian church.

Milford O. Reitzel, a well known citizen of Washington, Kan., who for a number of years was actively engaged in newspaper work, and played his role in the moulding of public sentiment as newspaper men invariably do, was born January 10, 1859, at Clayton, Hendricks county, Indiana. He is a son of William M. and Melinda (Osborne) Reitzel, the former a native of North Carolina and of German descent, and the latter of Indiana, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. The father was a farmer in Indiana, and in August, 1877, with his family, came to Kansas, driving the entire distance. They settled at Waterville, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising, and remained there about five years. He then went to Washington county and settled just south of Greenleaf, where he also followed farming about five years, when he removed to Osborne county.

Milford O. Reitzel received his education in the public schools of Indiana and Kansas. After coming to this State, in 1877, he remained with his parents until the fall of 1880, when he returned to Indiana, where he worked on a farm about a year. In 1881 he came to Kansas again, and located in Marshall county, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1884. He then removed to Greenleaf township, Washington county, where he also followed farming about two

years. In November, 1886, he began work at the printer's trade at Barnes, Kan., and in April, 1887, purchased the Barnes "Enterprise," which he owned and published until 1896. At that time he bought the Greenleaf "Journal," and consolidated the two papers, discontinuing the Barnes "Enterprise" and publishing the "Journal" at Greenleaf.

In 1896 he disposed of this publication, and removed to Cherokee county, Kansas, where he remained a short time, when he went to Oronogo, Jasper county, Missouri, and again entered the field of journalism, publishing a weekly paper there until 1899, when he returned to Washington county and was employed on the "Post-Register," from April to November of 1899, when he engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business at Washington. In 1900, Mr. Reitzel was elected to the office of justice of the peace in Washington, and held that office eight years. During the time he also served as city clerk for six years, and was manager of the opera house at Washington. In 1908 he was elected probate judge of Washington county, and at the expiration of that term was reëlected, serving until January 1, 1913. In the fall of 1912 he was elected representative to the legislature from Washington county, serving as a member of the Thirty-fifth regular session of the Kansas legislature. During the session he was a member of the following committees: Charitable institutions, county seats and county lines, revision of journal and political rights of women. Politically, Mr. Reitzel is a staunch Republican, and has always given that party his loyal support.

He was married July 4, 1885, to Miss May, daughter of Christopher and Jensene (Anderson) Peterson. The parents are natives of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Reitzel is also a native of that State, having been born at Racine. The Peterson family were pioneer settlers of Washington county, Kansas. They located in Greenleaf township in 1868, when Washington county was considered the frontier. Most of that section at that time was unbroken prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Reitzel are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

James R. Hyland, banker and lawyer, of Washington, Kan., is a native of Kansas, and was born in Grant township, Washington county, November 26, 1876. He is a son of Herbert and Sarah (Metzker) Hyland. The father is a native of Ohio, and of Scotch descent, although his ancestors for three or four generations had lived in England. The mother of James Hyland was a native of Illinois. Herbert Hyland came to Kansas in 1870, and took up a homestead in Washington county. He erected a substantial stone house and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he was very successful. When he came here, in 1870, Washington county was well on the frontier, and the family experienced real pioneer life. The nearest railroad was at Waterville or Fairbury, a distance of forty miles.

James R. Hyland received his early educational training in the public

schools, which was supplimented by private instruction from his mother, who was a school teacher and an exceptionally well educated woman. She began her instructions with the boy when he was a mere child, and continued to teach him until he became a teacher himself. As a boy, James R. Hyland was always a hard student. He taught school six years, and during the last two years of his teaching he also read law. He then entered the law offices of T. P. Roney and Joseph G. Lowe, of Washington, Kan., as a law student, and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1900. He immediately formed a partnership with J. G. Lowe, under the firm name of Lowe & Hyland. Mr. Lowe withdrew from the firm in a short time, engaging in the practice at El Reno, Okla., and Mr. Hyland continued alone until 1904, when he was elected cashier of the Morrowville State Bank of Morrowville, Kan. He was one of the organizers of that institution, and its first cashier, holding that position about five years, or until January 1, 1909, when he resigned and took the office of county attorney, having been elected to that office on the Republican ticket that fall. In 1910 he was reëlected to the office of county attorney and served two terms.

After his resignation as cashier of the Morrowville Bank, he served as vice-president of that institution for some time, when he disposed of his interest in that bank and bought an interest in the Hollenberg State Bank, serving as vice-president of it for two years. In the meantime he also became interested in the Washington National Bank, of Washington, Kan., and served as vice-president of that institution for a time, and on January 1, 1913, at the expiration of his term of office as county attorney, he became cashier of this institution, a position which he now holds. Notwithstanding Mr. Hyland's active career as a banker, he has been no less prominent as a successful lawyer, and is at present the junior member of the firm of Freeborn & Hyland, who probably have the most extensive practice in Washington county. Mr. Hyland's dual positions as banker and lawyer naturally leads him to the office end of the practice, while his partner more especially attends to the court work. He is also a bonded abstractor and his clientage in this line of endeavor is very extensive throughout the county.

Mr. Hyland was united in marriage, November 22, 1905, to Miss Blanche, daughter of D. H. and Etta (Emerson) Cartwright, of Jewell county, where her father was an extensive farmer and stock raiser. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright are natives of Pennsylvania and number among the pioneer settlers of Jewell county. Mrs. Hyland was reared in Jewell county and received her early educational discipline in the public schools and later attended Friends' Academy at Washington, Kan., and prior to her marriage taught school for a short time. To Mr. and Mrs. Hyland have been born two children: Leslie David and Herbert Neil. Mr. and Mrs. Hyland are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which

he is a trustee, and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Henry D. Smith, a prominent physician and surgeon of Washington, Kan., was born at Grand Falls, Minn., January 7, 1875, and is a son of Dr. N. M. and Ellen (Case) Smith. The father, Dr. N. M. Smith, was a native of Minnesota, and the mother of Ohio. Dr. N. M. Smith, who has passed to his reward, practiced medicine for over forty years, and was one of the pioneer physicians of Kansas, coming to this State and locating at Washington in 1876, where he died in 1904. He was prominent in his professional work and was one of the leading physicians of Northern Kansas. He was a member of the State Medical Society, and was a member of the State Board of Health for two terms. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served over three years as a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio infantry, and participated in many battles, among which were Prairieville and Stone River. Dr. Henry D. Smith has not only followed in the footsteps of his father as a physician, but the unity of historic events has also made it possible for him to emulate his father's military career. Dr. Smith was reared in Washington, attended the public schools and after graduating from the high school attended Friends' Academy. He then entered the Cotner University of Medicine at Lincoln, Neb., where he was graduated in the class of 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately engaged in practice with his father at Washington, Kan., where he remained until the spring of the following year, when the Spanish-American war broke out. He then enlisted in the Twentieth Kansas infantry, and was commissioned captain, serving as assistant surgeon. As is well known, the Twentieth Kansas was immediately sent to the Philippines, where they remained for the next two years and Dr. Smtih remained with his regiment throughout the Philippine service, until the regiment was mustered out, when he returned to Washington and engaged in the practice with his father again, remaining with him until the latter's death. Since that time, Dr. Smith has been in the practice alone. He not only has an extensive practice, but is also engaged in the drug business with his brother, Ora H. Smith. They have a well stocked and modern equipped store in Washington, and carry the most extensive stock of drugs and druggists' sundries in Washington county.

Dr. Smith was married in November, 1903, to Miss Marjorie, daughter of John and Christiana (Campbell) Whittet, both natives of Scotland, where their daughter, Marjorie, was also born. The family immigrated to America and settled in Kansas when Mrs. Smith was a child. She was educated in the common schools and after graduating in the high school she entered the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan., where she also graduated, and later taught in the Washington city

schools about five years. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Frances Christinia, born September 6, 1904, now attending the Washington schools. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian church, and Dr. Smith is a member of the State and American Medical associations, and has served as president of the Washington County Medical Association. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Stanley Livingstone Soper, a well known educator and superintendent of the city schools of Eureka, Kan., is a native of Illinois, born in Champaign county, May 31, 1875. He is a son of Milton H. and Catherine A. (Soper) Soper. The father was born in Franklin county, Vermont, April 2, 1836, of Vermont parents, and was educated for the profession of medicine at the University of Michigan. However, he did not take up the practice, but returned to the home farm in Vermont. He remained there until the death of his father, in 1857, when he came west, locating in Champaign county, Illinois, and bought a farm of 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. He improved this place and brought it under a high state of cultivation, and became a very successful farmer. He was prominent in the public affairs of Champaign county, and held several local offices of trust. In 1892 he sold this farm and removed to Hamilton county, Illinois, and purchased a larger place, containing 600 acres, engaging in farming on a more extensive scale. In 1899 he came to Kansas, locating at Russell and engaged in the milling business, where he remained three years, when he removed to Fairbank, Minn., and spent his remaining days. He died December 19, 1909. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, and a man of deep religious convictions, and lived a consistent Christian life. Milton H. Soper and Catherine Soper were married in 1863 at Fairfax, Vt. They were not related, in any way, as bearing the same name might indicate. Mrs. Soper was born June 1, 1845, at Fairfax, Vt., and was a daughter of John M. and Mary Soper, both natives of Vermont. She died January 13, 1893, at Garrison, Ill., in the midst of a useful career. She was a highly educated woman, of considerable literary ability, and a high type of womanhood of noble Christian character. To Milton H. and Catherine Soper were born six children, all of whom are living: Cora May, born November 9, 1865, married Green B. Dasrham, farmer, Hamilton county, Illinois; Adrain E., born October 7, 1868, farmer, Hamilton county, Illinois; Arthur M., born May 9, 1872, farmer, Belle City, Ill.; Stanley Livingstone, the subject of this sketch; Morton N., a horticulturist, Creswell, Ore., and Laura Edith, born June 2, 1881, the wife of James A. Hervey, Fountain, Minn.

Stanley L. Soper was reared in Champaign county, Illinois, and attended the public schools, graduating at the Rantoul High School in the class of 1892. He then entered the University of Illinois, and was graduated with honors in the class of 1898, standing second in a class of

ninety-one. He then came to Kansas with his parents and worked in the capacity of bookkeeper for the firm of Soper & Sons, of which he was a member. They conducted a flour mill at Russell, Kan., for three years, when they sold out, and he engaged in teaching in Russell county two years, when he became superintendent of the Waterville city schools, and later was superintendent of the city schools at Axtell, Kan., for four years. In 1912 he became superintendent of the Eureka city schools, and still holds that position. In addition to his school work, Mr. Soper has been a hard student, and has constantly gone forward with his educational work. Since he began teaching he has taken a post-graduate course in the University of Chicago. In 1902-03 he took a special course at the State Normal School at Emporia, and is a man thoroughly qualified for the great educational work before him. He is progressive in his work and since coming to Eureka has made many improvements, such as reorganizing the grades, extending the manual training course, etc. Mr. Soper was united in marriage January 1, 1903, to Miss Mabel, daughter of J. F. and Callie (Perce) Dollison, natives of Ohio. The father was a prominent attorney of Russell. The Dollison family came to Kansas in 1870 and the father died October 27, 1912. Mrs. Soper was born August 24, 1878, at Russell, Kan., where she was educated and graduated in the high school in the class of 1895, and was engaged in stenographic work prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Soper have been born six children: James Milton, born January 11, 1904; Doris Amy and Dorothy Mabel (twins), born May 27, 1906, the latter dying May 1, 1908; Cecil Stanley, born May 24, 1909; Rebecca, born February 28, 1911, and Franklin Everett, born September 12, 1913. Mr. Soper believes there is always room for improvement, and is one of the progressive educators of the State. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Charles O. LaShelle, who ranks high in the professional sphere of dental surgery, is a native son of Kansas. He was born in Lincoln township, Washington county, August 31, 1880, and is a son of Capt. James A. and Diantha (Seward) LaShelle. The father was a native of Gettysburg, Pa., a town which, by the way, was a very appropriate nativity for Captain LaShelle, as he was a gallant soldier and won distinction in the Civil war. He first enlisted in the three months' service and later went out in "Anderson's Body Guard" of picked men. This company was later enlarged into a regiment, which became the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. He served as captain of Companies E and M, Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, throughout the War of the Rebellion. He was at the battles of Stone River and Laverne. He had typhoid fever while in the service, and did scout duty at the battle of Gettysburg, which was about the time he was recovering from the fever. He was also in the signal service for a time. He was noted for his horsemanship and was a good rider.

In 1870 Captain LaShelle came to Kansas and settled in Lincoln township, Washington county, where he took a homestead. Here he was engaged in stock raising and farming, in which he was very successful. In 1894 he rented his farm and took up his residence in Manhattan, Kan. While living there a cyclone did great destruction on his place, sweeping away many of the buildings and fences, whereupon he returned to his farm to repair the damage and make needed improvements, and after two years removed to Clay Center, Kan. Here he spent the remainder of his life in retirement, and died in 1904. Captain LaShelle endured the many hardships incident to pioneer life on the plains after coming to Kansas. After one of the grasshopper devastations in this section he, like many other settlers, was hard up, the crops being mostly destroyed by the pests. He was a painter by trade, and on one occasion walked to Washington, a distance of twenty-five miles, to get work to support the family, and after working a week carried a sack of flour and walked the entire distance of twenty-five miles home; and yet we venture the opinion that no one ever heard Captain LaShelle complain of the high cost of living. He first built a sod house on his homestead, and he and a neighbor, who came to Kansas with him, had a yoke of oxen in partnership, with which they broke the prairie and did their little farming. His wife, who was a woman of excellent Christian character, survived her husband about five years. She died at Junction City, Kan., in 1909.

Dr. LaShelle was reared on the old homestead in Lincoln township, spending his boyhood days attending the country schools and assisting with the farm work. He later attended high school in Manhattan for two years, after which he taught school in the rural districts and in the city schools of Barnes. He later attended the Salina Normal School and taught school for several years, and in the meantime learned the trade of painting and paper hanging and worked at it in connection with teaching. In 1907 we find him a student in the Kansas City Dental College, of Kansas City, Mo. The doctor worked hard to obtain his professional education. He worked at his trade nights, often hanging paper until midnight to pay his way through college. He graduated in the class of 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He then located at Barnes, Kan., where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. His capability and conscientiousness in his professional work have been rewarded by one of the most extensive practices in Washington county. He has done well and prospered. Since coming to Barnes he has built a modern well equipped office building and has also one of the finest residences in the town.

Dr. LaShelle was married, June 8, 1904, to Miss Susie Maud Wells, daughter of D. C. and Armanda (Organbright) Wells, the former a native of Arkansas and the latter of Ohio. The father was engaged in the mercantile business for several years in Barnes and is now a prosperous

farmer in Barnes township. Mrs. LaShelle is a native daughter of Washington county. She was educated in the Barnes High School and the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan.

To Dr. and Mrs. LaShelle have been born two children: Golda C. and Marjorie. Dr. LaShelle is independent in politics and is now a member of the board of councilmen of Barnes. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and he is superintendent of the Sunday school. He is also a deacon and a member of the board of trustees.

Eli M. Punteney, of Frankfort, is one of the very earliest pioneers of Marshall county, whom Walt Mason has very appropriately called "The Grand Old Man" of northern Kansas. Mr. Punteney is a native of Henry county, Indiana, and was born September 13, 1832. He is a son of John and Anna (Veazy) Punteney, both natives of Virgina, who settled in Indiana about 1830. Eli M. was the youngest of nine children, all of the others having been born in Virginia. He was probably the first white child born in Dudley township, Henry county, Indiana. When John Punteney brought his family to Indiana that State was a sparsely settled wilderness. He built his home in the woods and he and his family cleared away a little space upon which to raise a few vegetables and a little grain and lived after the style of the average pioneer of that day. Eli Punteney remained at home with his parents until he was eighteen, when he went to Lafayette, Ind., where he taught school two years. He then went to Iowa with a brother, who was a millwright. Iowa was a Territory at that time. He remained there but a short time, when he went to Minnesota, and in 1856 returned to his Indiana home, and at that time he read in the New York "Tribune" an account of the pro-slavery and free-state contest that was being waged in Kansas so bitterly at that time, whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State. He at once set out for Kansas to join the Free State party and help make Kansas a free State. He bought a ticket as far as Iowa City, Iowa, which was as far west as he could go by rail. Here he expected to take the stage to his destination, but when he arrived there he found that on account of the guerrilla stealing the horses the stage line had been discontinued. He, therefore, sold his trunk and a part of his surplus clothing. He bought a knapsack and with the companionship of a hickory stick started on his long march to Kansas. May 1, 1857, he planted his foot on Kansas soil, and from that day he has helped to build the great State of Kansas. He first headed for Fort Lane, which had been built by Gen. James A. Lane, but upon arriving there he found that it had been moved to Lawrence, so he kept on going west until he came to Marshall county, where he settled. At that time the county was not organized—not even surveyed—but its organization took place the following spring. At this time Kansas was in the throes of war with border ruffians and the Free State people would not recognize the Lecompton constitution, and at the Free State convention what was known

as the Topeka constitution was adopted, and Mr. Punteney was one of the first Free State senators elected under that constitution, but subsequent developments made his services in that assembly unnecessary and he did not serve. He and three other men each contributed ten dollars with which to build the first school house in Marshall county. The location where this was built is still known as District No. 1. It was built at Barretts, three and one-half miles southwest of where Frankfort now stands. Mr. Punteney helped build the first church and was one of the first in everything that contributed to the upbuilding of the county. Northern Kansas was then a broad stretch of wild and unbroken plains and the settlers had to go armed at all times to protect themselves against real Indians and were often targets for the Red Man's arrows and bullets. He has seen Kansas develop from the ox to the air ship. He did not serve in the Civil war, on account of an injury which he once received on the hand, which, in a measure, disabled him. However, he has served the State as militiaman and reached the important post of quartermaster-sergeant in that organization, and during the Civil war he was assessor under the military excise law. While Mr. Punteney's friends have often prevailed upon him to accept office he has never permitted his name to go before the public. He has devoted his time to farming and stock raising and has made a great success. He has made a specialty of breeding the celebrated Angus and Aberdeen cattle. He also has fed thousands of cattle for market, shipping large numbers each year, and is well known for the success that he has made in that business. Since the death of his wife, which occurred in 1909, he has practically retired and is now merely looking after his personal interests. The original farm that he settled on in Marshall county was his home until his wife's death.

Mr. Punteney was marreied, May 3, 1859, in Marshall county, Kansas, to Alvirada Smith, daughter of Thomas and Jemima Smith. They came from Tennessee and the father was a farmer and stockman. Mrs. Punteney was born in Missouri, but the family moved to Kansas at an early day. To Mr. and Mrs. Punteney were born the following children: John O., owner and manager of the Vermilion Telephone Company, Vermilion, Kan.; Thomas (deceased); Archibald, manufacturer, Waterloo, Iowa; Anna, married Charles Wise, and is now a widow and resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Melvina, married Fred C. Clarke, contractor, Kansas City, Mo.; Florence, married Frank Ferguson, Kansas City, Mo.; Walter, stockman in Wyoming; Josephine, married Samuel Shineman and lives in Marshall county; Veazey, also a stockman in Wyoming; Francis, a farmer in Nemaha county, Kansas; James (deceased); Nellie, married E. B. Judd, Kansas City; Frederick, veterinary surgeon, Little Rock, Ark., and Lawrence, a farmer, Port Morgan, Col.

Mr. Punteney has been a member of the Masonic lodge for many years and his political views are Republican. To such men as Eli M. Punteney

the present and future generations owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid. However, they should, and no doubt will, gratefully remember him and his brave fellow pioneers as the self-sacrificing men who endured the hardships and privations of frontier life and braved the savages, wild animals and blizzards, and laid the foundation for the great West of today.

Mr. Punteney has been a frequent contributor to local and other newspapers, his articles dealing largely with the subject of early pioneer life in Kansas. He is a strong descriptive writer and the present generation can gather inspiration as well as information from everything that he has written.

John E. Peterson, merchant and man of affairs of Clay Center, Kan., and owner of the most extensive retail furniture enterprise in Northern Kansas, licensed embalmer and funeral director, is a native of Sweden, and was born in the Province of Smoland, December 4, 1861, a son of Samuel and Johannah (Dahl) Peterson. The family came to the United States in 1870, the elder Peterson entering the employ of the Moline Plow Company, at Moline, Ill. In 1884 the family removed to Stromsburg, Neb. Samuel Peterson was born September 25, 1831, and died at Stromsburg May 12, 1909. His wife was born March 25, 1828, and died June 29, 1909. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are as follows: Matilda, the wife of Samuel Peterson, a farmer of Galesburg, Ill.; Mary, the wife of John Saline, a farmer of Genoa, Neb.; John E., the subject of this article; Gust A., a salesman at Stromsburg, Neb., and Emma, the wife of A. J. Cederholm, a county official of McPherson county, Kansas; Charles A., who lived to maturity, and died in 1895.

John E. Peterson was reared a farmer, and followed this occupation until twenty-two years of age. He secured his education in the public schools. In 1883 he entered commercial life at Stromsburg, Neb., as a clerk. The following year he became the manager of a lumber yard in the same town and remained in charge of this business for six years. During the years 1892-3 he was deputy clerk of Polk county, Nebraska, and in 1893 was elected on a fusion ticket clerk of the county. His administration of the affairs of the office was such that he was elected, in 1895, to succeed himself. On completion of his second term as county clerk he established himself in the retail furniture business in Stromsburg, included an undertaking department, and studied embalming. He received his license as an embalmer in 1898. This enterprise, under his management, proved successful and he built up an extensive business. In 1905 he disposed of his interests in Stromsburg and removed to Clay Center, where he purchased an established undertaking business. He added a stock of furniture, and during the eight years in which he has been a merchant in Clay Center he has developed the most extensive business in this line in northern Kansas. His stock

offers the most in the way of selection, and is the best arranged and kept of any in Clay county. The county has never had a merchant who in his dealings with all has been at all times more fair, more honest or broad-minded than Mr. Peterson. Since becoming a resident of the city of Clay Center he has taken an active part in its commercial and civic affairs and has been a potent factor in its development. He is a director of the Clay Center Chautauqua Association and has been for the past two years a valued member of the board of education. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Peterson married, on August 5, 1885, Miss Svea Stohlberg, who was born in the Province of Gestrickland, Sweden, on November 25, 1865. Her father died when she was a child, and she came to the United States with her mother, now the wife of J. A. Carlson, a merchant at Osceola, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of four children: Mannell John, born June 29, 1886; Elva Svea, born June 16, 1890, the wife of W. H. Harkins, of Delphos, Kan., now residing in Longmont, Col.; Lela Charlotte, born February 2, 1892, honor graduate of the Clay Center High School and for two years a teacher in the Clay county schools, who married, on June 11, 1911, Arnold Buchmann, Jr., a jeweler of Clay Center; and Amy Marie, born August 26, 1895, a graduate of the Clay Center High School with the class of 1912. She married, on March 25, 1913, Samuel Brice, an electrician, and they reside in Morenci, Ariz.

William A. Potter, probate judge of Marshall county, was born near Olney, Richland county, Illinois, March 4, 1871, the son of Benjamin F. and Rebecca (Neal) Potter, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. The family came to Kansas in 1885 and settled on a farm near Beattie, Marshall county, where the father followed farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred on February 27, 1907. He is survived by his widow and the following children: John F. Potter, a farmer residing near Frankfort, Marshall county; Nancy J., the wife of David H. Beaver, retired farmer, of Home City, Kan; Kate, the wife of J. G. Braxton, a farmer, of Frankfort; Thomas A. Potter, a farmer, of Blue Mound, Kan.; Mary M., of Beattie, Kan.; Emma, the wife of Oscar Halsel, of Frankfort, Kan.; William A., subject of this sketch; Lucy, the wife of Daniel S. Thomas, a hardware merchant, of Beattie, Kan; and Harry E. Potter, a successful physician, of Fairbury, Neb.

Judge Potter obtained his education in the public schools of his native county and Marshall county, Kansas, completing his studies in the high school at Marysville. From 1890 until 1892 he was employed in the drug store of E. L. Miller, of that city, and next in the general store of Arand & Son. In the spring of 1893 he secured a position as traveling salesman with a photographic supply house and remained in this line of en-

deavor about ten years. From 1903 until 1908 he took over the management of the home farm, owing to the poor health of his father, and in January, of the latter year, entered the Bank of Beattie in the capacity of bookkeeper, where he remained until he entered the office of probate judge in January, 1911, to which he was elected in 1910. He was elected to succeed himself in 1912. He is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order.

Judge Potter was married, on January 9, 1908, to Miss Blanche Burnside, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Ruddy) Burnside. The father was a native of Ireland and the mother of Canada. The Burnside family settled in Marshall county at an early date, where the father followed farming and stock raising throughout his life. Mrs. Potter is a native of Marshall county and a graduate of the Beattie High School. She is a member of the Eastern Star.

Walter Raleign Breeding, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Marysville, is a native of Kansas, born at Lawrence, September 30, 1864. He is a son of John and Susan B. (Jessee) Breeding, both natives of Virginia, who came to Kansas about 1855, settling in Montgomery county. In the early days the father made the trip across the plains to California, and while en route he remembers having camped on the Blue river opposite Marysville, which at that time was a station on the stage line. In the spring of 1865 the family removed to Doniphan county, settling at Iowa Point, and here Dr. Breeding spent his boyhood days and attended the district schools. He first attended school at Martin's school house, and afterwards a school known as "Frog College," which was officially the "Walnut Grove" school. In 1885 he entered Highland College, where he was graduated in the class of 1889. While Dr. Breeding attended school, he worked on the farm with his parents at intervals and during vacations, and thus assisted in paying his way through college. In September, 1889, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated in the class of 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While he was pursuing his studies in this institution he was also engaged in nursing during vacations, and in this way assisted in making his expenses through college, as well as having the opportunity of studying different diseases. In addition to his regular course he took special courses in dental pathology and surgery, the eye and ear, materia medica therapeutics, diseases of women and operative surgery. After leaving medical college he located at Highland, Kan., where he practiced four years, or until 1896, when he came to Marysville, and has since been engaged in his professional work there.

Dr. Breeding has built up an extensive practice, and has a wide reputation as a painstaking and a skillful physician. He was united in marriage June 22, 1898, to Miss Nettie, daughter of Philander C. and Serena (League) Geer, both natives of Ohio. The fatherd was a blacksmith and located at Highland, Kan., in the early '50s, where he is now living,

retired. His wife died in 1900. Mrs. Breeding was born in Highland, Kan., and educated in the common schools and Highland College, graduating at that institution in the class of 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduating she taught special courses at Highland for some time. Dr. and Mrs. Breeding had one child, Verna Lucile, born April 17, 1906, who died in infancy.

Dr. Breeding has taken an active interest in Marshall county in a public way, and has served four years as health officer, and has also been city physician of Marysville for the same length of time. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Health by Governor E. W. Hoch, upon the recommendation of Dr. Crumbine, in recognition of his services while county health officer, his record in this respect being exceptionally high.. Through a political combine of those opposed to Dr. Breeding the governor withdrew his name and refused to give Marshall county a representative on the board. Dr. Breeding was an active force in the re-organization of the Marshall County Medical Society, was elected its secretary and served as president from 1909 to 1913. He is also a member of the Kansas State Medical Society. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and at present junior warden of the Marysville lodge. Politically he is a Republican, and he and Mrs. Breeding are members of the Presbyterian church.

James Wesley Johnson, president of the Hamilton State Bank of Hamilton, Kan., is one of the veteran cattle men of Kansas. He is a native of Ohio, born on a farm in Madison county, December 25, 1840, a son of Sanford and Mary A. (Washburn) Johnson, both natives of the Buckeye State, where the father was a farmer throughout his life. He died in 1849, and his wife in 1885. They were the parents of four children: James Wesley, the subject of this sketch; Margaret M., born in August, 1843, and twice married, first to Jefferson Adams, by whom she had two children, Eva and Annabelle. After the death of her first husband she married Jacob Rhodes, who died in 1892, and was followed by his wife in 1902. Harriet V., the third child of the family, was born in 1846 and married John Niswanger and became the mother of three children: Eric W., Ray and Galena. Mary, the youngest, was born in 1849, and died in 1865.

James Wesley Johnson is a notable example of the successful, self-educated man. He was reared on a farm, and in 1866 came to Kansas with Samuel B. Evans, who bought 327 head of range cattle in Northern Kansas, and Mr. Johnson worked for him in the capacity of a cowboy, and drove this herd of cattle the entire distance to Logan county, Illinois. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Johnson and Mr. Evans formed a partnership and engaged in the cattle business in Riley county, Kansas They operated here until 1870, when they came to Greenwood county, where grazing conditions were more favorable, on account of better water and free range, which were important considerations when han-

dling cattle on an extensive scale. In 1871 Mr. Johnson engaged in the cattle business on his own account, and successfully operated until 1896. when he closed out that branch of his business. He has prospered in all his undertakings and invested extensively in lands, and is now one of the largest land owners in Greenwood county. He has been a lifelong Republican, and has taken an active part in his party organization. He represented Greenwood county in the State legislature during the sessions of 1874 and 1877, and was a member of the ways and means committee, as well as of other important committees in that body. He was a member of the board of county commissioners of Greenwood county in 1875-76. He organized the Hamilton State Bank of Hamilton in 1910, and has been president of that institution since its organization. Mr. Johnson was married February 28, 1884, to Miss Rebecca Lewis, a daughter of Calvin and Margaret (Stout) Lewis, of Greenwood county. Three children have been born to this union: Anna L., born June 11, 1885, a graduate of Bethany College, Topeka, and also of Columbia College, New York City, now a teacher in the College of Emporia; Esther M., born May 25, 1897, now a member of the class of 1915 of Bethany College of Topeka, and James Wesley, Jr., died in infancy. Mr. Johnson is a Knight Templar Mason.

George Delaney, postmaster of Axtell, and a pioneer of Marshall county, was born near Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, October 3, 1865. He is a son of Daniel and Ellen (Collins) Delaney, both natives of Ireland. The parents were married in their native land, emigrating to America shortly afterwards, and the father engaged in contracting and building. When the Central Branch railroad was built he was one of the construction contractors of that road, building the first thirty miles, and he also completed the grade of that road into Waterville, which was the terminal for a long time. The Delaney family resided at Waterville for some time in the early days, and here the father constructed several stone houses, which were the first permanent buildings in Waterville, and some of them are still standing. After the completion of the Central Branch railroad to Waterville, he secured a contract on the construction of the Union Pacific, and later the family removed to Howard, Kan. When they located there Independence was their nearest railroad point.

George Delaney received his education in the public schools and was a student of George W. Winans, who afterward became State superintendent of public instruction. After the family removed to Southern Kansas young Delaney had the advantage of good schools and succeeded in getting a good practical education. When he was about seventeen years old he accompanied Captain Payne on his first trip to Oklahoma and Indian Territory. This was before that country was opened to settlers. After a short stay in that country, he returned to his home and worked on the farm for a time, when his brother, Michael Delaney, of Waterville, induced him to come there and accept a position in a gro-

cery store, which his brother was conducting. George remained with his brother until 1888, when he went to Axtell and engaged in the general mercantile business with Mr. Hurlbut, under the firm name of Hurlbut & Delaney. This partnership continued until 1905, when Mr. Delaney disposed of his interest. In 1899 he organized the Axtell Telephone Company, which was the second telephone line in Marshall county. He installed the exchange at Axtell, and was the president and manager of this business until 1912, when he sold out. In 1905 he organized the Sunflower Coal, Gas & Oil Company of Axtell, and became vice-president and manager of this enterprise. The purpose of this organization is to develop the coal, gas and oil field of Marshall county. He was appointed postmaster of Axtell in 1896, and has held that office until the present time. Mr. Delaney has taken an active part in political affairs of his county and State, and frequently has been a delegate to State, Congressional and judiciary conventions. He was a member of the State Central Committee during Governor Bailey's campaign, and was elected mayor of Axtell at one time without opposition, but was unable to accept, on account of being a Federal officer.

Mr. Delaney was married December 19, 1888, to Miss Eugenie, daughter of S. W. and Ellen (Bancroft) Hurlbut, of Waterville, Kan. The father was a merchant for several years in Kansas City, Waterville and Axtell. He died in March, 1911, and his widow now resides at Axtell. Mrs. Delaney was born at Janesville, Wis., and came to Kansas with her parents when a child. She was educated in Waterville and graduated from the high school there. To Mr. and Mrs. Delaney have been born six children: Donald E., Helen M., Kenneth S., George, Jr., Dorothy E. and Harry. Donald, Helen and Kenneth are high school students, and are musicians of unusual ability. The younger children are attending the grades. Mr. Delaney is a York Rite Mason and member of Abdallah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family have long been prominent socially and the Delaney residence is known for its gracious hospitality.

William Wieters, president of the State Bank of Lanham, Neb., and actively concerned in the commercial life of Marshall county, Kansas, since 1881, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 23, 1852, a son of Henry and Sophia (Backhaus) Wieters. His father was a brickmason by trade and accumulated a competency, which he invested in improved property. His death occurred in 1888, and that of his wife in 1894.

William Wieters was reared in his native country and obtained his educational discipline in the public schools, from which he graduated. In 1869 he came to the United States and first located in Quincy, Ill., where he remained one year, when he continued on west to Kansas and secured employment as a farm hand in Marshall county. This character of employment he followed for eleven years. He was frugal and his

savings during this period were sufficient to enable him to establish himself in the lumber and grain business, in 1881, at Herkimer, Kan. He also bought and sold cattle to a considerable extent. In 1885 he purchased a lumber yard at Lanham, Neb., the yard being on the Kansas side of the State line. He removed from Herkimer in 1887 and has since resided in the first named town. From 1881 until 1907 he was an extensive cattle feeder, and raised a large number as well. In the last named year he disposed of his commercial interests, which consisted of lumber yards, elevators and cattle, retaining one yard at Harbine, Neb., in order to devote his entire time to the management of the State Bank of Lanham, which he had organized in December of 1906, and of which he is the controlling stockholder and president. The business of this institution has been of sound and continuous growth and it has under his management proved a highly profitable enterprise. Mr. Wieters is known to the banking fraternity as an able and energetic executive, conservative in his business methods, and a discriminating financier. He is one of the extensive land owners of his section and his acreage is situated in Kansas, Nebraska and Texas, and farms in the latter State about 600 acres near El Campo. He has in the last few years engaged in the breeding of registered Polled Durham cattle on rather an extensive scale, this department of his activity being confined to his Kansas ranch, which is located in Washington county. Political office has never appealed to him, nor has he taken an active part in politics, although he never neglects his civic duties and obligations. He is well read on the questions and policies of the day. He has served as postmaster of Lanham and Herkimer, and in each case it was a question of the office seeking the man. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On June 21, 1883, Mr. Wieters was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Brockmeyer, a daughter of Fred and Fredericka (Benschneider) Brockmeyer. Fred Brockmeyer was a Pottawatomie county pioneer of the early '50s and became a well known farmer and stockman. He was a native of the Province of Hanover, Germany, and his wife of the Province of Mecklenberg. His death occurred in 1910. Mrs. Brockmeyer survives her husband and is now a member of our subject's family. Mrs. Wieters was born in Pottawatomie county, and acquired her education in the schools of Washington county, where her parents had removed in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Wieters are the parents of the following children: William C., real estate dealer, of El Campo, Tex.; Eleanora, the wife of George Sellman, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Freda; Helen M.; Julia; Alfred, cashier of the State Bank of Lanham, and Adelaide, a student in the engineering department of Kansas University, class of 1917.

Mr. Wieters and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church and both are active workers in the cause of Christianity.

Edward M. Miers, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon, of Hanover, Kan., was born on his father's farm near Waco, Neb., September 28, 1884, the son of August and Minnie (Bogart) Miers. The elder Miers was a native of Germany, who came to America with his parents shortly after the close of the Civil war, the family locating in Nebraska, where both father and son were farmers. In 1883 August Miers brought his family to Kansas and settled at Colby, Thomas county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in August, 1901.

Dr. Miers received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, later was enrolled as a student in the Oberlin High School, from which he graduated with the class of 1901. The death of his father occurring in August of this year he was compelled to work his way while completing his education. In the fall of 1901 he matriculated in the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he remained for four years. He met his expenses by securing employment as one of the janitor force and was made head janitor during his second year in the institution. He was employed during vacations as a section hand with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. In 1906 he entenred the University Medical College at Kansas City, Mo., his studies at the Manhattan institution entitling him to a half-year's credit on his medical course. During his first year he was made a laboratory assistant and remained in this capacity during his entire course. During his freshman year he taught members of the sophomore class, and as assistant in the laboratory received twenty-five cents per hour. He was also employed as a drug clerk during the first two years of his attendance, his hours being from 4 p. m. until midnight, and his studying was done while filling this position. During his third year he passed the examination of the Missouri State Board of Pharmacy and subsequently was employed as a druggist. His last two years were spent as an assistant in the hospital, known as undergraduate help, this position having been given him succeeding his passing the examination, and in which he stood first. During his senior year he practiced his profession and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1910. On June 23, of the last named year, he located for practice at Hanover, Kan., where he has built up a successful clientele. He has attained reputation as a surgeon, and in 1913 promoted the organization of a company to erect and equip a hospital. This is now under way and when completed Hanover will be indebted for this much needed utility to the progressiveness of Dr. Miers. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kansas State and the Washington County Medical societies. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is a member of Fairbury Lodge, No. 1203, Benevolen and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Miers married, on May 16, 1910, Miss Emily J. Cummins, the daughter of L. W. and Louise Cummins, of Bowie, Tex. She was reared in that State and acquired her education in its rural schools and the St. Joseph Convent at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She is a member of the Catholic church. Her father was a farmer and stockman and died when she was a young girl.

William H. Smith, a Civil war veteran, who has been conspicuous in the affairs of Kansas for nearly fifty years, is a native of the Keystone State. He was born at West Lebanon, Indiana county, December 3, 1841, a son of Robert and Sarah (Wray) Smith, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer, and both he and his wife spent their lives in their native State.

William H. Smith spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and attended the public schools. He later was a student at Elder Ridge Academy. In the spring of 1860 he went to Virginia, where he was engaged in drilling wells on the Little Kanawha river near Elizabeth, and remained there until the Civil war broke out. He then returned to Pennsylvania and enlisted in Company D, Sixty-second Pennsylvania infantry, under Col. Samuel W. Black. His regiment participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war. He was wounded at Gaines's Mill and again at Malvern Hill. He was then sent to the hospital on Bedloe Island, New York, and later transferred to the hospital at Fort Schuyler, where he remained until the draft riots of 1863, when he and other convalescents volunteered to assist in quelling the trouble, which they did effectively. They were known as Company G, Tenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, one platoon of which was under the command of Sergeant Smith, and from that time until the raid on Washington they remained on provost duty in New York City. At the time he was wounded he ranked as sergeant of his company. Later he was sent to Washington, where they remained in defense of the city until he was mustered out, in 1864. He then returned to his Pennsylvania home, where he remained until September 3, 1865, when he started for Kansas, arriving September 13. He came by rail as far as the Missouri river and crossed at Atchison, walking from there to Marshall county. He settled on a farm near Barrett, the first town in the county. He had a brother living here who had been an overland freighter, and, therefore, had a great many cattle. Mr. Smith was still disabled from his wounds and unable to do any hard work, but in a short time managed to drive oxen and began breaking prairie with ox teams.

In 1866 he entered the employ of T. S. Vail and traveled through Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Indian Territory, establishing star mail routes, but returned to Kansas in less than a year, and in the fall of 1868 was elected to the legislature from Marshall county, serving in the session of 1869. He was the author of the bill, approved March 2,

1869, which was the first move to compel the railroads to pay taxes in the State and which authorized the treasurer to issue his warrant and sell rolling stock for delinquent taxes. In 1870 he was appointed deputy United States marshal under Col. Houston, and in that capacity took the census of the southern half of Marshall county. He was again elected to the legislature in 1870, and during this session introduced the herd law, which was enacted February 28, 1871. In 1871 he was appointed postmaster at Marysville, serving in that capacity fourteen years, and at the same time was engaged in the mercantile business at Marysville as a member of the firm of Smith & Libbey, grocery, grain and implement dealers. In 1885 he was elected county treasurer, being reëlected and serving two terms, and in 1890 received the appointment of supervisor of the census of the Fifth Congressional district. He served as secretary of the State board which built the Kansas building at the World's Fair at Chicago and was secretary of the State Railroad Commission with headquarters at Topeka from 1902 till 1904. Since coming to Kansas he has been interested in farming and stock raising in Marshall county. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank, of Marysville, an institution which was established in 1907, and for several years served as its president, resigning that position January 1, 1913, when he retired from active business life. He is still a member of the board of directors of that bank and is also a member of the board of directors of the Bigelow State Bank, the Winifred State Bank and the Bremen State Bank.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage, October 30, 1871, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Ora C. and Joan Allen, who were natives of Illinois and came to Kansas in 1864, locating near Barrett, Marshall county. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith was born one child, Robert Allen, born August 29, 1872, and died August 27, 1875. Mrs. Smith departed this life December 9, 1910.

Mr. Smith is a member of Lyons Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the council of administration of that order for the Department of Kansas. He has been an active member of the Kansas State Historical Society, has served as a member of the directorate for many years, and president in 1902.

George C. Shaw, a prominent veterinary surgeon of the city of Washington, Kan., was born in Fredonia, Wilson county, that State, August 9, 1885, the son of Robert and Jennie (Jarvis) Shaw. His parents are natives of the State of Illinois and came to Kansas in the early '80s, locating first in Wilson county, where his father engaged in farming and stock raising. He later became a resident of Washington county, where he is one of the leading stock men and an extensive farmer. The family is of English ancestry and descended from the Balfour family, our subject having two cousins who are members of parliament. His grandparents were natives of the Isle of Man.

George C. Shaw was reared in Washington county and acquired his early education in the schools of Haddam and Washington, and was subsequently a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College. Following his attendance at Manhattan he secured a position with the Percheron Horse Company, of Omaha, Neb., and while serving with this corporation began his studies of the horse. He next entered the Kansas City Veterinary College, followed the profession of a veterinary surgeon during the period between sessions, and on completion of his course was appointed live stock inspector, under quarantine, in New Mexico, Ariz., on the border of Old Mexico, remaining in this official position for one year. He located for practice at Montrose, Col., and established a large veterinary hospital. This venture proved successful and he disposed of it at a satisfactory figure. The following five months he spent in a study of the Aztec ruins of the southwest. He returned to Washington county in February, 1913, and purchased an established practice and veterinary hospital in the city of Washington. He is building up a profitable practice and is one of the popular young men of the county. He is a member of the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association, the Colorado State Veterinary Medical Association, and during his residence in Colorado was deputy state veterinarian. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order. Dr. Shaw is unmarried.

Charles F. Koester, a prominent pioneer of northern Kansas, who passed away August 15, 1902, after a successful business career filled with the events of a useful life, was a native of Germany. He was born in Hesse Castle, January 27, 1841, and when nine years of age immigrated to America with his parents. When a mere boy we find him engaged in the restaurant and confectionery business at Atchison, Kan., and in 1857, when scarcely eighteen, he came to Marysville, which at that time was the extreme western town of any importance in northern Kansas territory. There were not more than twenty houses in the settlement when he came here, and they were one-story affairs of the pioneer type. This was before the days of the California pony express and prior to the establishment of the daily overland stage coach, but the Salt Lake mail coach passed through once a week from Atchison.

In 1861 the daily overland stage was established. Mr. Koester was a man of strong character and the people of Marshall county recognized his worth from the first. In two years after settling at Marysville he was chosen register of deeds of Marshall county and for eight years filled that important office. He was next elected county treasurer for two years, and reëlected at the expiration of that term. Besides these he held a number of other positions of trust. He was one of a commission of three members to revise the tax laws of Kansas, and in 1876 was selected as one of the state commissioners at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Marysville

and reëlected to several succeeding terms. He erected the first three-story brick building in Marysville, which still remains a prominent landmark of the town. He was an extensive real estate owner and personally managed several well improved farms near Marysville. For over thirty-five years Mr. Koester was identifed with the banking business of Marysville and was president of the Exchange Bank of Schmidt & Koester until his death. This bank was established by the late Frank Schmidt in April, 1870, and is the oldest bank in Marshall county.

There were few people more generous and warm hearted than Charles Koester. He was a man of honest, upright character, and in looking over his long and useful life his descendants may well be proud of the position he won in the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Corinthian Commandery, No. 40. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Koester was united in marriage, in 1876, to Miss Sylvia C. Broughten, a native of Richland county, Illinois. Mrs. Koester was a well educated woman, and a teacher before her marriage. She died in early life, leaving the following children: Tinnie L. married Guy T. Helvering, a Marysville attorney, and the present congressman from the Fifth Kansas district; Jennie L. married Arthur J. Scott, a traveling salesman, of Marysville; and Charles John Daniel, the youngest of the family, was born June 9, 1881, at Marysville. He received his early education in the public schools and graduated from the Marysville High School in the class of 1899. He then took a business course in the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., graduating in the class of 1900, and entered upon his business career as a clerk in the Exchange Bank, of Marysville. After the death of his father he became vice-president of that institution, and is now actively connected with the management of the bank. He married Miss Hyacinth Pulleine, a daughter of Judge W. T. and Julia A. Pulleine, natives of England and early settlers in Kansas. Mrs. Koester was educated in the public schools and Baker University at Baldwin, Kan. To Mr. and Mrs. Koester have been born two children, Charles William and Julia Constance.

Charles Robert Welsh, county surveyor and engineer of Clay county, is a native of Iowa, and was born on a farm near Des Moines, March 12, 1885, a son of Dr. Charles I. and Emma C. (Mills) Welsh. Dr. Welsh, who is a prominent physician and surgeon of Clifton, Kan., is a native of Illinois, born on a farm near the city of Elgin, August 10, 1854. His father was a native of Wales and his mother of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Dr. Welsh is a graduate of the Bennett Medical College at Chicago, and from 1890 until 1895, was a practitioner in South Dakota. In the last named year he located in Clifton, Kan., his present residence. He is one of the influential men of his home town, and actively identified with its civic and social life. He is a member of the board of school directors,

and is the treasurer of that body. He married, on March 14, 1883, Miss Emma C. Mills, daughter of Robert B. and Emma Mills, who was born near Des Moines, Iowa, May 11, 1869. Of this union six children were born: Jennie, born February 20, 1884, died November 16, 1893; Charles Robert, the subject of this article; Frederick Guy, born October 18, 1887, died November 17, 1893; John LeRoy, born July 27, 1889, a machinist in the United States naval service, having enlisted in 1907. He served three years on the Battleship Minnesota, and was with his ship when it cruised around the world, one of the fleet dispatched by President Roosevelt to show the world powers the efficiency of our navy. Rex Earl, the fifth child, was born on November 27, 1893. He was graduated from the Clay Center High School with the class of 1909, from Kansas University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913, and is now a student in the medical department of his alma mater. The sixth child, Chester Arthur, was born on May 21, 1904.

Charles Robert Welsh was educated in the public schools of Clifton, Kan., was graduated from its high school, a member of the class of 1904, and subsequently entered the engineering department of Kansas University, from which he was graduated in 1908. Following his graduation from the latter institution he opened an automobile garage in Clay Center, which he conducted for three years. He was appointed engineer of Clay county in 1911, elected surveyor of the county in 1912, and occupies the dual position, and is also city engineer of Clay Center. He is a Republican. His administration of the affairs of the county, which fall to his departments, has been such as to reflect credit upon himself and his constituents. His work has been marked by honesty, fidelity and efficiency. He is numbered among those of Clay Center's citizens who are using their best efforts to foster development along commercial and other lines and is a firm believer in a greater Clay Center.

On April 26, 1907, Mr. Welsh was united in marriage with Miss Pearl Hageman, daughter of Thomas J. and Louisa M. (Polin) Hageman, both of whom are pioneer residents of Clay County. Mrs. Welsh was born on her father's farm on November 17, 1885. In the social circles of their home city, she and her husband are deservedly popular, and the Welsh residence is known for its gracious hospitality.

Charles J. Mueller, owner of one of the largest and best improved farm properties in Northern Kansas, successful stockman, who has attained State-wide recognition in connection with the breeding of registered Duroc-Jersey swine, and influential citizen of the city of Hanover, was born on his father's farm in Washington county, Kansas, on February 21, 1875, a son of Frederick and Caroline (Carstens) Mueller. His parents were natives of the Province of Oldenburg, Germany, and came to Kansas during the early '70s. Mr. Mueller was possessed of some means and purchased a tract of land in Washington county, which he improved

and engaged in farming and stock raising. He lived but a few years in his adopted land, but in the short time in which he labored in the country of opportunity, he achieved success. His death occurred in 1882. His widow survives and is a resident of Washington.

Charles J. Mueller is one of a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, and is the second in order of birth. He obtained his education in the public schools of his native county and at an early age was given responsibilities, owing to the death of his father, which seldom fall upon the shoulders of one so young. He assisted in the carrying on of the home place and remained in charge of the property until 1900, when he leased it from the heirs and with a tract of forty-five acres which descended to him from his father's estate, initiated his independent career. He subsequently bought out the interest of his brothers and sister in the home farm, which consisted of 640 acres. He remained on this property until 1909, when he purchased an 800-acre tract adjoining the city of Hanover on the north and has since increased his holdings by an additional 160 acres. This enterprise is one of the best improved, best managed and most profitable properties in the State devoted to farming and stock raising. The land is especially fertile, as is evidenced by its wheat crop of 1913, which averaged 38 bushels per acre. One hundred acres are in alfalfa, and also an extensive acreage is sown to corn. Mr. Mueller has dealt in cattle on an extensive scale and usually fattens about 300 head annually. He has a large number of horses and mules and class is one of his requirements in any animal on the place. At present he is making a specialty of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey swine, and has about 300 head. As a breeder of these animals he has attained wide recognition for success and ranks with the leaders in this industry in the West. In the management of his interests Mr. Mueller has given that close attention to detail, progressiveness and energy which makes for success in any line of business endeavor and is justly entitled to recognition as one of the most successful men in the State in his line of activity. He is a typical progressive and successful farmer and stockman, a man of the highest integrity, and is a leader and teacher among his fellow agriculturalists. Although his time has been fully occupied in the management of his business, he has kept well posted on the topics and questions of the day, and takes a keen interest in the political affairs of his section. Public office has never appealed to him, his one public office having been that of clerk of his home school district. He is a Republican. He is an influential Mason, and has attained the Scottish Rite degrees.

Mr. Mueller was united in marriage on May 8, 1901, with Miss Lizzie Kreiensieck, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Gundlefinger) Kreiensieck, who was born in Independence township, Washington county, and who acquired her education in its public schools. Her father was born in Hanover, Germany, who settled in Washington county, Kansas, in

1870, where he entered a homestead. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He died on April 21, 1903. Her mother was born in the State of Iowa, and was brought to Kansas by her parents when a babe of nine months of age, the father entering a homestead in Washington county in 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. Mueller are the parents of the following children: Katherine, a student in the schools of Hanover; Frederick H., also attending the Hanover schools; Jacob E. and Charles J., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller are members of the Lutheran church and active in the work of their home congregation. Mrs. Mueller is a member of the Eastern Star.

Robert Y. Shibley, Marysville, Kan., is one of the early pioneers of northern Kansas. He passed through the early hardships, privations and struggles of the formative period of the State, and has reaped a rich material reward, as well as enjoying the satisfaction of having taken an active part in the building up of the great West. Robert Y. Shibley is a native of South Carolina, born in Edgefield District, December 20, 1839, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Lamb) Shibley, both of English descent. The father was a large cotton planter and a slave owner before the war, and the parents spent their lives in South Carolina. When a boy sixteen years of age Robert Y. Shibley ran away from home and came to Kansas with the single ambition of hunting buffaloes. His desire in that direction was occasioned by reading a letter from David R. Atchison, who at that time resided in western Missouri. Mr. Atchison, as history records, had the distinction of serving as President of the United States by virtue of his office as Vice President, from Saturday night to Monday morning. Mr. Shibley made the trip to Atchison, Kan., from his home in South Carolina mostly by water via the Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. In addition to the distance traveled by water he walked over one hundred miles overland in making the trip and he reached Atchison, Kan., April 1, 1856. At that time the slavery controversy was the all-absorbing question in Kansas and the bitterness that prevailed between the pro- and anti-slavery advocates was at its height and conflicts between these opposing factions were of frequent occurrence. On April 10, 1856, just ten days after his arrival in Kansas, Mr. Shibley joined a company of one hundred men under Sheriff Jones, of Kansas Territory, who had instructions from the territorial legislature to go to Lawrence and destroy the Eldridge Hotel and the "Free State Press." The hotel had been fitted up with port holes for defense purposes, which was construed by the legislature as making preparations for war. The company marched from Atchison to Lecompton, then the Territorial capital, and here Sheriff Jones with his men captured a six-pound cannon and a quantity of ammunition, and at this point they were joined by three or four hundred more men. They then marched on Lawrence, taking a position on the hillside command-

ing the town, having couriers in advance to warn the inhabitants to leave the town. Upon arrival there they found the town practically deserted, and they then entered the village, destroying the "Free State Press" and throwing the equipment into the river, and after completing this work they proceeded to carry out their orders as to the destruction of the Eldridge Hotel, and accordingly planted their six-pounder about a hundred yards from that building and fired several shots into the building until it was reduced to a mass of ruins, which was fired, and thus its destruction was completed. They burned Mr. Robinson's house and returned to Lecompton, returning the cannon which they had taken, and started on their return to Atchison; when at Easton they were attacked by a party under command of James Lane. At this time they had become scattered into small groups and Mr. Shibley was with the party which encountered Lane. They took refuge in a blacksmith shop and Lane's men continued to bombard them throughout the afternoon. The blacksmith shop was riddled with shot and the besieged men laid as close to the ground as possible for safety. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Lane's men proceeded to run a load of hay against the shop, with a view of setting it afire and thereby burning the shop. However they fought off Lane's men and succeeded in setting fire to the load of hay when it was about seventy-five yards from the shop. One of Lane's men was wounded in the fight. They remained in the shop until after dark, when they proceeded on their way to Atchison, none the worse of the encounter except some bruises from flying stones and timbers from the cannon shots. Shortly after this a town site company was organized in Atchison, of which Mr. Shibley was a member, and they purchased eight head of mules and the same number of cattle, with wagons and provisions, from David R. Atchison, and started west June 2, 1856. They went as far as where Marysville now stands, and during this entire trip of about one hundred miles they saw but one house. This was occupied by a man named Rubedeau, who afterwards became a prominent citizen of St. Joseph, Mo. At that time he was located on the plains with the purpose of trading with the Otoe Indians. Mr. Shibley's party camped with him over night. They arrived at the site of Marysville July 1, 1856. Frank Marshall had settled on the Big Blue river near this point and ran a ferry. He named the place, where the ferry crossed, Marysville, after his wife, Mary Marshall, thus the town, Marysville, derived its name. The party made an investigation of the country around this section and being favorably impressed with it located 320 acres and laid out a town site, calling it Palmetto in honor of South Carolina, as most of the party were natives of that State. A year later the town of Marysville was laid out. There are two streets in Marysville which are only one-half block apart and the reason of which is generally unknown. However, it was due to the fact that Frank Marshall, the first settler, had built a log store before the town was laid out and to accommodate him an extra

street was laid out in order to pass the front of his store, which is now the main business street of Marysville. The town of Palmetto became an addition to the town of Marysville. Mr. Shibley was a member of both town-site companies and they agreed to call the place Marysville, for the reason that Mr. Marshall had given the place where his ferry crossed the river that name at an earlier date. There are only two members of these companies living at the present time, as far as Mr. Shibley knows, and he is the only one living in Marshall county. The town site of Palmetto was on the main-traveled road, or trail, leading to the west. Parties on the way west often camped at this place and in the spring before Mr. Shibley and his party came here a party of emigrants on the way to the "Promised Land," as Utah was then called, were attacked by cholera and died by the hundred, and left the hillside dotted with new graves as mute testimony of ravages of that disease. A postoffice was established where the stage coach crossed the Big Blue river, in October, 1854. It was given the name Marysville and Frank Marshall was the first postmaster. This was the first postoffice established after this part of the Territory was named Kansas, officially. In 1858 Mr. Shibley went to St. Louis and bought a saw mill, which he brought to Marysville and set up on the Big Blue river. He owned large tracts of land up and down the river, which was about the only timber land in that section, and did a thriving business. He also did sawing for the settlers, who often hauled logs thirty or forty miles to his mill. In 1860 there was a complete crop failure, and in 1862 he went to Atchison with his ox teams and contracted to haul a quartz mill from Atchison to Central City, Col. On his way to Central City he passed through Marysville, where he learned that Indians were on the war path along the Little Blue river in Washington county. Here he joined a company of about twenty men and they set out after the Indians, who had done considerable damage and carried off three white women, who were later rescued and returned to the settlement. General Sheridan then went in pursuit of the Indians and followed them to Colorado, where he defeated them with heavy loss. Mr. Shibley resumed his journey west, following the trail of the army, arriving in Central City, Col., without further trouble from the Indians. The trip took nearly all summer and in some instances it required as many as twenty yoke of oxen to haul his load over the mountains. After delivering his load he returned to Marysville, where he engaged to haul a load of corn to Fort Laramie for the Government. He received eleven cents per pound for hauling, and even at that price it was not a profitable venture, as the price of provisions were so high. Sugar was seventy-five cents per pound and hay was $120 per ton. He also hauled wood to Fort Julesburg at $100 per cord. In 1864, after he returned from Fort Julesburg to Marysville, he sold his freighting equipment and engaged in farming and stock raising on the Big Blue river, where he owned six hundred

acres of land, which he has since operated. He made a trip to his South Carolina home in the fall of 1867, returning to Kansas the following spring. When a boy he was a neighbor and schoolmate of Senator Benjamin Tillman. Mr. Shibley's career has been filled with many exciting incidents of pioneer life. On one occasion, in 1858, while working at his mill he heard some firing near the ferry and upon investigation found that some disappointed prospectors, returning from Colorado, had driven off the ferryman and taken possession of the ferry, but in a short time the settlers recaptured the ferry, and in so doing killed three of the prospectors. While Mr. Shibley left home for the purpose of hunting buffaloes in Kansas he never had the opportunity to engage in this sport until 1860. This was one of the dry years and there was neither water nor grass on the plains. He went about thirty miles west of Marysville, where he found great herds of buffaloes, and in two days' hunting secured all the buffalo meat that two yoke of cattle could haul. He lived on this meat that winter.

Mr. Shibley was married, May 28, 1872, to Frances Blanchard Covell, a daughter of George and Caroline Blanchard, natives of Connecticut. Mrs. Shibley was born, reared and educated in that State and came to Kansas with her parents in 1870. They settled in Marshall county at the place later known as Blanchville. The father was a carpenter, but after coming to Kansas did not engage actively in any business. He and his wife were Quakers and Mr. Blanchard was contractor and builder for Spragues in building houses for cotton mill employees. He was a man of considerable means and at his death left a great deal of property. He remained in Marshall county until his death. To Mr. and Mrs. Shibley have been born five children: Robert F., Marysville; James G., a Government employee at Washington, D. C., in the Chemical Department, married Miss Bell and they have two children, Bettie and Louise; Ludie C., married Benjamin M. Bell, stockman, Beattie, Kan., and they have two children, Francis and Woodrow Wilson; Horatio B. resides in the State of Washington, and Ethel E. resides at home with her parents. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for over forty years Mr. Shibley has been a member of the Masonic order and Mrs. Shibley is a member of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Shibley has met with merited success, and after an active and eventful career, in which he has played no small part in the development of the State, he is spending the latter days of his life practically retired. He is one of the substantial men of Marshall county, well and favorably known in that section.

Thomas Clayton Peffer, late of Eureka, Kan., was called to his reward from a successful career in the prime of manhood. At the time of his death he was the editor of the Eureka "Herald," and for years was regarded as the leading educator of Greenwood county. Mr. Peffer was

born March 17, 1873, at Punxsutawney, Pa., and was a son of William and Virginia (Wright) Peffer. The father was a teacher and came to Kansas to 1870, settling on Government land in Greenwood county. He taught school for several years after coming to this State, and also followed farming. He died on his homestead in March, 1887. His wife, Virginia Wright, was born at Alexandria, Ky., August 4, 1845, of Virginia parents. She married Mr. Peffer at Alexandria, Ky., in March, 1871, and three children were born to this union: Thomas Clayton, the subject of this sketch; Charles C., born September 20, 1876, now employed in a railroad office in Houston, Tex., and May, born December 29, 1878, now employed as a stenographer in a railroad office at Kingsville, Tex. She owns a half interest in the Eureka "Herald."

Thomas Clayton Peffer was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and Kansas. He graduated from the high school at Severy, Kan., and later attended Baker University at Baldwin, Kan., two years. He then engaged in teaching, and followed that profession fourteen years in Greenwood county, seven years of which he was principal of the Severy schools, and four years principal of the Madison schools. From 1904 to 1908 he was superintendent of public instruction of Greenwood county, discharging the duties of that responsible position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. At the expiration of his term of office, he accepted the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Eureka, and on January 1, 1911, he purchased the Eureka "Herald," in partnership with his sister, and was editor of this paper until the time of his death. Mr. Peffer was a Mason and a Republican. He was a man of unusual ability, with a broad range of versatility. Whether in the capacity of an educator, banker or journalist, he seemed to be best fitted for whatever he was doing at the time. His early demise was a sad blow to the entire community, as well as to those who were near and dear to him.

Thomas Clayton Peffer and Miss Susie Florence Hayes were united in marriage June 1, 1897, at Severy, Kan. She is a daughter of John F. and Lorena (McEwen) Hayes, of Severy, Kan. The father is a native of Indiana, born at Columbus, June 26, 1852, and the mother was born in Kenton county, Kentucky, February 11, 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were born eight children: Susie Florence, born June 2, 1879; Margaret E., born January 8, 1882; Howard A., born June 11, 1883; Kathleen, born March 25, 1885; Grace F., born December 2, 1886; Ruth M., born August 25, 1893; Beth M., born September 30, 1895; Harold H., born March 9, 1898. To Thomas Clayton Peffer and Susie Florence (Hayes) Peffer were born three children: Helen Hayes, born February 6, 1899; Thomas Clayton, Jr., born January 25, 1907, and Virginia L., born November 29, 1909. Mrs. Peffer was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Severy High School in the class of 1895, and was a successful teacher in Greenwood county for six years prior to

her marriage. At the death of her husband she became the editor and active manager of the Eureka "Herald," succeeding to his half interest in that newspaper. The "Herald" is the pioneer newspaper of Greenwood county, having been established in 1868. Notwithstanding the sad circumstances under which the management of this paper fell to Mrs. Peffer, she has proved herself to be a newspaper woman of no ordinary type. The "Herald" is up to the standard of the best country newspapers, and its columns bear the imprint of ability, industry and consistent editorial policies.

Glenn Irvin Bonham, who has so capably and acceptably filled the office of clerk of the district court of Clay county, was born in Clay Center, Kan., July 7, 1884, a son of Edmond J. and Mattie L. (Welch) Bonham. The elder Bonham was a native of Wisconsin and came to Kansas in 1874, first locating in Salina, and a few years later in Clay Center. Of the last named city, he was one of the founders, was active in practically every movement which concerned its progress and development, and one of its most progressive and influential citizens. He was the editor of the Clay Center "Dispatch" for several years. He was a vigorous writer, his editorials were worth while, and his paper was conducted in an able and clean manner. From the time he became a resident of Clay Center, he was actively identified with the political life of the county, and was a leader in the Republican party. He was twice elected to the office of register of deeds of Clay county, and his administration of the affairs of this office was highly creditable to himself and his constituents. He promoted the organization of the company, which built Clay Center's sightly hotel, the Bonham, named in his honor, and which was, at the time it was erected, one of the finest buildings devoted to hotel purposes in the State. In 1875, he married Miss Mattie L. Welch, a daughter of Gilbert and Sarah E. (Hicklin) Welch. Her parents were natives of Iowa and Illinois, respectively, and came to Kansas in 1874, and to Clay Center in 1875. Mr. Hicklin was a farmer and a successful one. His death occurred in 1900, at Clay Center, and that of his wife in 1910. They are survived by the following children: Mattie L., who married Edmond T. Bonham; Albert T., Lettie H., and Herman G. Three of their children are deceased, viz: William, Anna and Edward. Of the union of Edmond T. Bonham and Mattie L. Hicklin four children were born: Ferd P. Bonham, born March 10, 1876, now a prosperous farmer of Clay county. He married, on September 8, 1907, Floss E. Dickey, and they are the parents of one daughter, Bonnie B., born September 24, 1910. Stewart L. Bonham, the second child, born December 24, 1880, died May 24, 1881. The third child is Glenn Irvin, the subject of this article, and the fourth is Gladys, born March 20, 1886, who resides with her mother in Clay Center.

Glenn Irvin Bonham received his education in the public schools of Clay Center. Subsequently he began the study of medicine, but decided

his inclinations were not for that profession. His first employment was as a salesman, an occupation he followed for several years. Meanwhile, he completed a commercial course and qualified himself as an expert accountant. Like his father, his political allegiance has been given the Republican party, and since attaining his majority he has been an active worker in its ranks. He was honored by his party with nomination for the clerkship of the district court of Clay county, in 1912, and elected, heading his party's ticket. Since his incumbency of the office, his administration of its affairs has received the commendation of the public. He is an untiring worker, his courtesy is unfailing, and he possesses the qualifications for the successful conduct of the office. He is one of the progressive men of his county, interested in the advancement of his home city, and can be counted upon to assist in any movement which has for its object a larger, better, more prosperous Clay Center. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, takes an active part in the social affairs of his city and county, and possesses the esteem of the community.

Stephen H. Hamilton, who has so capably and acceptably filled the office of prosecuting attorney of Washington county, was born at Columbus, Wis., December 18, 1845, a son of William H. and Adaline (Palmer) Hamilton. His paternal ancestors were natives of Ireland and his branch of the family was founded in America by his great-grandfather. His grandfather, James Hamilton, was a babe when his parents emigrated from the Emerald Isle, during the latter years of the Seventeenth century. His father, William H. Hamilton, was born, reared and educated in the State of New York, was admitted to the bar and married there. He removed to Racine, Wis., in 1841, where he practiced his profession for many years. He retired from active labor in 1890, and died in Fremont, Neb., in 1906. He married Adaline Palmer, a daughter of Alvah Palmer, a native of Vermont and a descendant of one of the Colonial families of Massachusetts colony.

Stephen H. Hamilton was reared in Columbus and Madison, Wis., and acquired his education in the public schools. On the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, in 1861, young Hamilton, then but a boy of sixteen, enlisted in defense of the Union, becoming a private in the Twelfth Wisconsin artillery, being mustered in on March 3, 1862. With his battery he took part in the various engagements with Grant on the Mississippi, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. During the Battle of Altona Pass, Georgia, at which time he had attained the rank of sergeant, his brother was killed at his side. For conspicuous bravery during this engagement he was commissioned captain by Governor Fairchild. His commission was unusually worded and we give it herewith: "State of Wisconsin. Louis Fairchild, Governor. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greetings: Know ye—That I do hereby confer on Stephen H. Hamilton late a Sergeant in the rank of Captain by Brevet

to rank as such from September 19, 1862, in recognition of distinguished gallantry and coolness under fire displayed by him at the Battle of Iuka, where after the infantry on the battery's right had been driven back, and the 10th Iowa Infantry and one section of the 12th Battery alone stood their grounds, Sergeant Hamilton to give by his example courage and steadiness to the men loaded his gun 'by detail' amid a shower of bullets. At the Battle of Allatona, Georgia, October 5th, 1864, Sergeant Hamilton's brother was instantly killed while pointing the gun; and the sergeant sprang forward, took his brother's place, finished sighting the gun and continued to direct it until the end of the engagement. Signed, Louis Fairchild, by James K. Proudfit." Captain Hamilton was mustered out on July 27, 1865. On completion of his military service he returned to his native State and located at Madison, where he engaged in buying grain. In 1869 he started overland with a prairie schooner for Kansas. He had married meanwhile and his family accompanied him. He wintered at Wetmore, Kan., and the following spring entered a homestead near Clifton, Washington county, which he mortgaged as soon as possible in order to buy a law library and begin the study of law. He farmed his homestead, raised stock and also studied for admission to the bar, attaining this goal in 1884. He was elected to the office of county attorney of Washington county in 1886, and reelected in 1888. At the expiration of his second term he located for practice at Clifton, where he remained engaged in his profession until he entered, in January, 1913, the county attorney's office for a third time, having been elected in 1912. In his profession Mr. Hamilton is recognized in his home county as one of the leading members of the bar, enjoying a good substantial practice, because of his close attention to his work and honesty and fair dealing with his clientage. He is giving an exceeding able administration of this department of the county's business and carries the respect of all of the classes, is an honest and upright citizen, and is well qualified in his profession. Since attaining his majority, he has been an ardent supporter of the policies of the Republican party, and has been an active and influential factor in local and State politics. He has attended, as a delegate, numerous county and State conventions of his party, and was elected a delegate to the Republican National convention at Chicago in 1904, which placed in nomination Theodore Roosevelt. He was, for twenty-five years, city attorney of Clifton, and served as mayor of that city several terms. He is a member of Sedgewick Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Clifton.

Mr. Hamilton married, at Madison, Wis., December 24, 1866, Miss Francis L. Stiles, daughter of Ira F. and Rebecca N. (Fargo) Stiles, both of whom were natives of the State of New York. To this union have been born seven children: Albert A., a resident of Kansas City, Kan., employed in the postal service; Gratia, the wife of John Petty, a farmer of Barnes, Kan.; Edith, the wife of P. C. Swan, of Washington,

Kan., an automobile salesman; Geneava, the wife of William Van Coyoc, a physician of Clifton, Kan.; Howard, proprietor of an automobile garage at Clifton, Kan.; Marie, the wife of G. C. Kirkpatric, of Seattle, Wash., and Frederick, who died in infancy. The family have long been prominent in the social circles of Washington county, and the Hamilton residence is known for its gracious hospitality. Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and active in her home congregation.

James Thomas Braddock, a prominent Greenwood county cattleman, and the present mayor of Madison, Kan., is a native of Ohio. He was born on a farm in Knox county, November 16, 1850, and is a son of David and Katherine (Headington) Braddock. The father was born November 8, 1813, in Pennsylvania, a son of Joshua Braddock, who was a descendant of General Braddock of French and Indian war fame. David Braddock was a farmer throughout his life time and practically spent his life in Ohio. He died at Charleston, Ill., in 1883. James Thomas Braddock was one of a family of eight children: Joshua and Arena, both deceased; David, Stockton, Cal.; John S., Little Rock, Ark.; Ruth, wife of George Cook, LeRoy, Kan.; Rebecca, wife of Sherman Popham, of Charleston, Ill.; Eliza, now the wife of Joshua Babbs, Charleston, Ill., and James Thomas, the subject of this sketch.

James Thomas Braddock was educated in the public schools of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and began teaching at the age of nineteen, and taught six years in Ohio and Missouri. He was also engaged in farming between his school terms. In 1884 he came to Kansas and bought a farm six miles east of Madison, where he followed farming about eighteen years. He also raised, fed and shipped large quantities of cattle. He bought land from time to time, until he now owns several hundred acres in Greenwood county. He was elected a member of the board of county commissioners in Greenwood county in 1890, and was reëlected, serving until 1896. In the fall of that year he was elected State senator from the Twenty-fourth senatorial district, including the counties of Greenwood and Lyon. In 1912 he was elected mayor of Madison, which office he holds at the present time. He has been instrumental in making many improvements during his administration, a municipal water works and electric lighting system being installed, and many other municipal improvements have been inaugurated. He stands for progressive municipal government, and is getting practical results. Mr. Braddock was married March 5, 1874, to Miss Lois Cook, a daughter of Hiram Cook, late of Bates county, Missouri. Mrs. Braddock was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., December 10, 1851. To Mr. and Mrs. Braddock have been born three children: Ella, born December 10, 1874, graduated at the State Normal School of Emporia, in the class of 1898, was a teacher for a number of years, and is now a stenographer in Kansas City, Mo. Charles, the second child, was born May 24, 1877, was educated in the

public schools of Greenwood county, and is now a substantial farmer and stockman. He married Miss Hilah Mayes, of Lyon county, Kansas. Edith Katherine, the third child, was born September 25, 1882. She attended the State Normal School two years at Emporia, taught school for a number of years in Greenwood county, and is also a stenographer in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Braddock has made Madison his home since 1905, but is still extensively interested in the cattle business. He is one of the substantial men of Greenwood county who, by his own efforts, has made a success. His is the type of citizenship that has made Kansas the great State that it is. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Democrat.

Walter Everett Wilson, senator from the Twentieth district of Kansas, secretary of the Kansas State Bankers' Association, and cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Washington, was born in the city of Manhattan, Kan., on August 21, 1871, a son of Charles L. and Garrie M. (Sanborn) Wilson. The elder Wilson was born near Charleston, W. Va., in 1841, and became a resident of Kansas in 1856, when he located on land about six miles east of Manhattan, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. On the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted, at Fort Riley, in Company L, Eleventh Kansas infantry, serving throughout the war, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. On completion of his military service he returned to his farm and resumed farming, an occupation he followed until his death, which occurred in 1900. He married when a young man Garrie M. Sanborn, a native of New Hampshire, now a resident of Topeka.

Walter Everett Wilson was reared on the home farm and received his early education in the district schools of Riley county. Subsequently, he was a student in the Manhattan schools, and was graduated from the Concordia High School, entered Kansas University and was graduated in the class of 1893. On attaining his degree, he secured a position with a retail drug firm at Concordia, and remained there until 1895, when he established a drug store in Washington, an enterprise which proved successful and which he conducted until 1904, when he was elected cashier of the Farmers' State Bank, an institution which he had assisted in organizing. The history of this bank is the history of Mr. Wilson's identification with the financial life of Washington county. Established with a capital of $25,000, its business has been of sound and continuous growth; it has an earned surplus of $15,000, and deposits of $150,000, and it has always paid satisfactory dividends to its stockholders. In the organization, development and administration of the business of this institution Mr. Wilson has been the dominant executive, and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness is due the strength and high reputation of the organization. He is known to the banking fraternity as a discriminating financier, and one who brought the adminis-

trative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. He was honored with election to the office of secretary of the Kansas State Bankers' Association in 1908, and in this capacity has proven a useful and conscientious officer. Since reaching his majority, he has been a consistent advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and was honored by election to the State senate from the Twentieth district in 1912. While his party was in the minority during the session of 1913, he was concerned with important legislation and was recognized by his colleagues as one of the active and energetic members of his party therein. He has attained the Scottish Rite degree in Masonry, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of Sigma Nu fraternity. He has served for several years as secretary of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of his home city.

Mr. Wilson married, on June 2, 1897, Miss Margaret M. Jacobs, daughter of Dr. William and Gusta D. (Bates) Jacobs, of Hanover, Kan. Mrs. Wilson was born at Pawnee, Neb., September 18, 1875, and is a graduate of the Washington High School. Her father is a native of Missouri, and her mother of Maine. Her parents located in Hanover in 1876, where her father practiced his profession for many years. He was elected treasurer of Washington county in 1882, and reëlected in 1884. He retired from practice in 1904 and now resides in Washington, having as a member of his family, his wife's mother, now aged seventy-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of one son, Walter William, born December 19, 1903. Mrs. Wilson is a woman of culture and refinement, popular in the social circles of her home county in which she is a leader, and the Wilson residence is known for its gracious hospitality.

William Sawyer Bitler, now deceased, was a successful man of affairs of Lyon and Greenwood counties, and one of the influential citizens of that section for years. He was a native of Ohio, born December 1, 1846, and a son of Daniel and Sarah J. (Van Tress) Bitler. The father was a drygoods merchant in Ohio, and young Bitler worked in his father's store until he was twenty-one years of age when, in 1867, the Bitler family removed to Kansas, locating on Government land in what is now Olpe township, Lyon county. Here the father engaged in farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, and was successful up to the time of his death. In addition to his agricultural interests he also became interested in the banking business in Emporia and Eureka. Mr. Bitler took an active interest in public affairs and kept thoroughly abreast of the times. He died April 29, 1898.

William Sawyer Bitler, after coming to Kansas, continued his business association with his father and they operated together in the cattle business and other interests, practically throughout their lives. William Sawyer Bitler organized the Madison Bank of Madison, Kan., and was vice-president of that institution to the time of his death. He took a

keen interest in political matters, and was a lifelong Republican. He served as one of the county commissioners of Greenwood county for a number of years. He was public-spirited and enterprising, having an extensive acquaintance and many friends. Mr. Bitler was united in marriage February 4, 1874, to Miss Arminda, daughter of James and Louisa (Weaver) Keith, natives of Illinois, and a pioneer family of Lyon county, Kansas. Mrs. Bitler was born in Indianola, Ill., and came to Kansas with her parents in 1859. The father passed away in Madison in 1900, and the wife and mother passed away August 15, 1910. To William Sawyer Bitler and Arminda (Keith) Bitler were born seven children: Clytie, born March 25, 1876, died February 14, 1878; Ina, born November 22, 1879, graduated at the State Normal School, Emporia, in the class of 1903, now a teacher in the Madison High School; Ella, born December 22, 1881, educated in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia; Erma, born November 18, 1883, educated in the State Normal School of Emporia, married Etherbelt Shaffer, and has two children, William Earl and Fern; Clyde, born November 3, 1888, died April 19, 1889; Harry William, born February 9, 1890, and Fae, born July 16, 1894, graduated in the Madison High School, class of 1912. The Bitler family is well and favorably known throughout Greenwood county, and reside at Madison.

Frederick Ott, a prominent pioneer of Greenwood county, now retired at Hamilton, Kan., is a native of Germany, born at Fillbach, September 14, 1848. He is a son of Michael and Eva (Daubinsmith) Ott. The family came to America in 1854, when Frederick was six years old. They first located on a farm in Cook county, Illinois, where they remained until 1858, when they came to Kansas and located on Government land in Greenwood county. This was before the county had been surveyed, and the Ott family were among the very first settlers in that section of Kansas. The father engaged in farming here and the parents remained on the homestead throughout the remainder of their lives. They were industrious and thrifty people, meeting with well merited success, and both have gone to their rewards. The father died in November, 1875, at the advanced age of eighty-three, the mother having passed away in 1866, at the age of sixty-six. They were the parents of eight children: William, John, Michael, Abraham, Louise, all of whom are deceased, and Dorothy, now the widow of John Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, Kan.; Minnie, now the wife of Ferdinand Shede, a retired farmer of Yates Center, Kan., and Frederick, whose name introduces this sketch.

Frederick Ott came to Kansas with his parents, where he grew to manhood. He was brought up on a farm and has made farming and stock raising the chief occupation of his life. For years he was one of the extensive farmers and stockmen of Greenwood county, but in 1900 retired, after accumulating a competence, and is now enjoying the well

earned recompense of former thrift and enterprise. During his active career he was interested in many other business projects in addition to farming and stock raising. For thirteen years he was vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank of Eureka, Kan., and in 1911 he became vice-president of the Hamilton State Bank, of Hamilton, Kan. He is a large land owner, owning four well improved farms, including the original family homestead. Mr. Ott was united in marriage February 15, 1888, to Miss Etta A. Mummey, daughter of William and Elizabeth (DeWitt) Mummey, who came from Illinois to Kansas, settling at Emporia in 1886. The father died September 18, 1912, at Silverdale, Kan., and the mother departed this life September 18, 1901, at Hamilton, Kan. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: Zorado, Mary and Mattie (twins), Rebecca, Etta and Thomas. To Mr. and Mrs. Ott have been born five children: Frederick W., born November 11, 1888, now in the cattle business in Greenwood county; Thomas W., born July 16, 1890, died August 18, 1892; Mary L., born June 17, 1892; Anna E., born October 28, 1894, and Rebecca E., born January 5, 1896. Mr. Ott is a member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and has been a lifelong Republican, and for years served as treasurer of Jamesville township. Mrs. Ott is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Wilson S. Dingman, a leader of the school of veterinary surgery of Northern Kansas, is a native of Ohio, born near Fort Washington, in Tuscarawas county, October 10, 1838. He is the son of George W. and Sarah (Cleaver) Dingman, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Kentucky, and a descendant of a pioneer Kentucky family. Col. George W. Dingman was born in 1797, and was a merchant tailor, following this occupation until the Civil war broke out, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Eightieth Ohio infantry, and soon afterward was promoted to be colonel of his regiment, which he led through many hard-fought battles. To Colonel Dingman and Sarah Cleaver were born three sons, including the subject of this review, all of whom served in the Union army in the Civil war, two of them being commissioned officers.

Dr. Dingman received a good common school education and at the age of nineteen, or in 1857, he started west with a party, intending to go to Iowa, but upon arrival at Wellsville, Ohio, his companions abandoned the idea, and some of them decided to return home, and others to locate in that vicinity. But young Dingman, with characteristic determination, continued the journey alone. He sold some of his surplus clothing and took passage on a river steamer to St. Louis, Mo. Upon arrival there his funds became low, and he secured employment as a roustabout on another river boat, bound for Savannah, Mo., and from there he walked to Iowa, later returning to Missouri and crossing the river at Leavenworth, where he located for the winter. Here he worked at odd jobs until spring. He then worked at various occupations in one place and

another, and was in Iowa when the Civil war came on. He enlisted in Company K, Ninth Iowa infantry, for three years, and served in the Army of the Cumberland until the expiration of his time. He then re-enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio infantry, as a private. This regiment served in the Army of the Potomac, and in a short time Dr. Dingman became captain of his company.

He saw much service in the camp, on the march and on the field of battle, but is inclined not to talk to any extent about the stirring events of the '60s. However, his record speaks for him. The soldier who enlisted as a private and in a short time became captain of his company must necessarily have many credit marks upon his record for gallantry on the field of battle and general efficiency as a soldier. At the close of the war he returned to Iowa, and a short time afterward attended the veterinary college of Cincinnati. Returning to Iowa he engaged in farming and merchandising, and was interested in various business enterprises there until 1891, when he returned to Kansas and settled at Frankfort, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was also interested in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of thoroughbred Short Horn cattle and Poland China hogs. In 1910 he retired from the practice of veterinary surgery, but still has his farming interest, to which he devotes some attention. Dr. Dingman was first married to Mamie Squires, a daughter of Martin and Lucy Ann Squires, of Kentucky. To this union were born five children: Cora, married Joseph Winch, an undertaker of Seattle, Wash.; May, married E. C. Cooper, civil engineer in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in California; Carrie, married Joseph Krieger, a merchant of Pasadena, Cal.; Nellie, resides in Pasadena, and Colonel, State agent for the Omaha Life Insurance Company for Kansas, is located at Clay Center.

Dr. Dingman's second wife, to whom he was married October 10, 1894, was Mrs. Agnes McCulloch, daughter of John and Margaret (McDowell) McConchie, both natives of Scotland.

Mrs. Dingman was also born in Scotland, and came to Knox county, Illinois, in 1849 with her parents, and in 1878, when the family located in Marshall county, Kansas, she came with them. Her mother died here in 1878, at the age of sixty-nine years, and the father lived to the ripe old age of eighty-eight, and passed away in 1881. Mrs. Dingman is the mother of two sons by her first marriage, James T. McCulloch, live stock auctioneer of Clay Center, and Oscar Clark McCulloch, harness maker of Frankfort, Kan. Dr. Dingman is a member of the Henderson Post, No. 53, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander, and his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

John O. Chambers, a successful physician and surgeon, of Hanover, Kan., was born at Marysville, Nodaway county, Missouri, October 12, 1856. He is a son of John and Sarah R. (Weddington) Chambers. The father was a contractor and builder, following that occupation through-

out his life. The mother was born in Tennessee and is a descendant of a long line of Southern ancestors. Her father was a large planter and slave holder before the war.

Dr. Chambers was reared in his native county and attended the rural schools. After completing the common branches he taught school for a few years. His father died when Dr. Chambers was a small boy, and he was compelled to assist his widowed mother in supporting the family. He was ambitious to attain a higher education, and besides helping his mother he paid his own way through college by teaching. He entered the Northern Indiana College at Valparaiso, now known as the Valparaiso University, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then returned to Nodaway county and taught school several years, when he went to Nebraska, where he was also engaged in teaching, and came to Kansas as a teacher in the city schools of Horton, and was employed there five years. He then decided to take up the profession of medicine, and entered the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., graduating in the class of 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also took several special courses of lectures in addition to the regular course, and is now admitted to practice in both the States of Nebraska and Kansas. He located at Hanover in 1896, where he has since been engaged in practice. Dr. Chambers has been successful in his chosen field of endeavor. He is a skillful physician and has built up a large practice in and around Hanover.

He was united in marriage, October 21, 1894, to Miss Mattie Williams, a native of New Hampshire, where she received a public school and college education. She was a teacher in the Horton city schools at the time of her marriage.

Dr. Chambers is the local surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad companies at Hanover. He is a member of the County and State Medical associations and has been president of the County Medical Association and also president of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Surgeons' Association. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is a Republican.

David C. Johnson, a leading citizen of Greenwood county and the present mayor of Eureka, is a native of Illinois, born in Effingham county, February 20, 1860. He is a son of Dr. David W. and Sarah F. (Mills) Johnson. Dr. Johnson was also a native of Illinois, born September 25, 1825. He was active in the practice of the medical profession to the age of sixty-five years and died August 20, 1902, at Ingalls, Okla. His wife was a native of North Carolina, born November 20, 1826. She died January 18, 1875, at LaClede, Ill. Dr. Johnson and wife were the parents of eight children, as follows: Levi, died at the age of

eleven; John M., died at the age of fifty-two; Robert A., died at the age of twenty-two; Olive S., died at the age of forty-three; Lorenzo H., a lawyer at Toronto, Kan.; Mary A., the wife of William McKinley, a cousin of the late President, resides at Marshall, Okla.; Wilbur died in infancy, and David C., the subject of this review.

David C. Johnson was educated in the public schools of Effingham county, Illinois, and attended school in Greenwood county, Kansas, after coming to this State with his parents in 1876. When the family came to Kansas they drove the entire distance from Illinois, locating in Greenwood county at a town called Charleston, which is now extinct. Young Johnson followed teaching in early life and for eight years taught school in Greenwood and Elk counties, one year of which he was principal of the Fall River schools. In 1889 he, in partnership with his brother, Lorenzo H., engaged in the loan business at Eureka under the firm name of Johnson Brothers. In 1894 Lorenzo H. was elected prosecuting attorney of Greenwood county and withdrew from the firm and David C. continued the business alone and in 1910 incorporated the Eureka Mortgage Company, of which he is the secretary, treasurer and manager. This company does an extensive mortgage loan business, and has done thousands of dollars' worth of business in this section of the State.

In addition to his extensive business affairs Mr. Johnson takes a commendable interest in public matters. He has served on the Eureka Board of Education eight years, and for three years was president of the board. He has always been active in any movement which had for its object the betterment of his town or county. In 1911 when Eureka adopted the commission form of government, Mr. Johnson was elected mayor. He led the progressive movement for municipal improvement and ownership, and during his administration has brought about many improvements, including street pavement, and yet the tax rate has not been materially increased. He was largely instrumental in securing a Carnegie library for the town, and his public services as mayor of Eureka are worthy of commendation. He is public spirited and is ever ready to support with his time and money any enterprise for the public good.

Mr. Johnson was married October 17, 1888, at Buffalo, Kan., to Miss Eva, daughter of J. L. and Elizabeth (Stone) White, of Buffalo. Mrs. Johnson was born October 29, 1869. Her parents were natives of Kentucky and came to Kansas in 1870, locating in Wilson county on the present site of the town of Buffalo, where the father died in 1883 and the mother departed this life at Wichita in 1912. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom are living: Ada L.; George L.; James W.; Simeon R.; Ida; Robert M.; Eva and Cassius C. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born two children: Lois M., born May 6, 1893, is a graduate of Washburn College, Topeka, and Roscoe E., a

graduate of the Eureka High School. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic lodge and past eminent commander of the Knights Templars. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the family are members of the Congregational church, in which Mrs. Johnson is an active worker.

J. H. Edward Mueller, successful farmer and stockman, and one of the most widely known and influential citizens of Washington county, Kansas, was born in the Province of Oldenburg, Germany, June 30, 1843, a son of Henry Mueller, who died in 1848. Mr. Mueller was reared a farmer, acquired his education in the schools of his native land, and resided there until 1869, when he came to the United States and located in Doniphan county, Kansas, the latter part of the trip from the eastern seaboard being made by boat, which brought him up the Missouri river from St. Louis. He remained about six months in Doniphan county, where he was employed on the farm of Henry Laverance, and in the fall of 1869 he purchased a tract of land in Washington county, lying along Blue river, which he improved and placed in cultivation. This section of the State was but sparsely settled at that time, wild game was abundant, and Indians still remained in sufficient numbers to cause periodical scares among the pioneers. Waterville was the nearest railway station and here was shipped the cattle raised by the early settlers, this being their most profitable industry. There was a grist mill on the Little Blue, near the farm of Mr. Mueller, operated by water power, and it drew its customers from a radius of many miles. This mill was purchased by our subject during the early '80s and conducted by him until 1905, when the flood waters of that year changed the river's course and the mill was left without power. The following year, 1906, he built a modern mill in Hanover, operated by steam, which he conducted until 1911, when he sold it. From the time of his settlement in the county he has been a stock raiser and in this line of endeavor has been notably successful. The Mueller ranch on the Little Blue river, south of Hanover, is one of the best improved, best managed and most profitable agricultural enterprises in its section of the State. Its barns are constructed of native lime stone from the Hanover quarries, and the residence is the most imposing farm dwelling in the county. It is constructed of brick and has modern conveniences. Mr. Mueller was one of the active factors in the organization of the Hanover State Bank, which has the distinction of having the largest deposits of any institution in the county, and served as a member of its board of directors until his retirement from active business cares, in 1911, due to ill health. While a member of the bank's directorate he was an active force in an advisory way, his knowledge of credits making him a valuable member of the board, and his personal popularity and well known business integrity and honesty drew a large volume of business to the institution. He still retains his stock interest, which is large, in the bank, but is no longer able to take an active interest

in its administration. Essentially a business man, he has had neither time nor inclination for public office, although he never neglects in the least his civic duties. Educational matters have always been of interest to him, and the only time which he has taken from his business life has been devoted to the interests of the schools of his county, and he has served as a member of the school board for many years. He has been an active worker in the cause of Christianity, and is one of the most influential members of the Lutheran church of Hanover. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Turners Society of Hanover. He is a Republican.

Mr. Mueller married on March 27, 1870, Miss Anna K. Kirch, the daughter of John and Annie Kirch, both of whom were born in the Province of Luxemborg, Germany, and who came to Marshall county, Kansas, in 1858, where they resided until their deaths. Their daughter was born in LaCrosse, Wis., and educated in the schools of Marysville, Kan. To this union have been born six children: Henry M. Mueller, a sketch of whom follows this article; John F. Mueller, who is the active manager of the Mueller ranch; A. G., who is deceased; Emma, the wife of F. M. Gerfert, a prosperous farmer of Washington county, Kansas; Edward, deceased, and Annie, deceased.

Mrs. Mueller is a woman of sterling worth, possesses many lovable characteristics, and has been a true helpmeet to her husband, and a loving mother to her children. She is a member of the Eastern Star, the Royal Neighbors, and the Lutheran church, and in the latter organization takes an active part.

Mr. Mueller has realized a large and substantial success in the business world, has been identified with those measures which have assisted in the advancement and betterment of his county, and possesses a well earned popularity and the esteem of his fellow men. He has been a home builder and a useful citizen. Washington county is the better for his having lived and labored within her boundaries.

Henry M. Mueller, a prominent real estate dealer and insurance agent, who has been actively identified for many years with the commercial life of the city of Hanover, Kan., and who is so capably and acceptably filling the position of police judge of that city, was born on his father's farm in Washington county, on February 24, 1871, a son of J. H. Edward and Annie (Kirch) Mueller, a sketch of whom precedes this article.

Henry M. Mueller obtained his education in the public schools of his native county, and subsequently entered the employ of his father, in the Mueller mill on the Little Blue river, where he remained for eleven years. He then established himself in the grain, produce, stock and poultry business at Hanover. In 1903 he discontinued the grain and stock features of his business and confined his efforts to handling produce and remained in this field of endeavor until 1911, when he estab-

lished his present business, that of real estate and insurance. In 1900 he organized the Hanover Telephone Company, of which he was a large stockholder and manager. This interest he disposed of in 1903. He has been an active and influential factor in the political life of his county, and a consistent advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He has served as a member of the council of the city of Hanover for the past ten years, was elected to the lower house of the State legislature in 1904, serving during the session of 1905, and was honored by appointment as chairman of the committee on engrossing. During this service he was concerned in legislation of importance, and was considered by his colleagues as an active and energetic member of his party therein. In 1912 he was elected to the office of police judge of Hanover, and also to that of justice of the peace. His service in these two offices has been creditable to himself and his constituents. Mr. Mueller has attained the Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry, and he is an active and influential member of the Lutheran church.

On September 9, 1899, Mr. Mueller was united in marriage with Miss Elenora C. Engle, a daughter of John R. and Elizabeth Engle, who was born in Otoe county, Nebraska, where she was reared and educated. Her parents became residents of the State of Kansas in the early '90s. Her mother is deceased, and her father retired from active business. Mrs. Mueller is a member of the Lutheran church, and takes an active part in the work of her home congregation. She is also a member of the Eastern Star.

Dorus H. Piper, M. D., a well known member of the medical profession, is a native of Kansas, born in Jackson county June 29, 1879. He is a son of John and Ella (Lytten) Piper, natives of Ohio. They came to Kansas and located in Jackson county, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising. Dr. Piper was reared on a farm and in early life attended the district schools of Jackson county. He worked hard for his education and practically paid his own way through both preparatory and medical schools. After obtaining a good academic education he took a three-years' course in Campbell University at Holton, Kan., and after teaching and working two years entered the Kansas Medical College, then a branch of Washburn College, Topeka. He graduated from this institution in the class of 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then located in Lyons county and engaged in the practice of his profession at Admire, where he remained two years, when he accepted the position as house physician at the St. Joseph Hospital, remaining there in that capacity until February, 1910, when he came to Axtell and engaged in practice again. In 1911 he formed a partnership with Dr. Newman. This arrangement continued about one year, when the partnership was dissolved, and Dr. Piper has since been engaged in practice alone and has built up a very satisfactory business. He is a capable physician and has been successful.

He was united in marriage, November 20, 1907, to Miss Pearl, daughter of George and Lucy (Kirk) Best, of St. Joseph, Mo., both natives of Iowa. The father was a steamboat captain on the Mississippi river in early life and later a superintendent for the Hammond Packing Company, of St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. Piper was born at Montrose, Iowa, and came to St. Joseph with her parents when a child, where she was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school, and later attended business college. Dr. and Mrs. Piper have one child, Dorus, Jr., born July 5, 1909. Dr. Piper is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights and Ladies of Security, Woodmen of the World, the Eastern Star and the County, State and American Medical associations, and Mrs. Piper is a member of the Eastern Star and belongs to the Latter Day Saints (reorganized) church.

John M. Alexa, a successful farmer and stockman of Washington county, Kansas, was born on his father's farm in Sanilac county, Michigan, November 12, 1863, a son of John and Katherine (Burda) Alexa. His parents are natives of Bohemia and came to the United States in 1861, and in December of that year the father engaged in farming and stock raising in Sanilac county, Michigan, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Kansas and purchased a farm on the Little Blue river in Washington county, consisting of 160 acres. He improved this property and engaged in farming and stock raising and fattened a small number of cattle each year. He gave over the management of his farm to his son, our subject, about 1885 and has given little attention to business affairs since that time.

John M. Alexa received his early educational discipline in the schools of Sanilac county, Michigan, where he was a student until the age of ten, when his parents removed to Kansas, and he completed his studies in the schools of Washington county. He was reared a farmer and has always followed that occupation. His early years were spent in assisting his father in the work of the home farm, and in 1885, when he was given the management of the property, he entered into the conditioning of cattle for the market and averaged from eighty to one hundred head per annum. He was successful in this branch of activity, and he was exceedingly careful to have his animals in first-class condition for shipping, receiving top prices for his stock. The profits from his operations have been invested in additional acreage until the farm now consists of 600 acres and is conceded to be one of the choice properties of this section of the State and one that has been brought up to the highest point of cultivation. For a number of years Mr. Alexa has been giving special attention to Herefords and Duroc-Jersey swine. He usually raises four or five car loads of the latter and has had as many as five hundred head on the farm at one time. When the family located in Washington county it was sparsely settled; there were but two houses between the Alexa farm and the county seat, and but one on the road

to Greenleaf. Upland could be then bought for $1.50 to $2.00 per acre, and our subject has the distinction of having been the last man to preempt land in the county, a tract of forty acres near his father's home farm. Mr. Alexa has been actively identified with the civic affairs of his township since attaining his majority and has served as a member of the school board since 1884. He takes an active interest in educational matters and is keenly alive to the needs of the country student, and has been of material value in assisting in the betterment of this important department of civic life. He is also a member of the board of trustees of his township. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and of the Farmers Union of America.

On November 5, 1902, Mr. Alexa was united in marriage with Miss Christina Larm, a daughter of Peter Larm, a native of Sweden, who was a pioneer settler in Wyandotte county, Kansas, later a resident of Russell county, and now a resident of Oregon. Mrs. Alexa was born in Kansas City, Kan., where her parents resided until she was six years of age. She obtained her education in the schools of Russell county. She is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexa are the parents of the following children: John Emerson, Edna Viola, and Albert Irvin, all of whom are students in the schools of their home township.

Thomas Davis Evans, successful farmer and stock raiser, and popular citizen of Washington county, was born on her father's farm in Champaign county, Ohio, July 17, 1850, a son of Thomas Davis and Nancy (Scott) Evans. The Evans family is of Welch descent and the branch of which our subject is a member was founded in America by Griffith Evans, a native of Wales, who came to the State of Ohio during the early part of the last century and located on land in Champaign county, then in its early settlement. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Samuel Scott, was a native of Ireland, who also was a pioneer settler of Ohio. Thomas Davis Evans, the son of Griffith and father of our subject, was a farmer and auctioneer, who married, when a young man, Nancy Scott, and died in 1857.

Thomas Davis Evans, Jr., was reared on the parental farm and obtained his education in the district schools of his native county, the school term at that time being limited to three months. Owing to the death of his father while the children were young, our subject being but seven years of age at the time, he and his two elder brothers were compelled to earn a living for the family, which was accomplished through the operation of the home farm. On attaining his majority our subject took over the management of this property and the support of his mother, and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1885, when he came to Kansas and rented a farm five miles southeast of the city of Washington. He remained on this property for four years, and removed to Thayer county, Nebraska, where he remained one year,

and then returned to Washington county, Kansas, and bought a farm in Farmington township. He farmed this property for several years and also engaged in stock raising with success. He next disposed of this land and bought his present farm of seventy acres, which adjoins the city of Washington, where he has since resided. As a farmer and stock raiser he has met with gratifying success and is recognized as one of the well read and best posted men engaged in this line of endeavor in his section. His farm property has the best of modern improvements and one of the most substantial farm residences in the county. Mr. Evans has been a consistent advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has been actively identified with the political affairs of his county. He served for one term as trustee of Farmington township, and his record while in this office reflects credit upon himself and his constituents. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Kansas Fraternal Citizens and of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the last named organization he has taken an active and prominent part and is an officer in his congregation.

On January 28, 1874, Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Miss Anna B. Jordan, a daughter of Robert N. and Pricilla (Fleming) Jordan, who was reared and educated in West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio. Mrs. Evans's father was a well known attorney of West Liberty, Ohio, and he and his wife are both deceased. To this union have been born three children: Fred J., a successful attorney, of Garden City, Kan., and at this writing, 1913, county attorney of Finney county; Enola B., who is deceased; and Charles W., a farmer, of Washington county, Kansas. Fred J. married Miss Bertha Graham and they are the parents of two children: Dorthea and Fred J., Jr.; Charles W. married Libby Saxton and they have one son, Charles W., Jr.

Charles W. Evans, Sr., is one of the well known stock raisers of his county, a breeder of registered Holstein cattle and is preparing to engage extensively in dairying.

James M. Moore, M. D., a successful and influential physician of southern Kansas, was born on his father's farm in Miami county, Kansas, February 2, 1870, a son of Benjamin and Frances (Drum) Moore. The elder Moore was a native of Ohio, born in Monroe county in 1840, and followed farming throughout his life. He came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Miami county, where he purchased a tract of land, which he improved and placed in cultivation. He became one of the successful agriculturists of his section, took an active part in the affairs of his neighborhood, was a student of the questions and measures of the day and enjoyed the esteem of the community, in which he was influential. His death occurred February 19, 1902.

Mr. Moore was united in marriage, April 8, 1868, with Mrs. Frances Craig, nee Drum, a daughter of Henry Drum. She was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1844. To this union were born three children: James

M., the subject of this sketch; Charles, born May 19, 1871, a prosperous farmer, of Miami county; and Thomas B., born October 2, 1873, also a farmer, of Miami county and resides on the old Moore homestead. By her previous marriage with Elias Craig, a private in an Ohio regiment, who died in Nashville, Tenn., in 1863, she had three sons: John Henry Craig, a farmer, of Spring Hill, Kan.; Elias W. Craig, a farmer, of Wellsville, Kan., and Lee W., a resident of Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Moore obtained his literary education in the public schools of Miami county and graduated from the Spring Hill High School with the class of 1890. Subsequently he entered the Kansas City Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in 1897, following which he practiced for one year. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kansas City, Kan., and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1900. He located for practice at Westline, Mo., in 1901, having spent the previous year as interne at Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kan. In 1910 he took a post-graduate course in the University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo. He removed to Madison in 1904, where he has built up a lucrative practice, and attained a prominent place among the members of his profession. He is local surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. He has attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. He has taken an active part in the commercial life of his home city and is vice president of Bank of Madison.

Dr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Lula A. Elliott on April 16, 1902. She is a native of Canada, born October 30, 1875, and is a daughter of I. M. Elliott, a first cousin of Thomas A. Edison. The family are prominent in the social life of their section and the Moore residence is known for its gracious hospitality.

Benjamin LeGrande, prominent citizen of South Haven, Kan., is a native of Virginia and a descendant of old Virginia families, on both his paternal and maternal sides. He was born May 21, 1861, at historic Appomattox Court House, and is a son of Peter A. and Caroline M. (LeGrande) LeGrande, both natives of Virginia. The father was born at Lynchburg in January, 1830. Like the average Virginian, when the Civil war came on he cast his lot with his native State and supported the cause of the Confederacy, becoming a captain in the Southern army. He was a gallant soldier and went to his death while in the line of duty. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Caroline M. LeGrande, the wife and mother, was born at Appomattox Court House, December 6, 1829. She was a Virginia school teacher before her marriage, and in 1869 removed from Virginia to Missouri with her little family, and died in Lawrence county, that State, October 9, 1906. Benjamin M. LeGrande is the only surviving member of a family of five children, he being the youngest. The names of the others are as fol-

lows: William Walker; Carrie; Peter A., and Archer. Benjamin M. came to Missouri with his mother in 1869 and they located in Lawrence county, and here he attended the public schools, and later the Baptist College. In 1886 he became a traveling salesman for a harvester company, and afterwards was engaged in the agricultural implement business at Springfield for five years. In 1891 he came to Kansas, where he was engaged in the agriculture business eighteen years, and in 1909 engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, which he has since followed. Mr. LeGrande has built up an extensive business in the vicinity of South Haven, in both the States of Kansas and Oklahoma. He is a progressive business man who does things, and by right methods has built up a large business. He is a writer of considerable ability, and a frequent contributor to the press on topics chiefly relating to conditions and advantages of Sumner county and that vicinity. His ability as a writer gives him considerable advantage over the average business man, in the way of writing advertisements, in which he sets forth the merits of Sumner county in entertaining poetry and convincing prose.

He was married, September 19, 1887, to Miss Minnie F., daughter of George W. and Mate (Cook) Bills, of Valparaiso, Ind., where she was born September 18, 1861. They have no children of their own, but have taken a special interest in orphans, and have reared and educated seven orphan children. Their noble work in this great field of true charity did not stop there. For over ten years he has acted as agent for the Children's Aid Society, of New York City, and during that time has found permanent homes for twenty-six orphan children. Mr. LeGrande is a crayon artist and cartoonist of no mean ability, but has never commercialized his ability in that direction, but does a great deal of blackboard work, which is both instructive and entertaining, especially in Sunday school work. Mr. and Mrs. LeGrande are members of the Congregational church and he is chairman of the board of trustees. His fraternal affiliations are with the time-honored Masonic lodge and he has been secretary of the South Haven lodge for many years.

John Poore, author, artist and associated editor of the Kiowa County "Signal," of Greensburg, Kan., was born on a farm in Jackson county, Ohio, on September 18, 1876, the only son of Samuel Jefferson and Sarah (Butler) Poore, the former a native of Jackson county, born October 27, 1850, a son of Josephus and Elizabeth (Rice) Poore, also natives of Ohio. Sarah Butler was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 27, 1854, a daughter of Henry and Lavina (Rice) Butler, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Samuel J. Poore was reared a farmer, and a few years subsequent to his marriage, which occurred on March 28, 1872, he came to Kansas. He located on government land in Rooks county in 1879, where he was engaged in

farming and stock raising until 1890, when he removed to Enterprise, Dickinson county, and in, 1894, to Abilene, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and where he now resides. Three children were born of this union, as follows: Florence, born December 23, 1872, graduated from the Enterprise High School with the class of 1895, married, July 26, 1908, Herman F. Gartner, who was born on July 15, 1870, and died on January 14, 1912; John, the subject of this article; and Mae, born October 20, 1878, in Davis county, Missouri, died February 22, 1904.

John Poore received his early education in the common schools of Rooks county, Kansas, removed with his parents to Enterprise, Dickinson county, when he was thirteen years of age and attended the high school one year. In 1893 he began to learn the printer's trade in the printing office conducted by his uncles, James and William Butler, at Abilene, and remained with them until 1899, when he removed to Walsanburg, Colo., to accept the position of editor and manager of the "Yucca," a weekly newspaper. His connection with this publication ceased in 1901, and he returned east and was engaged in metropolitan newspaper work in Topeka, Kansas City, Columbus, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1911 he purchased "The Motor" at Manchester, Kan., which he edited and published until April 10, 1913, when he formed a copartnership with R. T. ("Dick") Holmes, buying the Kiowa County "Signal" at Greensburg. It is the pioneer paper of Kiowa county, founded in 1884 by W. E. Bolton. It has a large circulation and is one of the most influential newspapers of southwestern Kansas. The mechanical equipment of the office is modern, electric power being used in operating the linotype, presses, folder and cutter. As a newspaper man, Mr. Poore is well and favorably known. He is a vigorous writer, has a wealth of energy and his editorials are worth while. It has been his aim to make the paper with which he is connected alive with interest and of real practical usefulness. On the thirty-seventh anniversary of his birth "A Prairie Concert," a handsomely bound volume of which he is the author and which has received favorable criticism, was placed on the market. He has done some very clever work in oil and crayon and the walls of his parents' residence, as well as those of a number of his friends, are decorated with original subjects by his brush.

Mr. Poore married November 15, 1910, at McPherson, Kan., Miss Flora Warren, daughter of J. K. Warren, a farmer of Durham, Kan., formerly of Illinois. She is a native of Marion county, Kansas.

Gustavas Stolpe.—In the death of the late Gustavas Stolpe, of Madison, Kan., which occurred August 26, 1913, there passed into life eternal another Kansas pioneer and highly respected citizen of Greenwood county. He was born July 21, 1835, in the little hamlet of Vermland, Sweden, where he was reared and educated. Here he was married July 25, 1868, to Miss Christine Hult, also a native of Sweden, and in 1868 the young couple immigrated to America to begin life in the land of pos-

sibilities. In his youth he learned the cabinet-maker's trade and was a skilled workman. Not being able to speak the English language and being unfamiliar with the ways of the country, he did not seek employment at his trade when he landed in New York, but came directly west, first going to Omaha and a little later locating at Topeka, Kan., at that time the western terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. His first employment in Kansas was on the grading gang on the road bed of the Santa Fe railroad, and, in after life, he enjoyed telling how he had to depend on the motions of the foreman and imitate his fellow workmen in order to understand what he was required to do. With that inborn thrift so characteristic of the Swedish immigrant, he and his wife determined to possess some property in their own name. In 1869 they removed to the Verdigris valley, where, in company with Peter Tellene and John Stolpe, a brother, he bought 320 acres of school land three and one-half miles west of Madison, on the river. Mr. and Mrs. Stolpe improved the farm and built the stone house, now known as the Binks Bitler homestead, where they lived until 1880. The 320 acres of school land were divided in 1874, John Stolpe getting the Bitler homestead, and Gustavas and his wife the fertile farm that Mr. Stolpe now owns on the south branch. Times were hard for the pioneers of those days and money was scarce, and to increase the family income, Mr. Stolpe opened a wagon shop in the "old town," which he conducted while Mrs. Stolpe operated the farm. He walked to and from his work each day, until 1880, when they moved to town and opened the first hotel in the new town on the site where Sol Green's residence now stands. They later established the present Stolpe hotel, which Mrs. Stolpe now conducts, in connection with the management of the farm interests and other details of the estate. During her husband's lifetime she was his partner and business adviser as well as wife, and her former experience well fits her for the business responsibilities which have fallen to her lot. Gustavas Stolpe was a strong character with a rugged personality. He used to say: "The world is my country and to do good my religion." His motto was: "The time to be happy is now, the place to be happy is here, and the way to be happy is to make others happy." Underneath his rough exterior a warm heart beat in unison for the poor and the unfortunate. There was no artificial deception or love of display in his make-up, just plain, honest, everyday Gust. Stolpe, and he was loved and respected for what he was, not for what he pretended to be. His door was always open to his less fortunate fellow man, and his time, money and advice were freely given to help them in the battle of life. He was a Mason and had been a member of that lodge for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Stolpe never had any children of their own, but years ago adopted and raised two children: Mrs. Tillie Thompson, of Montrose, Colo., and Clarence Stolpe, of Kansas City.

Roy A. Hoisington, editor and owner of the Enterprise "Push," at Enterprise, Kan., is a native of the Sunflower State. He was born at Great Bend November 27, 1880, and is a son of Andrew J. and Mary (Smith) Hoisington. The father was born July 7, 1848, at Quincy, Ill., and was a son of A. J. and Elizabeth (Limb) Hoisington. A. J. Hoisington was a native of New York and his wife was an English woman. She came to America with her parents at the age of seven years. Andrew J. Hoisington, the father of Roy A., removed with his parents from Quincy, Ill., to Madison county, that State, in 1859, where the father followed farming until his death. Andrew J. Hoisington was a college graduate and taught school for a short time in early life, when he bought an interest in a newspaper at Winterset, Iowa, and learned printing. He was one of the owners and editors of the Winterset "Madisonian" until 1873, when he sold his interest in that newspaper and came to Kansas, locating at Great Bend. Here he founded the Great Bend "Register," which was the first newspaper published in Barton county. He took a prominent part in the public affairs of Kansas and occupied a prominent place in State and local politics until his death. He was postmaster of Great Bend several years and was also register of the United States land office at Garden City for a number of years. The present town of Hoisington, Kan., was named in his honor.

Roy A. Hoisington, the subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Great Bend and in early life learned the printer's trade in his father's office. In 1902 he bought the Leoti "Standard" at Leoti, Kan. This was the beginning of his journalistic career and he was editor of that paper until 1906. He was also postmaster of Leoti from 1907 until 1911. In September, 1912, he bought the Enterprise "Push" and has made many improvements in the paper and plant. He has installed a new power press and equipment, and now has an up-to-date printing plant where he also does an extensive job printing business. The "Push" is a live newspaper which has a wholesome influence within the scope of its circulation. Mr. Hoisington was married August 4, 1904, at Leoti to Hiss Margaret, daughter of James H. and Mary Riley, of Wichita county, Kansas. Mrs. Hoisington was born August 21, 1885, at Seymore, Iowa. The Riley family came to Kansas in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Hoisington are the parents of four children: Albert James, born April 27, 1906; Verne Eugene, born June 21, 1908; Duane Wesley, born July 1, 1910, and Clyde Riley, born July 1, 1912. Mr. Hoisington is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is a Republican.

John George Dieter.—In the development of the agricultural resources of Kansas which has placed her, in this respect, in the front rank among her sister States of the Union, opportunity has been given many men not only to cause the desert to bloom, to realize substantial financial return, but to become leaders and teachers among their fellow men.

The man whose name initiates this article has been a resident of Kansas since 1866, has been of potential value in the upbuilding of the commonwealth, and deserves distinctive recognition in this publication. As a farmer and breeder of pedigreed horses, cattle and swine he has attained wide recognition for success; as a merchant he occupies a prominent place in the commercial circles of Clay county; as an official of the government he has served with credit; he was for three years a gallant defender of the Union cause in the Civil war; and in his home town, where he has resided for forty years, he has been given the sobriquet "Father of Oak Hill," a title justly his due, as a result of his labor during the formative period of the town, of which he was one of the original settlers.

John George Dieter was born in Germany April 20, 1841, a son of John P. and Katherine (Ramye) Dieter. His boyhood years were passed in his native land, where he received his education and learned the trade of a cooper. Desiring to avail himself of the broader opportunities offering in America, he immigrated to the United States in 1858 and for a period of six months was employed at his trade in the city of New York. He next became a resident of Zanesville, Ohio, where he was employed as a barber until 1861, when he returned to New York and, on May 1 of that year, enlisted as a private in Company D, Fourth New York cavalry. With his regiment, which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, he participated in a number of the important battles of the war, among which were the battle of Wilson's Creek, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, Perryville, Chickamauga and Stone River, being seriously wounded in the last named engagement. He was mustered out at Columbia, Tenn., May 1, 1864, and subsequently returned to his native land, where he remained until 1866, his father passing away during this period. In the last named year he returned to the United States and located in Junction City, Kan., journeying from Kansas City on the first train that was run over the Union Pacific railway's new line up the Kaw valley. He established one of the first barber shops in Junction City and conducted it until 1873, when he removed to Clay county, where he had viewed a homestead in 1867, engaged in placing his raw land in cultivation and became one of the founders of Oak Hill. His initial venture in the field of merchandising was taken in 1880, when he established a general store at Oak Hill and carried a stock of goods totaling $20,000 in value. This venture proved of sound and continuous growth, his possession of those qualifications necessary to commercial success was satisfactorily proven, his trade area gradually increased, until he was compelled to build, in 1912, a large, modern brick store building in order properly to care for the wants of his customers. This building was totally destroyed by fire on July 21, 1913, since which time he has erected even a better and larger structure than that destroyed. He has been a consistent buyer of choice farm lands and,

besides the homestead on which he settled in 1873, he is the owner of an additional tract of 680 acres. His farming operations have been marked by the same attention to detail, comprehensive knowledge of the needs of the business and broad progressiveness that has made for his success as a merchant. He is a lover of fine stock and his operations in this line of activity have been upon a large scale. He has stocked his farm with the best animals that money could buy, and as a breeder has received recognition as one of the foremost in his section of the State. He was one of the active promoters of the organization of the Oak Hill State Bank, chartered in 1907, was elected its vice-president and served in this capacity until 1910. He was appointed postmaster of Oak Hill in 1880, serving until 1893, and was appointed a second time in 1897 and is still serving in that capacity. During the intervening years, 1893 to 1897, he served as assistant postmaster. He is a charter member of Iuka Post, No. 304, Grand Army of the Republic, and has filled the various chairs in that body.

On October 8, 1868, Mr. Dieter married, at Junction City, Kan., Miss Johanna W. Johnson, a daughter of Daniel Johnson, a native of Sweden, where she was born in 1850, and came to the United States with her parents in 1868. To this union have been born nine children: John George, born July 26, 1869, graduated from the Clay County High School and is now a manufacturer of mattresses at Dallas, Texas; Anna Margaret, born July 26, 1871, graduated from a commercial college at Sedalia, Mo., and is the wife of the Rev. Louis P. Cain, pastor of the Edgewater Presbyterian church, Chicago; Minnie, born December 23, 1873, graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College, subsequently a teacher for five years, and is now the wife of T. R. Conkling, M. D., of Abilene, Kan.; Katherine, born April 4, 1879, a graduate of the musical department of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., the wife of Omer N. Need, M. D., of Oak Hill, Kan.; John N., born August 31, 1882, a graduate in pharmacy from Kansas University with the class of 1900, and later studied medicine in Chicago and Heidelberg, Germany, and is now a practicing physician at Abilene, Kan.; Charles A., born June 3, 1884, was graduated from the Abilene High School with the class of 1901, and from the department of pharmacy of Kansas University with the class of 1907, and from the Kansas City, Mo., Medical College, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a member of the class of 1913; John Phillip, born September 20, 1886, died March 20, 1899; Nellie Beatrice, born April 3, 1889; and Frank Henry, born June 4, 1891, a graduate of the Clay County High School with the class of 1913.

Stuart Earl Tilton, editor and publisher of the Longford "Leader," one of Clay county's prosperous weeklies, was born at Hope, Kan., September 26, 1891, a son of Oscar C. and Lois J. (Smith) Tilton. The elder Tilton is a well known veterinary surgeon and farmer of Hope, where he located in 1880. He was born at Chana, Ill., May 17, 1855, married,

in 1874, Miss Lois J. Smith, a daughter of A. B. and Martha (Ford) Smith, born in Illinois January 1, 1854. As previously stated, he came to Kansas in 1880 and purchased a farm at Hope, Clay county, which he has since operated successfully and has also practiced his profession. He is well and favorably known to the citizens of his home county, enjoys a profitable practice and is highly esteemed by his neighbors. Five children have been born of this union and are as follows: Mabel Grace, born May 20, 1875, married Hiram Coke, a farmer of Shawnee county, Kansas; Ernest Clarence, born June 20, 1881, farmer in Texas, married Miss Rosa Wright in 1900; Alice, born May 23, 1883, married, in 1901, William Sinclair, a locomotive engineer; Stuart Earl, the subject of this sketch; and Lois Helen, born September 9, 1895, a student in the Hope High School and member of the class of 1914.

Stuart Earl Tilton acquired his education in the public schools of Clay county and was graduated from the Hope High School with the class of 1908. Following his graduation, he secured employment in a printing office at Enterprise, Dickinson county, where he learned the printer's art and received his first lessons in journalism. In November, 1911, he purchased the Leoti "Standard," which he edited and published until 1912, when he disposed of this paper and bought his present property, the Longford "Leader." Under his management this publication has attained a good circulation, is alive with interest and real practical usefulness, and is welcomed as a personal friend in the homes of its subscribers. The equipment of the office is excellent and a satisfactory job printing business is being done.

On April 3, 1913, Mr. Tilton married Miss Alberta Kensella, a daughter of Patrick Kensella, of Osawatomie, Kan., who was born at Paola, Kan., July 25, 1893. She was graduated from the Fort Scott High School with the class of 1910 and during the year preceding her marriage was employed as a railway telegrapher.

Wilson Carlisle Price, editor and publisher of Oak Hill, Kan., is a native of Illinois and was born at Port Byron August 6, 1891, a son of Rev. W. S. and Nellie F. (Willis) Price. Rev. Price was born on his father's farm near Galva, Ill., July 10, 1857. He was reared a farmer, acquired his education in the public schools, and during his early life engaged in teaching. He subsequently entered the newspaper field and for several years was employed in various capacities on daily papers. Following his work as a journalist he studied for the ministry and entered actively into the work of the gospel at Fairbury, Neb., in 1908, where for a short time he published a paper. In 1909 he was assigned to the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church at Ada, Kan. In 1911 he established at Oak Hill, Clay county, the "Gazette," a weekly paper, and also engaged in the furniture business. In 1885 he married Miss Nellie F. Willis, who was born at Woodhall, Ill., May 5, 1863

a daughter of Dr. Willis, of that town. They are the parents of the following children: Irma Elizabeth, born January 14, 1888, the wife of S. S. Hale, a farmer of Clay county, Kan.; Isaiah Glenn, born July 3, 1889, a printer of Chicago, Ill.; Wilson Carlisle, of this sketch; Robert McNair, born October 8, 1895, employed on the "Gazette" at Oak Hill; Archie Rollins, born November 16, 1897; Frances Eleanor, born November 16, 1900; and Howard William, born on September 4, 1906.

Wilson Carlisle Price received a good common school education and gained his knowledge of the printer's art and journalism from his father. His first employment was on the paper published by the latter in Fairbury, Neb., and later, on the establishing of the "Gazette," he continued in that vocation. On January, 1913, he became its owner and has since edited and published it with success. It enjoys a healthy circulation and the job department of the office is well equipped and prosperous. Judging from his work to date, Mr. Price will become favorably known among Kansas journalists at no distant date.

John Gilman, influential citizen, now retired, of Madison, Kan., and the last survivor among the early pioneers of Greenwood county, was born at Chelsea, Vt., March 25, 1830. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of New England and were of Scotch descent. He was reared a farmer and obtained his education in the schools of his native State. In 1859 he decided to seek opportunity for advancement in the West and came to Leavenworth and from there went overland by wagon to Pike's Peak. He spent a few months prospecting in the Rockies and then returned to Kansas, where he located a homestead in Greenwood county, nine miles southeast of where the present city of Madison was built. His nearest post office at the time was Shell Rock, which was abandoned in 1884. On the call of President Lincoln for volunteers in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifth Kansas cavalry, and served under Col. Powell Clayton from January 4, 1862, to January 9, 1865. He was in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Pine Bluff, Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, Ark., but was never wounded seriously. On completion of his military service he returned to his homestead in Greenwood county and engaged in farming and stock raising, remaining on this place until 1888, when he became a resident of Madison. With the late William Martindale he was one of the first to settle in this section of Kansas, and is the only survivor of that early settlement. Mr. Gilman realized a substantial success as a farmer and became one of the influential men in his section. From the formation of the Republican party he was a consistent advocate of its principles and policies and took an active part in its affairs in his county. He was appointed postmaster at Madison December 1, 1901, and served until March 1, 1911, when he was succeeded by his son, George Gilman, a sketch of whom follows this article. Mr. Gilman has been one of the useful citizens of his county and enjoys

the respect and esteem of the community. He has traveled a great deal and for several years has spent his winters in Florida. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Shaw, a daughter of W. W. and Anne F. (Miller) Shaw, on January 29, 1872. Her father was a pioneer of Greenwood county, locating there in 1869, and served as postmaster of Shell Rock for the fifteen years previous to its abandonment. The Shaw homestead was on the Verdigris river, eight miles southeast of the present city of Madison. He removed to Seattle, Wash., in 1902, where he died in 1908, his wife following to her last rest in that city in 1911. There were eight children in the Shaw family, who are as follows: Mary E., Martha, William F., Charles M., Ida, Alice, Etta and Ina, all of whom are living with the exception of Martha, who died in 1908. Mrs. Gilman was born on May 29, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Gilman are the parents of eight children, who are as follows: William, born November 23, 1872, died February 19, 1891; Annie M., born May 22, 1874, the wife of Louis J. Fellay; Martha E., born December 10, 1878, the wife of Virgil E. Swain, a merchant of Madison, Kan.; Mary, born January 6, 1884, the wife of Dr. A. L. Warth, a successful veterinarian of Madison; Bessie L., born September 17, 1888, the wife of W. L. Jones, a farmer and stockman; Roy D., born October 17, 1892; Charles Z., born December 15, 1880, a merchant of Madison, Kan., married, in 1909, Miss Hattie Johnston; and George, whose sketch follows.

George Gilman, who is so capably and acceptably filling the office of postmaster of the city of Madison, Kan., was born on his father's farm in Greenwood county on March 26, 1876, a son of John and Mary E. (Shaw) Gilman, a review of whom precedes this article. He acquired his education in the schools of his native county and was graduated from the Madison High School with the class of 1894. Subsequently he completed a two-years course in the State Normal School at Emporia, and a one-year term in Kansas University. In 1900 he established the Madison "News," of which he was the editor and publisher until 1906, when he became assistant postmaster, under his father, at Madison. On the retirement of the elder Gilman, in 1911, he was appointed to succeed him and has since filled that office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his townspeople. He is a Republican and has been active in party affairs. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, and he is one of the active and influential members of this order in Kansas. He was elected, in May, 1913, grand prelate of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Mr. Gilman is unmarried.

Thomas Thompson Ferguson, an honored Kansas pioneer, and veteran of the Civil war, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Franklin county, October 17, 1830, a son of William and Zela (Jamison) Ferguson. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of Ohio. They spent their lives in Ohio, where the former died, November 19, 1868, aged seventy years, and the wife and mother departed this life in

March, 1876, at the age of seventy-one. They had eight children, only two of whom are now living: Thomas Thompson, the subject of this sketch, and Malinda, now the wife of Joseph Spangler, a farmer residing near Columbus, Ohio.

Thomas Thompson Ferguson was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Franklin county, Ohio. He followed farming in his native State until 1874, when he removed to White county, Indiana, engaged in farming there until 1878, when he came to Kansas, settling in Butler county, and followed farming until 1887. He then engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Latham, which he conducted for three years, when he engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, and at the same time was elected justice of the peace, holding that office twenty years. He has also held school and township offices for many years, and was police judge of Latham five years. He has taken an active interest in the public life of his town and county, and is one of the grand old men of Butler county. When the Civil war broke out he responded to the President's call for volunteers, enlisting in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio infantry, and at the expiration of his first enlistment he reënlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio infantry, serving until he was honorably discharged at the close of a military career, of which he may be justly proud. Mr. Ferguson was married November 7, 1850, to Miss Hannah Newland, of Franklin county, Ohio, where she was born October 10, 1831. She was a daughter of John and Aimy (Waldo) Newland. To Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson were born ten children: Mary Jane, born June 15, 1852; now the widow of Thomas K. Settle; George H., born April 10, 1855, now a hotel keeper at Wolcott, Ind.; Charles W., born March 2, 1859, a retired farmer, Latham, Kan.; William E., born May 22, 1861, now postmaster at Latham, Kan.; Oscar J., born May 23, 1863, now in the United States mail service, Latham, Kan.; Elnora, born June 1, 1867, died July 1, 1887; Ira W., born July 27, 1870, now resides in St. Louis, Mo.; Frank T., born February 9, 1873, now Santa Fe station agent at Raton, N. M.; Eva M., born December 8, 1875, died February 20, 1904, and James O., born August 6, 1880, a merchant at Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Ferguson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Latham Post, No. 340, and has been post adjutant for many years.

Moses Goodwin Patterson.—A man's real worth to his community is best determined by inquiring into the sentiment of his neighbors and fellow citizens. Their estimate of him is found to be of more value in uncovering the truth than all other sources of information. However, if there is found in this sentiment a diversity of opinion, it is difficult to arrive at accurate conclusion. On the other hand, if absolute harmony prevails in it, if it is found to be a single unit, if a man's neighbors and daily associates, without a single dissenter, proclaim him to be a worthy citizen and a power for good in the community, then accuracy

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of conclusion is made easy; for no precedent exists in which perfect harmony of public opinion has proved to be wrong. The conclusions formed and herein set forth with reference to the man under consideration have been moulded entirely from the sentiment of his friends and fellow citizens, and since this sentiment had in it not a single discordant note, its accuracy can be fully vouchsafed and relied upon.

Moses Goodwin Patterson was one of Clay county's most influential men of affairs. He was a resident of Clay Center for twenty-five years, interested directly or indirectly with many of its business enterprises, realized a large and substantial success in the commercial world, and in attaining prominence and wealth retained the friendship and esteem of all. He was born in the city of New York, February 9, 1848. He was a son of Hiram G. Patterson, also a native of that city, who died in 1855.

Young Patterson was left an orphan when but seven years of age, and he was early compelled to rely upon his own resources, so his boyhood life of hardship, struggle and early privations taught him frugality, and at twelve years of age the fine elements of character turned him away from the city life, and at the age of sixteen he was holding a position of responsibility and trust as manager of a general store at Pond Eddy, N. Y. At the age of eighteen he sought the opportunity then offering in the West, and removed to the city of Chicago, and established himself in the mercantile business.

In the spring of 1869 he went to Dexter, Iowa, as railroad agent for the Rock Island. While at Dexter, on May 22, 1870, he was married to Nettie Eleanor Young, daughter of James and Caroline (Lewellen) Young, who was born at Appola, Pa., February 25, 1850. She was a home woman in the very best and sweetest meaning of the word, possessed many lovable characteristics, exercised a wholesome influence on all that was best in society, and was a helpmate who was ever ready to encourage and assist her husband and children to overcome the disappointments and trials which at times came to all. Her death occurred July 7, 1908, at her home in Clay Center.

From Dexter, Mr. Patterson went to Fairfield, Iowa, to serve as agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. In 1871 he was transferred to Barry, Ill., to become agent for the Wabash railroad, holding this position for fourteen years. During this time he also engaged in the grain and coal business, buying and shipping in large quantities. After one year spent as cashier of the Barry Exchange Bank, in which he held stock, he went to Kirksville, Mo., where for one year he served the Wabash Railroad Company as its agent. In 1887 he secured the position as agent of the uptown express office at Clay Center, Kan., where he resided until his death. While the express office did a good business it did not give outlet for his business energies, and he bought and sold poultry and grain in connection with his duties as agent. In time he resigned the agency of the office to be able to devote himself

to larger activities. He purchased an elevator and engaged in the grain business, later adding coal and marble.

In the year of 1905 he sustained a very heavy loss in the failure of the Barry Exchange Bank. This loss coming late in life, and after the effort put forth to accumulate some of this world's goods, it was a severe blow. He met it bravely and it seemed now, as before, everything to which he gave his personal supervision was successful, and he died a man of means, from a most humble beginning. He was liberal with his town and all its aspirings; with his church and all its ambitions; with the dependent poor; with less fortunate relatives and the many charitable demands that must be met and carried. At the time of his death, which occurred suddenly, January 7, 1912, the following offices of trust were held by him: Vice-president and director of the First National Bank, Clay Center; director of the First State Savings Bank, Clay Center; director of the Bank of Wakefield; director of the Bank of Industry; treasurer and trustee of the First Baptist Church, Clay Center; treasurer of the Masonic lodge, Clay Center, and treasurer and director of the Clay Center Chautauqua Association. It was his fine business capacity that enabled him to perform these duties with marked ability and skill, and at the same time conduct and manage his own extensive business affairs. With it all, he was quiet and unobtrusive, and few realized the many responsibilities borne by him. Political office never appealed to him, although he never neglected his civic duties and obligations. He was a Republican.

He was one of the most prominent Masons of his county, and one of the most active as well. He had attained to the Knights Templar degree, and was a Noble of Iris Temple Shrine, Kansas City, Mo.

Two daughters survive, viz.: Caroline, born at Fairfield, Iowa, on March 15, 1871, a graduate of the Clay Center High School, with the class of 1891, and of the Kindergarten Department of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. For ten years she followed the profession of teaching, holding position as primary instructor in the schools of Wamego, Wakefield and Clay Center. On January 9, 1895, she married Joseph Clark Thompson. His death occurred December 24, 1898.

Ada Pearl Patterson, the second daughter, was born at Barry, Ill., September 18, 1873. On November 22, 1904, she married Louis Mitchell Linnell, of Chicago, Ill. They have two daughters, Eleanor Louise, born at Chicago, Ill., November 26, 1906, and Lois Carolyn, born at Oak Park, Ill., September 3, 1913.

Mr. Patterson was an unusual and remarkable man. While not educated technically, he had at his command a surprising fund of general knowledge, and on any occasion or in any meeting he could talk interestingly and informingly upon whatever topic was forward for discussion. He was a good traveler and a great reader, taking special interest in anything pertaining to successful business men or self-made men.

He was a man of the highest integrity and character; a Christian man and served his Master as a member of the First Baptist Church of Clay Center. He united with the church of this faith while living in Barry, Ill. He gave much of his time to the church, and conducted his life as a believer in the teachings of the gospel. He was a typical progressive and successful man of affairs, a leader and teacher in whatever he undertook, and, within the lines of his endeavors, Clay Center has never had a more useful citizen.

Thomas E. Trigg, a well known Kansas newspaper man, who is editor of the "Mirror," of Latham, Kan., is a native of Iowa, and was born at Albia, September 15, 1862. He is a son of William A. and Mary E. (Ware) Trigg. The father is a Kentuckian, born in 1838, a son of Thomas E. Trigg, a Kentucky planter and slave owner. William A. Trigg removed to Albia, Iowa, in 1860, and followed teaching until 1878, when he removed to Kansas, locating in Linn county, where he was engaged in farming about a year, and was elected probate judge of Linn county, serving four years. In 1881 he purchased the Mound City "Clarion," and in 1886 he bought the Garnett "Eagle," publishing both papers for several years. In 1908 he was elected representative from Anderson county to the State legislature, serving on several important committees in that session. He is now living retired at Garnett, Kan., after an active and useful career. His wife, Mary E. Ware, was a daughter of Thomas C. and Mary Ann (Jones) Ware, both natives of Indiana, where Mrs. Trigg was born in 1842. She passed away at her home in Garnett February 11, 1901. Mrs. Ware was a cousin of the late Eugene F. Ware, the well known Kansas poet and writer.

William A. Trigg and Mary E. Ware were the parents of four children: Thomas E., the subject of this sketch; Clarence Jay, born in 1865, now clerk of the municipal court in Kansas City, Mo.; Fred Clyde, born in October, 1868, now on the editorial staff of the Kansas City "Star," and Anna S., born in 1872, now the wife of Lee P. Cayot, a merchant of Westphalia, Kan. Thomas E. Trigg received his education in the old Lane University at Lecompton. He learned telegraphy in early life and followed railroad station work three years. In 1888 he began his active newspaper career as editor of "The Globe," at Chautauqua, Kan.

He also published the Cedarvale "Commercial" and was county printer of Chautauqua county in 1909. In 1910 he purchased "The Mirror," which he has published since that time. "The Mirror" is a live-up-to-date country newspaper, with a good circulation. Mr. Trigg was united in marriage August 8, 1892, to Miss Ella B. Vincent, daughter of Captain A. B. and Nancy C. (White) Vincent, of Macon county, Missouri. Mrs. Trigg was born February 15, 1872, at Macon City, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Trigg have been born two children, Thomas C., born May 26, 1893, a student in the Latham High School, and a member of the

class of 1914, and Eula Benton, born in February, 1907, died September 17, 1909. Mr. Trigg is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Ole Erickson Ladd, now deceased, was a prominent pioneer and highly respected citizen of Greenwood county. He was a native of Norway, born November 15, 1839, a son of Erick and Karen Ladd. He came to America with his parents in 1851, being then twelve years of age. The family located in Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin, where his parents resided until their deaths.

In the spring of 1857, when Ole E. Ladd was about eighteen years of age, he came to Kansas City, Mo., where he was employed as stage driver for nearly two years, between Kansas City and Leavenworth. This was before the railroad was built between those points. In the fall of 1858 he, accompanied by A. Erickson and others, drove to Greenwood county with an ox team, their wagon being the first then known to have crossed the east branch of Fall river. Here, in the broad fertile valley lying between the east and west branches of Fall river, they located on Government land, about seven miles northwest of the present town of Eureka, which is the county seat of Greenwood county. They were, therefore, two of the first permanent settlers in Greenwood county. Amund Erickson located his claim near the claim of Ole E. Ladd.

In the year 1860 Ole E. Ladd returned to Kansas City and on March 13 was married to Miss Cecilia Erickson, a sister of Amund Erickson and Erick Erickson, and a daughter of Eric and Gertrude Erickson, both natives of Norway, where Mrs. Ladd was born, July 28, 1836. After their marriage they removed to their homestead in Greenwood county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which business he was very successful.

The year of the drought, 1860, they suffered many privations; added to this the daily fear of being attacked by hostile Indians and the many alarms—many of which were false—of Indians coming, caused many hurried gatherings and forming of scouting parties, of which Mr. Ladd was always a member. During these first few years he did much freighting from Topeka, Burlington and Emporia. He lived with his family in the log cabin until the years 1868-69, when he built the present home, this being the first frame house built northwest of Eureka. In later years he conducted business on a large scale, and was one of the big cattlemen and land owners of Greenwood county. He was a good business man, and was successful from the beginning, and amassed a comfortable fortune. He always took a prominent part in the public affairs of his county, and was always a strong advocate of good schools. His political views were Republican, but he never aspired to hold public office. The extent of his interest in politics was for the public good rather than for private gain. He was an active member of the Lutheran

church, and his fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was liberal to a fault and many friends can attest to his generosity and hospitality. He delighted in travel and after middle life made two visits to his Fatherland, and one trip to Liverpool, England, with a shipment of cattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ladd were born twelve children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, five daughters and three sons, four having died in infancy, three daughters and one son. The children of this marriage are as follows: Karen C. Ladd, born December 19, 1861, a graduate of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan., in the class of 1882, now the wife of Gilbert Bitler, a prominent stockman and banker of Eureka. Mr. Bitler is a native of Ohio, and was born April 26, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Bitler have four children: Samuel Ladd Bitler, born October 28, 1883; Olen George, born March 16, 1888; Vashti Cecillea, born April 25, 1890, and Gilbert Edwin, born July 12, 1892. The sons are associated with their father in the cattle business in Greenwood county, and Vashti Cecillea, their only daughter, a talented elocutionist, is a graduate and post-graduate of Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass., who is now engaged as a reader in the employ of an entertainment bureau of Boston. Only one of Mr. and Mrs. Bitler's children are married, Olen G., who married Florence Frymire, February 15, 1910, and they have one daughter, born July 5, 1912, named Karen Dean, who has the honor of not only having the name of her two grandmothers, but Karen, the name of her great-great-grandmother.

The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Ladd are: Elena M., born November 3, 1863, now the wife of Sherman B. Dray, of Peoria, Ill. They have a daughter and son. The daughter, Mary Cecille, now Mrs. H. A. Jurgens, of Minneapolis, Minn., educated in music and is a musician of note, and the son, Moses Ladd Dray, an artist, who makes illustrating and cartooning a specialty.

Louisa Jane, born December 30, 1866, married James W. Teter, a wealthy farmer and stockman, of Eldorado, Kan., is now deceased, leaving two children, Gladys Louise and James Ladd Teter. The former is a graduate of Eureka High School, and a student of music, and the latter a student in the Eldorado schools.

Edwin Nelson Ladd, the oldest son, was born July 27, 1868, married Miss Della Worley, and is extensively engaged in farming, and is now serving his second term as sheriff of Greenwood county.

Charles Christian Ladd was born September 7, 1871, married Miss Flora Sample, and they have four children: Ole Elwin, John Elmer, Claude Albert and Lilian.

Mr. Charles Ladd is a merchant, owning one of the finest grocery houses in Eureka, and also does extensive farming near Eureka.

The youngest son, Louis Albert Ladd, was born November 25, 1876, does farming extensively, and is also a stockman and cattle feeder. He

married Miss Carrie Nystol, and they have two children, Louise Alberta and Lambert Nystol. He now owns and lives at the old Ladd homestead, seven miles northwest of Eureka.

Saidee Olivetta Ladd was born March 20, 1882, married George Culver, a farmer of Greenwood county, and lives near Eureka. They own large land interests.

Maidee Adele Ladd was born May 4, 1884, is not married and resides with her aged mother in Eureka.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole E. Ladd are numbered among the very few who had the good fortune to spend fifty years of life together. On March 13, 1910, they celebrated their golden wedding, and hundreds of friends showered congratulations upon them on this, their fiftieth anniversary.

The Ladd family, with the exception of Mrs. Dray, all live in and near Eureka, and rank among the prominent pioneers of the State, and are well and favorably known.

Dr. William Nicholas Hobbs, one of the leading veterinary surgeons of the State, and a member of a pioneer family of Smith county, is a native of Appanoose county, Iowa, born September 5, 1861. He is a son of William F. and Sara Ann (Williams) Hobbs, natives of Kentucky. The paternal and maternal grandparents of Dr. Hobbs came from Kentucky together, and settled in Pike county, Illinois, and later both families removed to Platte county, Missouri, where they engaged in farming and lived neighbors to each other. Here William F. Hobbs and Sara Ann Williams were married. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and, on account of the strong slavery sentiment in that locality they removed to Iowa, where they remained but a short time, when they decided to return to Pike county, Illinois, and made the trip in a wagon. Dr. Hobbs was but two months old when his parents made this trip. To William Hobbs and Sara Ann Williams were born eight children: Veturia, married J. O. Rubin, a contractor and builder at Boise City, Idaho; Florence, now the wife of D. A. Cline, a retired farmer of Holton, Kan.; Katherine, married A. C. Hobbs, who is now deceased, and she is now the wife of E. R. Rice, of Athol, Kan.; Emma, now Mrs. Tondro, of East St. Louis; William N., the subject of this sketch; Charles W., a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume; Daniel H., a personal sketch of whom also appears in this volume, and May, married E. A. Powell, of Kensington, Kan. She died in 1894. In the spring of 1872, William F. Hobbs, the father, left the Illinois home, with a view of finding government land suitable for the future family home, and finally located a claim in Smith county, Kansas, in what is now known as Valley township. He then sent for his family, who came as far as Kansas City by rail that fall, and shortly afterwards the father returned to Missouri and spent the winter with his family near Kansas City. In the spring he returned to his Smith county claim, taking with him two of the girls, Katherine and Emma, and in the fall of that year returned

to Missouri for the rest of his family. He fitted out a wagon for the trip, and started west in February, 1874. They found the roads in bad condition, and encountered a great deal of severe weather, but finally, on March 12, 1874, they reached their new home, where the father, on his former visits, had built a little log house, 18x20 feet. The roof was made of poles, covered with bark from cottonwood trees, which was covered with sod and earth, and made a very comfortable pioneer home. But the family endured the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life of that section. They were poor, the father's entire capital consisting of $10 in money. The first year they planted a crop of corn, but in July the grasshoppers appeared and completely destroyed it, as well as every growing thing in that section. However, they had harvested about four acres of wheat, which left them in very good condition for the coming winter. The nearest mill where they could get grain ground was at Waterville, a distance of over a hundred miles. The father frequently made this trip. Later, when the railroad was built to Hastings, Neb., he frequently went there, which was also about 100 miles distant. The family continued to make their home on this place, which later became one of the highly cultivated and profitable farms of Smith county. The parents both spent their lives there. The father died in 1898, and the mother survived him twelve years, passing away in 1911.

Dr. Hobbs began his education in the subscription schools in a primitive sod school house. He attended the first school in that section, which was taught by Miss Nancy Dinwiddie. At that time the school year consisted of a term of only three months, but young Hobbs and his brothers were anxious to obtain an education and improved themselves by self-study, in addition to attending school. Early in life he became interested in the study of medicine, and he and his brother, D. H., began reading along medical lines by themselves, and later took up the study of veterinary medicine (and when mere boys were considered very capable practical veterinarians), and were frequently called to attend sick horses and stock in the neighborhood, and in this way got a great deal of practical experience in early life. In 1894 Dr. Hobbs entered the Kansas City Veterinary College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. He then located at Holton, Kan., and began the practice of his profession, and later opened a veterinary hospital, and was very successful. He remained in Holton until 1908, when he disposed of his business and removed to Lebanon, forming a partnership with his brother, Dr D. H. Hobbs, in the practice of veterinary surgery. They also operated extensively in real estate. From 1911 until 1913 he was professor of surgery, dentistry and obstetrics at the St. Joseph Veterinary College St. Joseph, Mo. In 1912 he was appointed by the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission to study the horse plague, which swept over the State in that year. In 1911-12 he was president of the State Veterinary

Association of Kansas, serving two terms. In 1913 he went to Omaha, as manager of the Hawkeye Serum Company, in the manufacture of a hog serum, and in July, 1913, disposed of his interests there, and came to Topeka and established the Topeka Serum Company, which he is conducting in partnership with his brother, Dr. Daniel H. Hobbs.

Dr. Hobbs was united in marriage August 19, 1886, to Miss Lizzie Smith, of Griggsville, Ill. She is a daughter of Spencer H. and Elizabeth (McWhirt) Smith, both now deceased. Mrs. Hobbs was reared and educated in Illinois, and is a graduate of the Griggsville High School, and was a teacher for a short time before her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs have three children, Florence, now Mrs. Carl Adams, of Lebanon, Kan.; Alice, a teacher at Lebanon, Kan., and Russell, a student at Lebanon. The Hobbs family are members of the Christian church. Dr. Hobbs is a member of the State Veterinary Association, the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association and the American Veterinary Association. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Frank Thomann, a pioneer of Marshall county, who has been a factor in the material development of that section of the State since his boyhood, came to Marshall county with his parents when he was about ten years of age. Frank Thomann was born in the Province of Alsace, France, March 27, 1847, and is a son of Jacques and Victoria (Bishop) Thomann, both natives of the same place, and of Swiss descent. The father was a civil engineer in his native land, following that vocation there until 1856, when the family immigrated to America, landing in New York in August of that year, and immediately went to Philadelphia, Pa., where they remained until March 27, 1857, when they started west. They came as far as Pittsburgh, Pa., by rail, and from there took a river boat and came as far as St. Joseph, Mo., by water. Here they bought a yoke of cattle and a wagon, and in company with George Guittard, a brother-in-law, started on the long trip to Marshall county, Kansas. There were few settlers along the trail, and on the entire trip from the Missouri river, they saw, perhaps, less than a half dozen houses. June 4, 1857, they arrived at the place which they proposed to make their future home, locating on the creek about four miles north of where Beattie now stands. Here they preëmpted land, and lived in a tent, and proceeded to build a more substantial residence, which consisted of a log house of the pioneer type. They were the first settlers in this immediate section, which was then considered the frontier of the unsettled plains. Large game was plentiful, such as deer, antelope and turkeys, but there were no buffaloes here then. However, there were large herds of them a short distance west of the Blue river. There were also many Indians near this vicinity, but they gave no trouble, with the exception of an occasional Indian scare now and then, which was a regular incident of pioneer life. These were the days of the overland stage

coach, and the pony express, and many pioneer institutions which have long since disappeared. George Guittard, who came with the Thomann family, opened a stage station shortly after coming here, which was located on the California stage line, and known as Guittard station. Mr. Guittard was one of the first county commissioner of Marshall county. Jaques Thomann followed surveying to some extent after coming to Kansas, doing some of the early surveying in the country, among which was a road from Atchison to the Nebraska line. He was the first county surveyor of Marshall county, but his career was brought to a close while he was still a comparatively young man. He died May 9, 1864. Frank Thomann was educated in the schools of his native land up to the time that the family came to this country, after which he attended such schools as the new country provided, until his father's death, when he remained at home to help care for his mother. At that time he, and an older half-brother, Joseph Thomann, worked the home farm and were very successful in farming and stock raising. He remained on the farm until 1884, when he sold out to his half-brother, and removed to Beattie, and engaged in the grain business with Brunswig & Company at Beattie. He was also one of the organizers of the Bank of Beattie, and at that time one of the heaviest investors in that institution. He remained at Beattie five years, or until 1889. At this time the town of Summerfield was just starting, and he decided to cast his lot with the new town. He and August Wuester formed a partnership, and engaged in the drug business in Summerfield, under the firm name of Wuester & Thomann. This partnership continued until 1894, when a part of the town was destroyed by fire, which swept away their store. Mr. Thomann rebuilt and engaged in business alone then, doing business under the name of Thomann & Company, and continued for several years. In addition to the drug business, he was also in the grain business and prospered in that. In 1892 he built a large elevator at Summerfield, known as the Brunswig Elevator. They also built elevators at Bookwalter, Axtell, Mina and Summit. He was also extensively interested in the Summerfield Hardware & Implement Company, and was manager of this enterprise for ten years. He has disposed of his interest in this business, and also the drug store, and is now devoting his attention to the grain business and his banking interests. The State Bank of Summerfield was organized about the time that he came to Summerfield and he immediately bought a large block of stock in that institution, and has been its president since 1889, the year of its organization, and since that time he has been active in directing the policy of the bank, which has had a prosperous business, and is one of the substantial banks of Northern Kansas. Mr. Thomann was married March 10, 1883, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Bauer) Wuester, both natives of Germany. They came to Kansas with the Thomann family, and settled on adjoining farms in Marshall county, but returned to St.

Joseph, Mo., remaining until 1860, when they again came to Marshall county, and made their future home here. The father was a successful farmer, and died in September, 1913, at a ripe old age, and his wife departed this life in November, 1911, at the advanced age of eighty. Mrs. Thomann was born and reared in Marshall county. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomann have been born four children: James A., deceased; Charles Wilber, married Maud Jones and resides at Frankfort; Warren Frank, married Nina Kelley, resides at Frankfort, and Frank Charles, a student at Kansas University, Lawrence, Kan. While Mr. Thomann has been and still is active in the commercial and industrial life of his county, he has found time to take an active interest in the public and political affairs of Marshall county. He is a Democrat, and although interested in the welfare of his party and the promotion of its principles, he has never sought office. However, as a matter of public interest, he has served on the school board of Summerfield, and at one time was appointed fish and game warden of Marshall county, and served as mayor of Summerfield one term. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templer and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he and Mrs. Thomann are members of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

John Webster, a pioneer stockman of Washington county, Kansas, now a resident of Oklahoma, was born in England and is of Scotch descent. He was reared a farmer and about 1857 came to Canada, locating near the city of Hamilton. He became a resident of Kansas in 1868, when he engaged in farming and stock raising near Troy, Doniphan county, on a rented farm. He was a lover of animals and his natural inclination was for stock raising. In order to secure free range for his cattle he removed, in 1870, to Washington county, at that time without a herd law, where grass was abundant and conditions most favorable for success in this line of endeavor. He located a homestead adjoining a section of school land and brought a large number of horses, cattle and hogs and soon had the largest stock enterprise in this section of the State. He broke a large acreage and placed it in cultivation, also fencing and cross-fencing his land. Shortly after he had things well under way a herd law was passed, which was not only a keen disappointment to him, but necessitated securing pasture for his stock. He purchased a half-section, adjoining his quarter, and proceeded to put this into profitable operation. He was the principal taxpayer in his school district, and as the country settled rapidly a school house was built and a school established, while the expense was to a great extent borne by him. He found farming in Kansas at this time was far from profitable and full of discouragements. Hogs sold at two dollars per hundred and the early settler had no market for his other products. Grasshoppers and droughts also came to discourage him and during the year 1871 he lost his wife. Notwithstanding these severe

losses he continued to forge ahead and became a heavy breeder and shipper of stock. He had planted seven miles of Osage orange fence on his land, and about the time it got nicely grown barbed wire fence was first placed on the market, and his labor and expense were to a great extent thrown away. The crowning misfortune of his Kansas experience came in 1886, when he became involved in a bank failure, which left him a bankrupt with some unpaid debts. He remained in the State until 1905, when he removed to Livingstone, Mont., where he farmed until 1910, when he located near Perry, Okla. While he was unfortunate in his business career in Kansas, he was one of the most progressive men who settled in Washington county and was an active factor in its development, and one of Washington county's most valuable citizens.

Mr. Webster was twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Molyneaux, the daughter of a French Huguenot, who came to Canada, whom he married in 1862, and who died in 1871, leaving three children: Fannie M., William Henry, a sketch of whom follows this article, and Emma, the wife of Theodore B. Lamoreaux, of Greenleaf, Kan. In 1874 he married Ellen Molyneaux, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had two children: Eliza, who is deceased, and James, of the firm of Webster Brothers, stockmen of Rooks county, Kansas.

William Henry Webster, a popular and influential citizen of Greenleaf, and senior member of the firm of Webster Brothers, extensive stockmen, of Rooks and Washington counties, Kansas, was born at Maryville, Mo., February 26, 1868, a son of John and Eliza (Molyneaux) Webster, personal mention of whom precedes this article. He was reared on his father's farm in Washington county and obtained his education in the country schools, which he attended until he was aged seventeen. "Willie," as he was known to his familiars, began learning the A B C's of farming when he was hardly able to herd the cows, and under the instruction of his father became proficient in all its details. Before attaining his majority he was practically in charge of the property, which was one of the largest and best improved in the county. Through the failure of a bank, in 1886, his father was obliged to mortgage the farm and it was sold under foreclosure. It was bought in by Caldwell & Peterson, of Concordia, holders of the second mortgage, who considered it an "elephant," and who consulted the sheriff, A. H. Scott, of Washington county, as to what was best to do with their new farm. He told them that if they could come to terms with Webster's eldest son they would make no mistake. J. W. Peterson went out to the farm with W. H. Webster and the same evening closed a deal by which the latter bought the property for the amount of the total indebtedness, which was $7,100, with a payment down of $150 and the balance on reasonable terms. Under the handicap of this large debt, with one-half of the property in Prairie hay, which yielded no revenue and limited

credit, young Webster made his start. He was able to secure machinery, horses and equipment and soon had the farm on a paying basis. Crops were bountiful but prices were low and it required several years in which to establish a credit, on which to run a ranch property of this extent. This he accomplished, however, and became an extensive feeder and dealer in cattle and hogs. His farm animals and equipment at first were cheap and poor, but in a few years these were replaced by the best horses and mules obtainable. and equipment and improvements keep pace with the stock used on the ranch. He soon attained recognition as one of the expert judges of horses, mules and cattle of his State and he probably has marketed more high priced mules than any man in his section of the State. In addition to his home ranch he leased considerable pasture land and grazed large numbers of cattle, which he wintered and conditioned for market. Up to the year 1901, James Webster, a younger brother of our subject, had remained on the old home place, and in this year the boys formed the firm of Webster Brothers, and leased 1,100 acres of land in Rooks county, which was placed in wheat, realizing a dream of years on the part of William H. This acreage was increased in 1902 to 2,300 acres. They had varied success in this enterprise, the crop of 1903 yielding about 30,000 bushels, some acreage running fifty bushels, while other sections were a total loss. They later bought a tract of 960 acres in Rush township, which they placed in wheat and corn, and fed large numbers of hogs and cattle, realizing a nice profit. This ranch they sold and bought 480 acres of choice river bottom land six miles southwest of Stockton. They operate this property and leased lands, totaling 4,000 acres. They feed from 800 to 1,200 head of beef cattle and 400 to 600 head of hogs and are known among stock raisers as highly successful, and experts in their line.

Mr. Webster is possessed of qualifications for the successful handling of large propositions in his line of endeavor, and has made a very creditable success. He is a progressive and aggressive man, who has been of great value in the development of his home county, as well as that of Rooks, and as he is in the prime of life his future usefulness to the agricultural life of the State will be of great value. Political affairs have never taken much of his time, and political office has never appealed to him. He is a Democrat. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, his membership in the latter being in Concordia Lodge, No. 586.

Mr. Webster married, in May, 1902, Miss Harriette E. Lewis, a daughter of William A. Lewis, a retired farmer, of Clay Center, who is one of the pioneers of Clay county, Kansas, where he located in 1868. They are the parents of one child, a daughter, Helen Alma Webster, born in May, 1906.

Samuel T. Powell, who during his lifetime was prominent in the affairs of Marshall county, is now deceased. He was born in Stanhill, N. Y., January 5, 1842. His parents were Benjamin S. and Gerushia Powell, both natives of the Empire State, where the father was a farmer. Samuel T. received a good education. He attended the public schools of his native town and the college at Fort Edwards, N. Y. After this he recived a business education, and when a young man entered the employ of a bank as clerk, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. remaining here five years, after which he was connected with the bank at Castleton, N. Y., for two years, and in 1871 came west, locating at Waterville, Marshall county. For several years he was connected with the Marshall County Bank, when he decided to engage in the banking business for himself and established the Bank of Waterville, Waterville, Kan He conducted this institution until, on account of failing health, he disposed of his banking interests, and later engaged in loaning Eastern capital in Marshall and adjacent counties. This business developed rapidly, and he did a very extensive loan business of this character, and was instrumental in bringing a great deal of Eastern capital into the State, which contributed largely to the upbuilding and rapid development of northern Kansas. The early settlers had to have money to build their homes and improve their farms. Mr. Powell was a careful and trustworthy investor, but as a representative of capital was always lenient with the borrower, and his method of dealing with the worthy unfortunate contributed in many instances to the eventual financial success of many an early settler in Kansas. He was also interested quite extensively in the banking industry in the northern part of the State. He was president of a bank in Cuba, Kan., several years and also president of the Clyde Exchange Bank for seventeen years. His business extended throughout the entire scope of northern Kansas, from Waterville to the Colorado line. Mr. Powell was united in marriage, September 5, 1872, to Miss Sarah E. Griffin, a daughter of Henry H. and Chloe (Fletcher) Griffin, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Massachusetts, both of Scotch descent. Henry H. Griffin was prominent as an educator and lecturer and for a time held a professorship in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was an eminent geologist and for years delivered lectures in the principal cities and towns of the country. He came to Kansas in 1871 and for a time was a teacher at Waterville. Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Powell's mother, was a well educated and highly cultured woman. She was a graduate of Lyons College, Lyons, Mass.

To Mr. and Mrs. Powell were born two children: Ralph L., born November 14, 1873, died at the age of seventeen years; and Charlton B., born November 9, 1878, died at the age of five years. Mrs. Powell was born in Allen's Grove, Wis., and when a child her parents removed to Rose Hill, Ill. She attended the public schools there and at Kewanee,

Ill., and had the advantages of her father's private tutoring, and thereby received an excellent education. She is a high type of American womanhood, charitable and solicitous of the welfare of others. She takes an active interest in church work, to which she has devoted a great deal of time and talen. She has always helped care for the sick and assisted the needy, and during the lifetime of her husband their interests in this work was mutual. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Powell also held membership and was a liberal contributor to that organization.

Mr. Powell departed this life November 28, 1891, and in his death Marshall county lost one of its most valuable and respected citizens.

Perry Anderson, of Bigelow, Kan., ranks among the progressive and successful agriculturists of Marshall county. He is a native of Ohio, born near Bluffton, Hancock county, October 12, 1850, and is a son of William and Jane (Tom) Anderson, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Scotland. The father was a farmer and followed that occupation until his death, which occurred in September, 1861. Perry Anderson was reared on a farm in Ohio and educated in the public schools of that State. He remained at home until 1873, when he came to Kansas and settled one mile north of Frankfort, where he bought a homestead right. He remained on this place until the spring of 1881. He then traded that farm in part payment for a larger place in Bigelow township, where he now lives. He was engaged in stock raising quite extensively on his original farm, but after locating on his present place went into that business on a larger scale, and also began feeding and shipping cattle. He feeds and ships as high as 200 head a year, and is also an extensive hog raiser. His present farm consists of 380 acres, located along Clear Fork and Vermillion creeks in one of the most fertile sections of northern Kansas. Mr. Anderson married Miss Mary L., daughter of Robert and Martha (Turner) Blair, both natives of Ohio. Robert Blair was a carpenter and was also engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Anderson was born and reared in Ohio, educated in the public schools of Bluffton and Ada, Ohio. After finishing school she taught several terms. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born five children: Roy; Charles; Susie, who married William Rebb and resides in Marshall county; May, who married O. W. Jones, of Barrett, Marshall county, and Bert, deceased.

Mr. Anderson is a Republican and has served nine years as treasurer of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Presbyterian church. He is one of the substantial citizens of Marshall county and the type of man whose energy and thrift have contributed to the upbuilding of the commonwealth of Kansas.

Asa Ray Darby.—Kansas is primarily a great agricultural State, and he who has successfully devoted himself to that line of endeavor within its confines for over fifty years, certainly has contributed to the greatness of the commonwealth. Such is the distinction of him whose name

introduces this review. Asa Ray Darby is a native of the Buckeye State, born August 25, 1847, in Monroe county, Ohio. For a more extended review of the Darby family history see biographical sketch of Philip Darby, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Asa Ray was about eleven years of age when the family came to Kansas and settled in Washington county, and here, surrounded by pioneer life on the frontier of the then rapidly developing West, the boy spent that formative period of his life which develops character and self-reliance. When the family came to Washington county the entire population of the county numbered about twenty. There were many Indians here yet, and there were considerable Indian troubles in the adjacent counties on the west during the '60s, but none of any importance in the vicinity of the Darby homestead, except periodical Indian scares. There was plenty of large game, including deer, antelope, wild turkey and buffalo, and while not a professional hunter, Mr. Darby has frequently hunted buffaloes. He received his early education in the public schools and attended school in the log school house at Washington, Kan, which was the first school building in that vicinity. When he was twenty-one years of age he took a homestead in township 2, range 2, and began farming for himself, according to the style of farming in those days, and has been continuously engaged in farming and stock raising ever since, and has met with a very satisfactory degree of success. He owns one of the best farms in the county, which is located in Mill Creek township.

Mr. Darby has been twice married. On September 2, 1887, he married Clara B. Hayworth, a daughter of John and Louisa Hayworth, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of North Carolina. Mrs. Darby was born in Iowa, where the family were farmers. They came to Kansas in 1885 and settled in Washington county, where they still reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Darby were born three children: Vernon Ray, a barber in Munden, Kan.; Herbert O. W. and Winifred May, both at home. The wife and mother died January 4, 1904 Mr. Darby married, on January 11, 1911, Sarah E. Garrett. She is a daughter of James and Mary Garrett. Her father was a native of Scotland and her mother of England. Mrs. Darby was born in Illinois and came to Kansas with her parents about 1880, settling in Washington county. They are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Darby are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a steward. Politically he is a Republican.

Roley S. Pauley, State senator and leading stockman and farmer, of Beattie, Kan., is a native of Indian. He was born in Monroe county, June 23, 1849, a son of Solomon and Amercus (Smock) Pauley. The former was born in Lexington, Ky., and the latter at Bloomington, Ind. In 1855 the family removed to Iowa, settling in Monroe county, where the father followed farming until his death, October 18, 1892, and where the mother now resides.

Roley S. Pauley was reared on the farm and educated in the country schools, and took a course in the business college at Burlington, Iowa. He remained on the home farm in Iowa until the spring of 1878, when he came to Kansas, locating in Marshall county. He began on a rented farm, and in 1882 bought the farm where he now resides. When he came this section of the country was sparsely settled and the towns of Axtell and Beattie had just been started. He brought four head of horses with him, and with this outfit began life in the new country. During his first two years in Kansas he was unmarried, and lived alone, keeping house for himself.

On December 22, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Nora E. Totten, daughter of Joseph and Susan Totten, natives of Illinois, who came to Kansas in the early '60s, settling in Marshall county, where the father followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. He died in 1892, and ten years later his widow passed away. Mrs. Pauley was born in Marshall county and received her education in the public schools of Beattie. To Mr. and Mrs. Pauley have been born nine children, six of whom are living: Della E., at home; Ray S., who married Nellie E. Graham and resides in Rook township, Marshall county, they have two children, Martin and Calvin; Susan A., deceased; Jesse T., at home; Lulu A., deceased; Elsie T., at home; Cora E., at home; Mayne, at home; and Roley, deceased.

Early in his farming career in Marshall county Mr. Pauley began raising standard bred stock, but made a specialty of no particular breed. He also fed cattle for the market a few years, but finally drifted into general farming and stock raising and has been very successful in this line of endeavor. In 1896 he was elected county treasurer and at the expiration of his first term was reëlected, serving four years. He is a Republican and an active worker in his party and has been a delegate to several State, Congressional and National conventions. While he was county treasurer he resided in Marysville, but at the expiration of his term returned to his farm. In 1912 he was elected State senator for a term of four years and represented the Nineteenth senatorial district in the session of 1913 and served as a member of the following committees: Live Stock, Fish and Game, and Hygiene.

Mr. Pauley has been active in other enterprises as well as farming and politics. He was one of the organizers of the Bremen State Bank, of Bremen, the Citizens State Bank, of Marysville, and the State Bank, of Bigelow, but has recently disposed of his interests in these institutions. He is now interested in the Mutual Telephone Company and for one term was secretary of that company. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The Pauley family belongs to the Baptist church.

Nicholas S. Kerschen, a leading farmer and stockman of Marshall county, is a native of Luxemberg, Germany, born April 29, 1869. He is a son of Charles and Mary N. (Klein) Kerschen, both natives of Luxem-

berg. The father was a weaver in early life, following that occupation until 1873, when the family immigrated to America. They came to Kansas and settled in Marshall county, making their home in Marysville township. The father bought eighty acres of land and followed farming until his death in 1893.

Charles Kerschen and Mary N. Klein became the parents of two sons, Nicholas S., the subject of this sketch, and Peter G., who died in 1886, in the prime of manhood. He was a well educated young man, with a promising future, and had been a teacher in the Marshall county schools for some time. In 1908 the mother passed away also. Nicholas S. Kerschen was a child of only four years when his parents came to Kansas. Here he was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools. He remained on the farm assisting his parents until his marriage, which took place July 2, 1891, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Koppes, a daughter of N. S. Koppes, Sr., and Lena (Klas) Koppes, also natives of Luxemberg, Germany, and pioneers of Marshall county. The Koppes family came to Kansas in the late '50s, locating on Government land in Marshall county, where the father was pursuing the peaceful life of a farmer until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Kansas infantry, and served throughout the war. His regiment was attached to the Army of the West, and he saw much service in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. At the close of the war he returned to his Marshall county farm, where he spent the remainder of his active life. A few years before his death he retired and removed to Marysville, where he died in April, 1909.

His wife passed away in 1897. Mrs. Kerschen was born in Marshall county, October 15, 1871, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Kerschen have two children: Carl N., born September 8, 1894, and Arthur, born August 7, 1897. Both boys are now students in the high school. After his marriage Mr. Kerschen continued to follow farming, and in a few years began raising Poland China hogs and cattle on a very extensive scale, and has been very successful in this and his other farming operations. He first bought 200 acres of land and has added to his original holdings from time to time, and now owns 550 acres of some of the best land in Marshall county. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and has taken an active part in public affairs, and particularly in the improvement and increased efficiency of the public schools, and has served on the school board of his township for thirteen years, and was treasurer of the township board for eleven years. In 1912 he was elected to the legislature from the Fortieth district, and during that session served on the committee on highways and the horticultural committee, besides three other committees. He has taken an active interest in the State military organization and from 1884 until 1891 was a member of Company G, Third regiment, Kansas National Guard. He is a Republican and prominent in the local councils of his

party. The family are members of the Catholic church. He is one of the substantial men of Marshall county and has a broad acquaintance, who know him as a man of the highest integrity.

Michael Nester, the popular sheriff of Marshall county, is a native of Germany, born at Wurtemberg, September 24, 1872. He is a son of Cyrakus and Mary (Galster) Nester, both natives of Wurtemberg and descendants of old and honorable German ancestry. In 1878 the Nester family came to America and settled near St. Louis, where the father followed farming, which had been his occupation in the Fatherland. He remained there two years, coming to Kansas in the fall of 1880, and locating at Marysville. He was first employed as a landscape gardener and decorator, and still resides at Marysville.

Sheriff Nester received his education in the parochial and public schools of Marysville, and after leaving school was employed by a butcher for a short time, when he engaged in that business for himself In 1896 he went to Oregon in the employ of Swift & Company, and was engaged in trailing sheep and cattle from the Pacific coast east as far as Colorado. The plan was to drive a herd of sheep or cattle over the range to points in Colorado, then return to Oregon and repeat the operation. During the time he was thus employed he spent the winters at Marysville, and in 1900 he resigned this position, becoming city marshal of Marysville. After serving in this capacity three years, he was appointed under sheriff by Sheriff F. J. Barrett, serving in this capacity with different sheriffs until 1912, when he was elected sheriff, which office he now holds.

Mr. Nester was married December 24, 1901, to Miss Dora, daughter of George and Sarah C. (Wood) Hankins, the former a native of Illinois, and the latter of Iowa. The Hankins family came to Kansas in 1880, where the father was engaged in teaching and farming until 1907, when he removed to Colorado, where he is still actively engaged in teaching. Mrs. Nester was born on a farm in Marshall county, Kansas, and received her education in the public schools, attending the high school at Oketo. Later she attended the Normal College at Marysville, where she was graduated in the class of 1900, and taught two terms prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Nester have been born three children: Michael C., deceased; George Myron, deceased, and Blanford Murlin, now a pupil in the Marysville schools.

Mr. Nester is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in his party organization. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. He has served as a peace officer in various capacities in Marshall county over thirteen years, and has ever been capable and efficient. His long experience in that capacity well qualifies him for the responsible position which he now holds.

Paul N. Schmitt, a leading educator of Marshall county, and the present county superintendent, was born in Chicago, Ill., August 17, 1879. He is a son of John and Catherine (Gieres) Schmitt, natives of

Luxemberg, Germany. The father was a shoemaker in his native land, having learned his trade in Paris, France, and worked at it since coming to this country. In 1871 he immigrated to America, and about a year later Catherine Gieres also came to America, locating in Chicago. John Schmitt and Catherine Gieres were married in Chicago, and in 1880 came to Kansas, locating at Marysville, where he engaged in custom shoe making, but with the advent of factory made shoes, he turned his attention more to repairing and now runs a repair shop in connection with his shoe store in Marysville.

Paul N. Schmitt, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Marysville, attending the common schools and the high school and later took a course in the Normal Academy at Marysville, and in the meantime assisted his father in the shoe business. He completed the normal course in 1897, when he entered St. Benedict's College at Atchison, where he pursued his studies two years. He then taught school a year, when he took a course in the St. Joseph Business University at St. Joseph, Mo., and after that taught in the rural districts of Marshall county several terms. He then taught one year at Bigelow, when he accepted the principalship of the Oketo schools, where he remained three years. While at the latter place he made many improvements and raised the standard of the schools there. During his first year he added the ninth grade work, and the second year the tenth grade work, and during the last year raised the standard to the eleventh grade. His work along general educational lines has been no less progressive than the splendid showing that he made with the Oketo schools.

Mr. Schmitt was married January 29, 1904, to Miss Veronica, daughter of Peter and Susan (Schmidler) Koppes, the former a native of Luxemberg, Germany, and the latter of Wisconsin, of German descent. Mr. Koppes came to Kansas about 1857, located a farm, and after a few years returned to Wisconsin, where he was married, and brought his bride to Kansas, and followed farming and stock raising in Marshall county until 1906, when he removed to Marysville and lived retired until his death, July 29, 1913. The wife and mother now resides at Marysville.

Mrs. Schmitt was born on the old homestead which her father located on Horseshoe creek, in Marshall county, and received her education in the district schools and the Normal School at Marysville. She was a teacher for a number of years and taught three years in the rural schools of Marshall county, four years in the city schools of Herkimer, and two years in the primary department of the Marysville city schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt have been born three children: Cecilie, aged eight years; Agnes, aged five, and Adelaide, aged eighteen months. Mr. Schmitt was appointed census enumerator for Clear Fork township, Marshall county, in 1910, and performed this task in addition to his regular school work. In 1912 he was elected county superintendent of schools. He is a progressive and practical educator, and his administration is not-

able for its efficiency. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt are communicants of the Catholic church.

J. J. Tilley, of Frankfort, Kansas, is a representative of the successful stockmen of Northern Kansas. Mr. Tilley was born in Upper Canada, November 25, 1859, a son of James and Margaret (Watt) Tilley. The father was a native of England, and the mother of Canada. James Tilley was only six years old when his parents emigrated from England to Canada, and here he grew to manhood and was married. In 1870 he came to Kansas with his family, locating in Wells township, Marshall county, where he took a homestead, and followed farming there until his death, and his widow now resides there. J. J. Tilley, whose name introduces this sketch, obtained most of his education in the public schools after coming to Kansas, and the old school house which he attended is still standing, but has long since been abandoned for school purposes, and is now used as a barn. It was the custom of farmer boys in those days to attend school about three months during the winter season and work on the farm the balance of the year, and such was the experience of young Tilley. When he was about nineteen years of age he began farming for himself on a rented place. He continued here a few years as a renter and as an evidence of his success he now owns the farm. His father was a successful stockman, and quite an extensive breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle thirty-five or thirty-six years ago, and when J. J. took up stock raising as a business for himself he naturally followed in the footsteps of his father, and also became a Hereford breeder. He now has one of the largest herds in Marshall county. He is also extensively engaged in feeding and has been successful in that line. He is also a successful hog raiser, and an extensive producer of "baby beef," fattening large numbers of calves for the market while they are still young. He has the distinction of shipping the best carload of baby beeves sold on the Kansas City market during the year of 1913. Mr. Tilley takes an active interest in public affairs and has served on the school board over eighteen years, and was treasurer of Rock township two terms. In 1912 he was elected to the legislature from Marshall county, and was active in the legislation of that session. He served on the taxation, railroads, horticulture and temperance committees. Politically he is a Democrat, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of Frankfort Lodge, No. 110, and the Tilley family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Tilley was married November 25, 1882, to Miss Jerusha Ann, a daughter of Solomon and Mary E. (West) Dotson, both natives of Virginia. The Dotson family resided in Missouri for a time, where the father was engaged in farming, and in 1869 they came to Kansas, settling in Marshall county, where they homesteaded, the father following farming until his death. Mrs. Tilley was born in Missouri and was only a child when her parents came to Marshall county. She received her

education in the district schools of Marshall county and the Axtell High School. To Mr. and Mrs. Tilley have been born three children: Charles A., married Miss Georgia Shrout, and they have one child, Anna Lucile; Alvah H., at home with her parents; and Frederick, a student at Moody College, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Tilley is progressive, public-spirited, and one of the substantial men of Washington county.

James Kennedy, a leading farmer and stock raiser of Marshall county, is a native son of Kansas, born in Clear Fork township, Marshall county, September 28, 1870. He is a son of William and Catherine (Kelley) Kennedy. The father was a native of Ireland and came to America when about fourteen years of age, first settling in Massachusetts and later came west, locating in Iowa. He came to Kansas about 1856 and settled in Marshall county. Catherine Kelley, his wife, was a native of New York and of Irish parentage. The Kelley family came to Kansas in 1856 and here William Kennedy and Catherine Kelley were married. William Kennedy made farming the chief occupation of his life. However, he worked for a short time in a woolen mill in Massachusetts. When he came to Kansas he bought government land in Marshall county, where he followed farming and stock raising and was very successful. He died November 19, 1897, and his wife passed away April 12, 1906.

William Kennedy accumulated a large amount of land, and at his death owned over 2,000 acres. He reared a family of ten children: Henry, James, William A., Mary, Margaret, Kate, Agnes, Clara, Nellie and Anna, all of whom are living except Anna. James Kennedy was reared on a farm and attended the common schools in District No. 18, the building being a primitive structure of native timber. The boy completed the common branches at this school and later attended the Jesuit College at St. Marys for two years. He then returned home, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising with his father until the death of the latter. When his father died, James continued on the home place, taking up the management where his father left off. He had the advantage of a thorough business training under his father from childhood. When a mere boy his father often permitted him to buy large bunches of cattle on his own judgment, and in later life these experiences proved valuable to him, as he is now one of the most successful men in his line in Marshall county. His father had begun to work into the pure-bred Hereford cattle before his death, and James has continued with this plan. He has shipped a great many pure-bred cattle to various parts of the country, often as far as Old Mexico, for breeding purposes. His pure-bred herd now numbers about fifty head. He also has continued feeding cattle for market, and on an average feeds about 350 head each year and usually keeps about 600 head on his farm. He still owns the old homestead, but the old log house of the pioneer days has disappeared, which has been replaced by a commodious stone residence. This place has been noted for the hospitality of its owner and a stranger was never

turned away from its doors. When the travelers of the early days reached Kennedy's stone house they knew they were welcome to food and shelter. Mr. Kennedy takes an active part in the public affairs of his county and is now serving his third term as county commissioner from the Third district of Marshall county. Politcally, he is a Republican.

He was united in marriage, April 24, 1899, to Miss Anna, daughter of Joseph and Sophia (Ganter) Wendling. The parents were natives of Germany, but came to America when quite young. They settled in Kansas about 1880, locating in Marshall county, where the father followed farming until his death in 1902. The wife and mother now resides in Frankfort. Mrs. Kennedy was born in New Orleans, but her parents removed to Wisconsin when she was a child, and she was reared and educated in that State, coming to Kansas with her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have been born six children: Regina, William, Felicita, Catherine, Collette and Charlotte. The family are members of the Catholic church.

David B. Walker, a prominent Marshall county pioneer and veteran of the Civil war, is a native of Ohio. He was born December 19, 1845, and his parents were Isaac and Winifred (Barrett) Walker, natives of Harrison county, Ohio. The Walker family trace their ancestry back to colonia times, Ebenezer Walker, a direct lineal ancestor, was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and was killed while in the service. He left a son, Aaron, who was the father of Isaac, the father of David B., whose name introduces this sketch.

Isaac Walker was a wagon-maker and for years followed that occupation in Ohio, doing an extensive business. In 1856 he came to Kansas with his family, making the trip by boat from Wheeling, W. Va., down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to St. Joseph, Mo. They drove from St. Joseph to Marshall county, Kansas, and reached their destination May 18, 1856, settling near the forks of Vermillion creek, south of where Frankfort now stands. Here the father took a claim and built a log cabin for a home. They were the first settlers on the west fork of Vermillion creek and their nearest neighbors were at Marysville, about fourteen miles distant. They used oxen in breaking their land and did all their farm work with oxen for several years as there were few horses in the country at that time. Buffaloes were plentiful along the Blue river and they often went buffalo hunting there, and in this way obtained their meat supply. Deer and antelope also were plentiful and Mr. Walker says he has often stood in the door of his home and seen lots of deer and antelope, and at one time counted as many as eleven different herds of from three to seven deer each. At the time the Walker family settled in this section there were many Indians here and there was an Indian village located on the Walker homestead for a time. Several different tribes of Indians frequently gathered here and

held regular Indian pow-wows for days at a time. Owing to the favorable location and the fact that Isaac Walker, the father, was friendly with the Indians, made this a favorite camping place for them, and for fifteen years or more there was an Indian village here. There was no serious trouble from Indians in this settlement, but there was considerable Indian trouble along the White Rock and Blue rivers on numerous occasions and several people who were massacred were well known to the Walker family. About 1857 the old town of Sylvan was located near where Winifred now is. This was the county seat of Marshall county, later changed to Marysville, and the present Walker home stands near the site of the old log court house. Isaac Walker, the father, was an ardent Free State advocate and was known as "Free Soil" Walker. He followed pioneer farming and stock raising, and for twenty-five years or more after he located here his horses and cattle ran at large over the plains, as there were no fences in those days. St. Joseph, Mo., was their nearest trading point and the trip there was made with ox teams. The Fremont trail, or the Government road, leading to the west passed eight miles north of the Walker homestead and at times miles of seemingly unbroken wagon trains of ox teams and prairie schooners could be seen winding their way westward on this trail.

David B. Walker was reared among these pioneer surroundings and remained at home until the Civil war broke out. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Kansas infantry, and saw service in Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory. He was severely wounded at Forsythe, Mo., and shortly afterwards was discharged on account of disability resulting from his wound. In fact, he was permanently disabled. The misfortunes of the war fell heavily on the Walker family. The father while in the service was severely wounded and the only brother of the subject of this sketch, who was a member of the Eighth Kansas infantry, was killed on the field of battle. In the latter part of 1863, after being discharged from the service, David B. Walker returned to Kansas. He found the old home neglected and almost desolate, being practically abandoned while the father and two only sons were in the army. He was broken in health, but set out to start life over again with the same determination that he had marched to the front during the war. In 1865 he drove an ox team to Denver, crossing what was then known as the Great American Desert, and after returning to Marshall county engaged in farming and stock raising. He took a homestead near his father's, where he farmed and also worked in a saw and grist mill at Barrett's. This mill was operated by A. G. Barrett, an uncle, and was the first mill in Marshall county. Mr. Walker has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising since that time. He has raised Hereford cattle for many years. His original herd of Herefords was from the celebrated Morgan herd, which was the first in Kansas. He now owns his original homestead and also the one where his father settled, the old

land warrant to his father being signed by President Buchanan. His place now consists of about 900 acres.

In 1880 Mr. Walker married Miss Annette, daughter of James and Martha (Chattuck) Barrett, natives of Illinois. The Barrett family removed to Iowa at an early day and in 1870 came to Kansas, settling in Marshall county, where the father followed farming. Mrs. Walker was born in Jasper county, Iowa, and was about nine years old when she came to Kansas with her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker have been born four children: Carroll, who is in the grain and elevator business at Lillis, Kan.; Isaac B., also a grain and elevator man, at Winfred, Kan; Volney and Marshia, high school students at Frankfort. Mr. Walker is a public spirited man and has taken an active part in the development of his locality. In 1909, when the railroad was built through what is now the town of Winifred, he made a liberal concession of land for the railroad company and built the first houses on the new town site of Winifred. He also built several business places, including a bank building, and in 1910 organized the State Bank of Winifred with a capital of $10,000, and has been president of that institution since its organization. He was practically the founder of the town of Winifred. He is also president of the Marshall County Mutual Insurance Company and has held that office since its organization. This is one of the prosperous and well managed mutual insurance companies of the State. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Walter Williams, one of the most successful and extensive stockmen of Northern Kansas and influential citizen of Washington county, was born in Middlesex, England, July 30, 1858, a son of John and Mary Ann (Painter) Williams. The elder Williams was a farmer and dairyman, who brought his family to the United States in 1869 and located a homestead in Marshall county, Kansas. The following year he removed to Washington county, near the present town of Hanover, where he had purchased a farm on the Little Blue river, which afforded easy access to water, a condition lacking on his homestead in Marshall county, and the cause of his removal. Here he engaged in raising cattle, and as at that time there were no fences or herd laws, their stock had free range over an extended territory. Mr. Williams was the first to raise alfalfa, then known as lucem, in this section of the country. His planting was in the nature of an experiment, however, and he did not follow it up. He was successful in the cattle raising business, and was recognized as one of the best posted men in this line of endeavor in his section of the State. He and his wife are both deceased.

Walter Williams received his early educational discipline in England, and resumed his studies in 1870, when a school house was built on the Little Blue river near his father's farm in Washington county. The school term consisted of about five months, and the course of studies

was limited to the fundamentals. On completion of his studies he was given an interest with his father, and on the death of the latter he continued the business. During the elder William's life, they did not fatten cattle for market, but seeing the advantage of this feature in the stock business, Mr. Williams has followed it with profit, and each year sees from 600 to 700 head of beef cattle conditioned for the market from his ranch. The home place consists of 700 acres, of which 250 acres is in alfalfa. Its improvements are modern and substantial, and it is one of the most valuable agricultural properties in this section of the State. Mr. Williams has, in addition to the home ranch, pasture rights on 1,200 acres of grazing land. While active in the civic affairs of his county, and often urged to accept political office, he is essentially a business man and has had neither time nor inclination for office. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, being a member of Hanover Lodge, No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Williams has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Amanda Roberts, to whom he was united on September 15, 1878, and whose death occurred in 1881. To this union one son was born—Clarence Williams, a graduate of the schools of Washington county, and now a successful stockman and ranch owner of Wyoming. On May 15, 1885, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Jane Lowe, a daughter of Alonzo Lowe, a pioneer settler and stockman of Washington county. Mrs. Williams is a native of the county, and received her education in its schools. Five children have been born to this union: Emmie, the wife of Willard Donahue, who, with her husband, resides on the home place; Maude, the wife of George Kile, of Hanover, Kan.; Lulu, Grace and Floyd, who reside with their parents.

Mr. Williams is a high type of the conservative, unassuming man of affairs, a typical progressive farmer and stockman, who has been a leader and a teacher in whatever he has undertaken, and whose business integrity and honesty are unquestioned. Within the lines of his endeavor he has been one of the most useful citizens of his section of the State, and enjoys to the full the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances.

John Alfred Jeffries, a successful farmer and stockman of Southern Kansas, now living retired at South Haven, is a native of Ohio. He was born on a farm in Fayette county, May 5, 1856, and is a son of William and Ruth (Johnson) Jeffries. The father was also a native of Ohio, born January 12, 1819. In 1859 the family removed to Champaign county, Illinois, where the father followed farming until his death, November 4, 1863. He was a deeply religious man and lived a consistent Christian life. William Jeffries and Ruth Johnson were married August 3, 1837. She was also a native of Fayette county, Ohio, born April 27, 1818, a daughter of William and Eliza Johnson. The father was a native of Maryland, and died in 1867, at the advanced age of 104 years. Mrs.

Jeffries died in Champaign county, Illinois, April 27, 1891. John Alfred Jeffries was one of a family of ten children, as follows: Simeon C., born May 11, 1838, a farmer in Oklahoma; James, born December 21, 1839. served as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois infantry during the Civil war, and died December 29, 1893; Nancy J., born October 14, 1841, married William Hewerdine, who died at Champaign, Ill., December 17, 1913; Mary Ann, born November 4, 1843, now the wife of George Hewerdine, a retired farmer of Fisher, Ill.; Elizabeth, born September 12, 1845, now the widow of G. L. Whitney, and resides at Danville, Ill.; William Mathias, born November 30, 1847, a farmer in Arkansas; Sarah D., born November 28, 1849, now the wife of George Evans, a farmer in Champaign county, Illinois; Andrew Jackson, born November 28, 1851, died September 17, 1853; Phoebe E., born December 23, 1853, now deceased; John Alfred, the subject of this sketch, and George L., born January 20, 1862, a farmer in Noble county, Oklahoma.

John Alfred Jeffries was educated in the public schools, but has obtained his education largely in the school of experience. He remained on the farm in Champaign county until 1886. He had no capital, but was ambitious and determined to win, and he has succeeded. When he first came to this State he located in Green township, Summer county, and farmed on rented land the first five years. In 1891 he purchased a farm of 320 acres in South Haven township, which he still owns. This is one of the best improved and most highly cultivated farms in the county. He also owns considerable land in New Mexico and has other investments. After a successful career, Mr. Jeffries retired from active labor on his farm, in 1906, and now resides in South Haven. He is a Republican and has taken a prominent part in the politics of the State. He represented the Seventy-fifth district, composed of Summer county, in the lower house of the Kansas legislature in the sessions of 1903-05-07, and is the only man ever elected to that office for three successive terms from the Seventy-fifth district. He introduced many important measures which became laws, among which was the law requiring railroads to equip locomotives with electric headlights. He was a member of the committee on railroads for two sessions, and also served on other important committees. He was treasurer of the South Haven school board for nine years, and has been honored by other local offices from time to time, serving one term as mayor of South Haven. Mr. Jeffries married Miss Sarah Jane Chism, a native of Champaign county, Illinois, born February 4, 1863, a daughter of Thomas J. and Margaret (Swan) Chism, both of whom were natives of Darke county, Ohio, the father born December 8, 1836, and the mother September 14, 1838. Mrs. Jeffries was one of a family of nine children, all of whom are now living: Anna, born November 21, 1862, now the widow of John Williams; Sarah Jane, the wife of Mr. Jeffries; James Sherman, born August 14, 1868, a farmer

near Haskell, Okla.; Charles Anson, born August 7, 1870, a farmer in Illinois; Cora Catherine, born July 10, 1872, the wife of H. L. White, farmer, Sumner county, Kansas; Lilly May, born November 5, 1874, the wife of William Susdorf, grain merchant, Gibson City, Ill.; Olive Maude, born January 25, 1876, wife of George Swartz, Mahomet, Ill.; Mary Ellen, born May 5, 1878, now the wife of Ansly Susdorf, a farmer in Michigan, and Ada Margaret, born November 29, 1883, the wife of Roy Logan, Arkansas City, Kan.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries have been born five children: Thomas F., born May 13, 1881; a farmer in Sumner county; Ruth Anna, born November 9, 1882, married J. S. Ellison, a farmer, Sumner county, July 14, 1899; John Alfred, born September 27, 1885, principal of the high school, Harper, Kan.; Bessie May, born January 23, 1887, married Lloyd Lantz, October 28, 1906, and Gladys Faye, born July 27, 1893, married Charles L. Bruce September 20, 1910. Mr. Jeffries is one of the substantial men of Sumner county, and has achieved well merited success. Starting in life a poor boy, he has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family are members of the Congregational church.

Jesse P. Richmond, pioneer resident of South Haven, Kan., who cast his lot with Kansas over forty years ago, is a native of Ohio, where he was born October 5, 1831, on a farm in Jackson county. He is a son of Lineus and Sarah (Pickard) Richmond. The father was born at Litchfield, Conn., October 4, 1801, and in 1816 came to Jackson county, Ohio, where he resided until 1834, when he removed to Knox county, Illinois, which was then a sparsely settled country, and considered the heart of the wild and unbroken west. Here the senior Richmond spent the remainder of his life and died in 1888. Sarah Pickard, his wife, was a Virginian, born in 1816. They became the parents of nine children, as follows: David, John, Mary Ann, Emily, Sarah, John C. and Solomon, all of whom are now deceased, and Jesse P., the subject of this review; Eliza and Guy W., who reside at Centralia, Wash.

Jesse P. Richmond was married January 25, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Stinson, daughter of John and Hannah (Cunigum) Stinson, of Knox county, Illinois. Mrs. Richmond was born September 22, 1830, at Zanesville, Ohio, her parents being pioneers of that State.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richmond have been born seven children: Ullman, born October 26, 1852; Thomas G., born August 22, 1856; Ellery J., born April 4, 1858; Harry, born April 3, 1860; Jesse A., born June 3, 1862; Nettie, born August 2, 1864, died October 18, 1865, and Charles N., born September 6, 1866, is now deceased. Mr. Richmond came to Sumner county, Kansas, in 1877, locating on Government land in South Haven township. He was one of the first settlers of Sumner county, and here engaged in farming and stock raising, and has met with satisfactory success from the start. In 1910 he retired, after having gained a competency,

and is now enjoying the fruits of an active and well spent life. He has been a life-long Democrat, but never aspired to hold public office. He has been a Mason since 1860, and the family are members of the Congregational church.

John W. Peckham, a well known citizen of South Haven, Sumner county, is a native of Indiana, born December 23, 1852, on a farm in Marshall county. He is a son of John C. and Isabelle (Hackenberry) Peckham. The father was born January 5, 1821, in Holmes county, Ohio, and in 1849 removed to Indiana, where he followed farming, when he again removed, this time to Missouri. He was engaged in farming there when the Civil war broke out and he enlisted in the Thirty-second Missouri infantry, serving about three years, when he was discharged on account of disability. In 1877 he removed to Kansas with his family, settling on Government land in Sumner county near the present site of South Haven. Here he followed farming and stock raising and was successful. He retired in 1889 and spent the remainder of his life in South Haven, where he died August 8, 1907. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Christian church. His wife was a native of Holmes county, Ohio, born April 27, 1825. They were the parents of six children: Sarah Jane, born January 29, 1850, now the wife of George W. Marshall, an Ohio farmer; James W., the subject of this sketch; Alice, born May 12, 1855, now the wife of Horton L. Miles, a merchant and stockman, Montrose, Col.; Eliza, born August 26, 1858, married Erastus West, farmer, Logan county, Oklahoma; Emma, born March 13, 1863, married Robert McGregor, farmer, Sumner county, Kansas, and Ella, born September 8, 1865, married David B. Clark, Wichita, Kan.

James W. Peckham was educated in the public schools of DeKalb county, Missouri, and followed farming in that State until 1876, when he came to Sumner county, Kansas, locating on Government land near the present town of South Haven. Here he engaged in farming, and during the years when they had crop failures he was engaged as a Government freighter, hauling supplies from the nearest railroad to the United States Indian agencies and the military posts, and on these trips he frequently experienced many incidents of frontier life. He sold his original homestead in 1886, and now owns several well improved farms, two of which are near South Haven. He retired from active business in 1907. He has done his work and succeeded in accumulating a comfortable fortune and is now enjoying life in peace and plenty. Mr. Peckham was united in marriage, May 1, 1881, to Miss Ella Cronkhite, daughter of Lansing and Sarah (Gundy) Cronkhite, of Warren county, Indiana. To this union were born three children, all of whom died in infancy. Mr. Peckham is a Democrat, but has never aspired to hold public office. However, he served on the city council of South Haven in 1909-10. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Haven Lodge No. 157, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

James G. Strong, a prominent attorney of Blue Rapids, Kan., was born at Dwight, Ill., April 23, 1870. He is a son of James G. and Rebecca M. (Witt) Strong, both natives of Lebanon, Ind. The father was a graduate of the Indianapolis Law School and practiced law in Dwight, Ill., for a number of years. While there he was a member of the Illinois house of representatives, representing Livingston county. He also served in the Illinois senate several terms. He drafted the first railroad commission bill in the United States, creating the office of railroad commissioner of Illinois. He was a stanch Republican and among his political friends and associates were many men who became State and National characters. In 1882 he came to St. Marys, Kan., where he was engaged in the grain and milling business; also in the real estate business. He removed to Blue Rapids in 1891, where he was engaged in the same line of business for a time, and later took up the practice of law again, and until the time of his death practiced in partnership with his son, James G., whose name introduces this review.

James G. Strong received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Dwight, Ill., and St. Marys, Kan., graduating from the same at the latter place. He then entered Baker University. He was at Baker University three years, when he came to Blue Rapids and studied law under his father and was admitted to the bar in 1895, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Blue Rapids. He has been city attorney of Blue Rapids fifteen years and has served two terms as assistant attorney general of the State of Kansas, and been a member of the school board six years. He is a Progressive Republican and takes an active interest in the party organization and is a member of the Fifth district congressional committee and organized Marshall county and assisted in carrying it for Roosevelt in 1912 and was a member of the National Republican convention the same year from the Fifth congressional district.

He was a member of the committee that drafted the "Get together" recommendation at the convention recently held at Topeka. Mr. Strong has been active in an industrial way outside of the field of his profession and politics. He is president of the Blue Rapids Telephone Company, which he organized, and has held that position since its organization. He also organized the Marshall County Power and Light Company, of which he is manager. This company has invested many thousand dollars in the equipment of its plant and now has the finest water power to be found in the State. It is capable of furnishing all necessary light and power to the surrounding country for a considerable distance. His telephone office is equipped with all modern improvements. Mr. Strong has done much to improve this section of the State.

He was married, December 18, 1894, to Miss Frances E. Coon, daughter of Emir and Elizabeth (Boynton) Coon, of Elyria, Ohio. Emir

Coon was a son of Judge John V. Coon and both father and son were prominent lawyers of Marshall county, Kansas. Judge Coon was a member of the Genesee colony, which settled Blue Rapids, Kan. Mrs. Strong was born in Elyria, Ohio, came west with her parents as a child, and received her education in the public schools of Blue Rapids and is a graduate of the high school. To Mr. and Mrs. Strong were born two children, George E., who is a student in the University of Kansas, and Erma E., who is attending high school at home. The family are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Strong's fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America and has often represented these various orders in their State meetings.

John William Nordstrom, abstractor, real estate and insurance agent of Clay Center, and former clerk of Clay county, Kansas, of which he is a native son, was born on his father's farm in Hays township, January 20, 1871, a son of Olof W. and Jane (Hannell) Nordstrom. Olof W. Nordstrom, the founder of the family in America, was born in Sweden, November 2, 1843. He came to the United States in 1867, first locating in Henry county, Illinois, where he remained three years, his employment being that of a farm hand. In 1870 he came to Kansas and located on Government land, in Hays township, Clay county. His capital totaled fifty cents, and with this sum of money, energy, ambition and good health, he started for himself. As a means of sustenance, while proving up on his claim, he secured employment in the Alonzo Dexter Mill, at Clay Center, and remained in this occupation some little time. He underwent the hardships common to the lot of the pioneer of that period, was an untiring worker, frugal, possessed the qualifications of a successful farmer, and was, with his accumulated profits, a consistent buyer of farm lands. He is one of the substantial citizens of his county, possesses the esteem of his neighbors, and his influence in the community has been for good. In 1868, while a resident of Illinois, he married Miss Jane Hannell, also a native of Sweden, born June 5, 1844, and came to the United States with an uncle, who was a member of a Swedish colony which located in Illinois. Her father was a pioneer pilot on steam vessels in the Gulf of Bothnia. To this union six children were born: John William, the subject of this article; Martin Ole, born October 20, 1872, who married, in 1900, Miss Ida Nyman, of Riley county; Edward Alfred, born September 27, 1878, graduated from Bethany College, Lindsborg, was a professional musician, married, in 1901, Miss Georgie Robbins. He died on February 20, 1903. Jennie Mabel, born December 12, 1881, died on March 16, 1901. Ernest Joshua, born November 6, 1889, graduated from the Clay Center High School, and is a salesman at Plattsburg, Mo. He married, in 1910, Miss Anna Warner, of that city. Edward, the third child, died in infancy.

John William Nordstrom received his early education in the schools of Clay county, was graduated from the Clay Center High School, completed a course in Bethany College, Lindsborg, in Spaulding's Business College, Kansas City, Mo., and also in the Kansas State Normal School at Salina, Kan. On completion of his studies in the last named institution, he engaged in teaching in the schools of Clay county, and remained in educational work for twelve years. As a teacher, he attained recognition as one of the able, conscientious, and energetic men of his profession. He received the nomination, on the Republican ticket, for superintendent of public instruction of Clay county, in 1896, but was defeated by the Populist candidate, although he led his party ticket. He was elected clerk of Clay county, in 1908, and elected to succeed himself in 1910. His administration of this department of the county's business, during the four years in which he was in charge, reflects credit upon himself and his constituents. He has been a consistent advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, active in party work, and influential in its councils. He is numbered among the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Clay Center, is always ready to assist, both with time and money, any movement which has for its object the development and betterment of the city. Mr. Nordstrom is a student, widely read, speaks and writes both the Swedish and English languages, and served for some time as official court interpreter for the Swedish colony. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Nordstrom married, April 19, 1899, Miss Harriett E. Heusted, daughter of Capt. W. V. and Mary R. (Campbell) Heusted, of Clay Center, who was born on her father's farm in Bloom township, Clay county, June 30, 1873. She is a graduate of the Clay Center High School and was a successful teacher previous to her marriage, having taught in the Clay county schools for eight years. Her father, Captain Heusted, is a native of New York, a veteran of the Civil war, serving with a Michigan regiment with the rank of captain, and married while a resident of the last named State, Miss Mary R. Campbell. He brought his family to Kansas in 1869, and located on land in Clay county. He has been actively concerned in the development of the county, is one of its influential citizens, and has served in public office with honor and distinction. He was twice elected to the office of treasurer of Clay county, attended, as a delegate, the Republican National convention at Philadelphia, which nominated McKinley, and also the convention at Chicago, in 1908, which nominated Taft.

Mr. and Mrs. Nordstrom are the parents of three children: Wayne Vivian, born August 10, 1900; Mabel Irene, born March 17, 1904; and Kathleen Linn, born July 30, 1912, the latter being the name of the National flower of Sweden. Mr. Nordstrom's father and mother visited

their native country in 1913, after an absence of forty-five years, and also made an extended tour of the continent.

Emerald E. Brown, superintendent of public instruction of Greenwood county, is a native Kansan. He was born on a farm in Chautauqua county, near Sedan, November 10, 1886, and is a son of Jackson R. and Ida (Failger) Brown. The father is a native of Missouri and was born in St. Louis county, December 11, 1864, a son of John and Lucinda (Stein) Brown, both natives of Missouri. Jackson R. Brown came to Kansas in 1882 and bought a farm in Chautauqua county, where he was successfully engaged in farming until 1892, when he removed to Manhattan. He remained there but a short time, when he bought a farm in Greenwood county, which he conducted until 1913, when he retired and removed to Eureka, where he now resides.

Ida Failger, the wife of Jackson R. Brown, was born in Harrisburg, November 5, 1864. She was the daughter of Jacob Failger, who came to Kansas with his family in 1871, locating in Cherokee county, where they remained until 1879, when they removed to Sedan. The father died at Manhattan, October 11, 1908.

Emerald E. Brown, the subject of this review, is the elder of two children, the younger being Elsie May, born May 1, 1889. She is a graduate of the Manhattan High School of the class of 1905, and of the State Agricultural College of the class of 1909, and is now the wife of Arthur Rose, of Salina, Kan. They have one child. Emerald E. Brown was educated in the public schools of Chautauqua and Greenwood counties, and graduated in the Madison High School, class of 1902. He then attended the Kansas State Agricultural College one year and the State Normal School at Emporia two years, at the same time teaching at intervals. He was the principal of the Fall River school one year, and in 1910 was elected county superintendent of schools of Greenwood county, and reëlected to that position in 1912. During his administration of the office he has introduced many practical reforms. He has consolidated several of the smaller school districts into central schools, which is giving excellent results, and he is recognized as one of the progressive educators of the State.

Mr. Brown is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a close student, a keen observer and is well fitted for the responsible position which he holds.

Wallace Whitfield Wicks, who for over forty years was one of the substantial farmers of Sumner county, Kansas, passed to his reward November 27, 1913. He came to this State to better his condition in life, and lived to realize his ambition. His faith in Kansas proved to be well founded. Wallace Whitfield Wicks was a native of Long Island, New York, born November 27, 1837. He was a son of John and Caroline (Schofield) Wicks, the former a native of the Empire State, and the lat-

ter of Connecticut. He spent his early life in his native State, and in 1868 went to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to Kansas and settled in Sumner county, where he bought Government land. Here he engaged in farming on an extensive scale, at one time his farm consisting of 640 acres. He was very successful in his agricultural pursuits and prospered. He was a self-educated man and a close student of men and affairs, taking a keen interest in current events. His political views were Republican, but he persistently refused to accept office, which was frequently offered him by his party, being of a modest and retiring disposition he did not aspire to political honors. Mr. Wicks was united in marriage March 7, 1868, to Miss Mary Jane Ralston, a daughter of Andrew and Eleanor (Hanna) Ralston. Mrs. Wicks was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 7, 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. Wicks were born four children, as follows: Mary Kate, born December 10, 1868, married Hanson Crow, February 22, 1892, and to this union have been born seven children: Alice, Raymond, Robert, Harold, Gerald Edgar, Joseph Wallace and Lois Katherine. Wallace Whitfield, Jr., born August 8, 1870, and died June 10, 1871, was the second child of the Wicks family. The only surviving son born to Mr. and Mrs. Wicks is Francis Ralph, born June 13, 1876, married Lena Dinsmore, who died in 1902, leaving two children: Mary C. and Lena. The youngest of the Wicks family is Carrie May, born April 12, 1882. She married Alexander Easter, January 10, 1902, and they have five children: Cora Luceile, Wallace, Whitfield, Margaret Marie, Harry Blaine and Mildred. The Wicks family occupy a prominent position in Sumner county, where they are well and favorably known and have many friends.

Isaac B. Ellison, who for years was one of the active men of affairs of Sumner county, Kansas, is a native of Indiana. He was born on a farm in Madison county, July 26, 1843, and is a son of James and Susanna (Mitchell) Ellison, both natives of Virginia. The father came to Indiana with his parents, who were early pioneers of that State. Susanna Mitchell was a daughter of James Mitchell, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Isaac B. Ellison was one of a family of fifteen children, all of whom grew to maturity and seven are now living. There were ten sons and five of them served in the Civil war. The following are the surviving members of the family: Riley, retired, Logan county, Oklahoma; Charles, retired, Henry county, Indiana; William M. resides in Illinois; David F., a farmer in Madison county, Indiana; Sarah, married Jerry Cunningham, of Logansport, Ind., and Isaac B., of this review. The deceased children are: James, Jesse, Granville, John, Joseph, Fannie, Lucy, Elizabeth and Ellen. The father died in 1856 and the mother in 1868, both in Madison county, Indiana.

Isaac B. Ellison was reared on his father's farm in Madison county, and his early life was spent in the uneventful way of the average farmer boy, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, on March 1, 1862, he

enlisted in Company A, Nineteenth Indiana infantry. He participated in the battles of Bull Run (second), Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and numerous other engagements. He was discharged on account of disability before the close of the war, with a good military record to his credit. He was in many hard-fought battles and had several narrow escapes, but only received one slight wound. After his discharge from the army he returned to his Indiana home, and remained on the farm until 1870, when he removed to Piatt county, Illinois, remaining here two years, when he returned to Madison county, Indiana, and in 1880 came to Sumner county, Kansas, and bought one-half section of land near South Haven, which he still owns. This is one of the best improved farms in the county, and here he carried on farming and stock raising successfully until 1901, when he retired and removed to South Haven, where he now resides. He has never been active in politics, but has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs, and has been a member of the South Haven city council several years. He is a Democrat and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Ellison was united in marriage May 5, 1865, to Miss Sarah A. Keesling, a daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Riggs) Keesling. She is also a native of Indiana, born in Madison county, August 12, 1843. Mrs. Ellison's father was a native of Ohio, born May 19, 1813, and died in March, 1893, and her mother was born in 1818, and died August 29, 1879. They both spent the latter part of their lives in Madison county, Indiana. They were the parents of fifteen children, fourteen of whom lived to maturity. The following are now living: Catharine, married Moses Parker; Margaret, now the widow of G. Riggs; Nancy E.; Almira, widow of John Ellison; Melvina, married L. Bristol; Jacob S. and Sarah, now Mrs. Isaac B. Ellison, the subject of this sketch. The deceased members of the Keesling family are as follows: Susanna, Beniah, Jackson, Martha, Emma Jane, Matilda, Martin Luther and James.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ellison have been born seven children: A son, who died in infancy; Jacob Newton, born March 6, 1867, and died January 16, 1885; Charles Henry, born March 30, 1875, and died January 20, 1882; Laura C., born March 31, 1868, and died October 29, 1880; Nancy Elizabeth, born December 12, 1867, married William Hope; Nola C., born June 4, 1868, married Cyrus Blue, and James S., married Anna Jeffries. During his residence of nearly thirty-five years in the State of Kansas, Mr. Ellison has gained an extensive acquaintance and ranks as one of the most respected citizens of Sumner county, where he is best known.

Samuel S. Simpson was born in Adams county, Ohio, February 22, 1839, and died at Axtell, Kan., January 3, 1906. His parents came from Virginia to Ohio, and from thence to Iowa, settling in Jackson county, Iowa (near the town of Bellevue), while Iowa was a territory. Samuel S. Simpson was married to Adelaide L. Phillips in 1868. The Phillips

family came from Massachusetts to Randolph county, Illinois, and settled near the present town of Red Bud at an early date. To Samuel S. Simpson and wife were born five children, as follows: Albert P. Simpson, Mary B. Simpson (now dead), John E. Simpson, Samuel S. Simpson, and Florence Simpson. The family make their home at Axtell, in Marshall county, and are largely interested in Kansas lands.

Henry M. Blue, a Kansas pioneer who has led an active and successful career, is now living retired at South Haven. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in Hampshire county, May 11, 1848, a son of John and Delilah (Pownell) Blue, also natives of Virginia. The father was a blacksmith and followed that vocation throughout life. The family removed to Cumberland, Md., prior to the Civil war, where the father died in 1856; and the mother returned to Virginia, where she passed away in 1859. They were the parents of eleven children, only three of whom are now living, as follows: Ruth, born in 1851, now the wife of R. N. Cantrell, South Haven, Kan.; Martha E., born in 1842, married Aaron Boyer, Horatio, Ohio, and Henry M., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Blue received his education in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois, and has followed farming most of his life. He has been twice married, first in 1872, to Miss Aveline Nichol, who died April 21, 1877, leaving two children: Nathan, born November 25, 1875, and died August 6, 1886, and Joseph C., born December 15, 1876. On July 3, 1878, Mr. Blue married Mrs. Emily Lalicker, nee Holmes, a native of Brown county, Indiana, born November 5, 1847. Her first husband was John Lalicker, who died July 10, 1876, leaving three children: Elmer, Charles S. and Clarence. To Mr. and Mrs. Blue have been born four children: John Quincy, born June 20, 1879, now cashier of the Ashton State Bank at Ashton, Kan.; Frank A., born September 4, 1881; Claud E., born January 9, 1888, banker, Wichita, Kan., and Earl M., station agent at South Haven for the Kansas Southwestern railroad. Mr. Blue came to Kansas in 1879, and settled in Norton county, locating on Government land. He remained here three years, and lived in a dug-out, experiencing all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life on the plains, with little hope or encouragement. In 1882 he came to Sumner county, without capital, and bought a farm near South Haven, which he mortgaged for the purchase price and began life over again. He succeeded from the start, and has bought and sold several farms, and followed farming extensively, and made money, becoming one of the substantial men of the county. He is interested in several enterprises besides farming, being a stockholder in the State Bank of Ashton, and the Union State Bank of Hunnewell. Politically, Mr. Blue is a Republican, and has served three years as trustee of South Haven township. He and the family are members of the United Brethren church. Since retiring from active business Mr. Blue has spent some time in travel, and in 1913 took a trip back to his old Virginia home for the first time in half a century.

Howard F. Martindale, a native of the Sunflower State, and a member of one of the pioneer families of Greenwood county, was born in that county June 5, 1872. He is a son of William and Sallie (Mauser) Martindale. The father was a native of Darke county, Ohio, born February 12, 1835. His father was an Ohio pioneer and veteran of the War of 1812. William Martindale came to Kansas in 1857. He drove an ox team from Westport, now Kansas City, Mo., to Greenwood county, and located on Government land one mile east of the present town of Madison. He was one of the first white settlers in this section and endured the many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. He fought Indians and lived on buffalo meat and other wild game, which was plentiful, while domestic meat was not only scarce, but could not be had at any price. He was a successful farmer and cattleman, and prospered from the beginning. He bought and fed cattle on a large scale, and at the zenith of his career was one of the wealthy men of the State. He lived on his original homestead until 1886, when he removed to Emporia, and he, with some others, organized the old Neosho Valley Bank, which later became the First National Bank of Emporia. Previous to this he had organized the private bank of Martindale, Tucker & Company, at Eureka, in 1870. The First National Bank of Emporia failed in 1898, through the speculation of some of its officers, and when the president of the institution committeed suicide and the cashier fled to Mexico, Mr. Martindale, who was one of the principal stockholders, came forward and sacrificed a large portion of his fortune to liquidate the bank and pay the depositors. He always took an active interest in public matters, and was honored with many places of trust and responsibility. He was the first country treasurer of Greenwood county, and later served as clerk of the district court. He also represented Greenwood county in the lower house of the State legislature, and afterward served a term in the State senate from the Twenty-fourth district, and during both sessions was active and made a good record. He was a Knight Templar Mason, and prominent in Masonic circles. He had an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, and was a man whose judgment and counsel was sought on many important matters by those who knew him best. He quietly passed away at his Emporia home, November 16, 1909, and thus ended the career of another Kansas pioneer whose life's work was well done. William Martindale and Miss Sallie Ann Mauser were married in 1867, and nine children were born to this union, only two of whom are now living, Howard F., whose name introduces this sketch, and James Chester, born January 20, 1879, now a resident of Colorado Springs, Colo. He married Miss Mary Folsom in 1905, and they have one child, Mary Alice. Howard F. Martindale attended the public schools of Greenwood county and later the Emporia High School, where he was graduated in the class of 1893. He then attended the Kansas University two years, when he returned to the family ranch near Mad-

ison, where he followed farming and stock business until 1900. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Madison Bank, and was elected assistant cashier in 1903. In 1909 he became cashier and five years later was elected president and has been the active head of that institution since. The Madison Bank is the pioneer bank of Madison, and is one of the substantial financial institutions of the State. Mr. Martindale was married January 5, 1898, to Miss Erma, daughter of W. H. and Florence (Wasson) James, who came from Illinois to Kansas in 1872, settling in Greenwood county, where the father was a successful farmer. He died May 20, 1911. Mrs. Martindale was born near Madison, May 20, 1878, and was a teacher in Greenwood county prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Martindale have been born three children, one of whom is living, Sallie, born September 16, 1898. Mr. Martindale is one of the capable financiers of Greenwood county, and enjoys the confidence of the business world. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

John L. Elliott, a successful man of affairs and president of the Ashton State Bank, Ashton, Kan., is a native of the Hawkeye State, although he has been a Kansan since he was eight years of age. Mr. Elliott was born on a farm in Fayette county, Iowa, May 21, 1860, and is a son of William P. and Mary C. (Mathias) Elliott, the former a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, born June 29, 1824, and in 1865 removed to Iowa, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Kansas, first settling in Johnson county. He remained there until 1877, when he went to Sumner county and bought 160 acres of land, upon which the town of Ashton is now located. William P. Elliott followed teaching in connection with farming most of his life, and was recognized as a very capable man. He spent the latter days of his life in Ashton, where he passed to his eternal reward, May 28, 1911. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a lifelong Republican. His wife was a native of Wooster, Ohio, born July 27, 1833. She was a true type of the noble Christian mother, and after a long and useful life, passed away, March 18, 1912. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Mary J.; Florence V., deceased; Leuretta, deceased; John L., the subject of this article, and Emma B., now the wife of E. A. Smith, of San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Smith bears the distinction of having performed the unique feat of driving an Alaska dog team from Nome, Alaska, throughout the United States, and visiting every State capital, during the years of 1911 and 1912.

John L. Elliott received his early education in the public schools of Johnson and Sumner counties. In 1891 he bought his first land and engaged in farming, and since then has added to his holdings from time to time, until he is now one of the large land owners of Sumner county. In 1894 he engaged in the general mercantile business on an extensive scale at Ashton, Kan., and also was engaged in the grain business. He

met with success and prospered, and in 1909 organized the Ashton State Bank, and became its first president, a position which he still holds. The charter of this institution bears the date of November 15, 1909, and the initial capital was $10,000, which has been increased to $15,000. This bank has had a substantial and healthy growth under capable management, and is a substantial institution. Mr. Elliott was united in marriage October 16, 1901, to Miss Marie Peters, daughter of Echart and Christina (Beck) Peters, of Ashton, Kan. Mrs. Elliott was born in Columbus, Ohio, September 15, 1880. Her parents are natives of Germany, and came to America in 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have been born one child: Forest P., born July 2, 1905. Mr. Elliott is one of the progressive business men of Sumner county, and is ever ready to support with his time and money any movement for advancing the well-being of the community. He was the first postmaster of Ashton, receiving the appointment in 1884, when the office was established on his farm. He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic lodge.

Abe Kepner Stoufer, for many years identified with the stock, newspaper and mercantile interests of Liberal and Seward county, is one of the up-to-date business men who are making history in the Southwest and developing that section to a high degree. Mr. Stoufer claims Pennsylvania as the state of his nativity, being born at Newburg September 21, 1858, a son of Rev. John M. and Margaret E. Kepner Stoufer. The father was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1818. His grandparents were natives of Germany, who came from the Fatherland at an early day and located in Pennsylvania, where their children were born and reared. John Stoufer was a farmer in early life, but studied for the ministry and began preaching in the Church of God at the age of twenty-five. He was an eloquent and successful minister and remained active in church work until his death, in January, 1893, at Newburg, Pa. Mrs. Stoufer, who was born in 1829, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, was an orphan; she was married in 1845, and after becoming the mother of eleven children, passed away in 1886. There were six sons and five daughters in the Stoufer family: William S., Ellen Jane, Samuel S., Katharine E., deceased, Abe Kepner, Annie E., John H., deceased, Doyle S., Carrie, Frank E. and Blanchard A.

Abe Stoufer was educated in the public schools of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of seventeen assumed charge of his father's farm, which he conducted until 1878, when, in the company of his brother, William, he came west, settling at Lathrop, Mo., where the two worked on a farm a season. William Stoufer had learned the printer's trade in Pennsylvania and secured employment for the winter at an office in Lathrop. Abe entered the same office to learn the trade. For a year and a half he remained in Lathrop, then went to Liberty for about the same length of time, but in 1881 became the foreman of the first paper published in Excelsior Springs, where he remained a year.

In 1883 Mr. Stoufer helped start a newspaper at Richmond, Mo., but in May of that year returned to Lathrop and bought the "Monitor," in the office of which he had learned the trade. For three years Mr. Stoufer ran this journal, but in 1886 sold it and located in Seward county, Kansas, having filed on a government claim there the year before. April 22, 1886, he issued the Fargo Springs "News," which he owned and published until January 1, 1900. During this time he moved the plant twice to keep it at the county seat, which was being moved, and not an edition of the paper was missed. After coming to Liberal the name of the sheet was changed to the Liberal "News," which Mr. Stoufer sold to Ray Millman in 1900. In 1896 Mr. Stoufer bought a tract of land six miles north of Liberal, to which he added until he had a 6,000-acre ranch. This he stocked with cattle and ran until 1905, when the land was divided and sold as farms. The next year he embarked in the lumber and mercantile business in Liberal, which grew rapidly and was an exceedingly profitable concern. In 1908 Mr. Stoufer disposed of his lumber yard interests, but is still interested in the largest mercantile establishments in the city. He holds stock in the Citizens' bank, having been one of the organizers of that institution in 1908. Mr. Stoufer has done much toward the upbuilding of Liberal, having been the owner and editor of the Liberal "Independent" for three years; in 1894 and 1896 he was clerk of Seward county; from 1888 to 1892 he was postmaster of Arkalon, and in 1896 was appointed postmaster of Liberal, an office which he filled with merit until April, 1901, when he resigned to look after his business interests. Mr. Stoufer is one of the prosperous and progressive citizens of Seward county and Liberal, and now devotes his time to his growing interests in that vicinity. He owns one of the finest homes in Liberal, and aids all civic improvements. In politics he is Progressive, while his fraternal associations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On December 5, 1889, Mr. Stoufer married Hattie M. Martin at Garden City. She was born at Monmouth, Ill., November 5, 1872, the daughter of Solomon M. and Amelia Frazelle Martin, the latter dying at Garden City November 5, 1912. There are three children in the Stoufer family: Paul Martin, born March 13, 1891, who graduated from the high school in 1910 and then took a course in journalism at the Kansas State Agricultural College before becoming manager of the Liberal "Democrat"; Eugene Edwin, born February 9, 1899, and Margaret Amelia, born January 18, 1905.

Harry Ward Magruder, the president and manager of the Liberal Light, Ice & Power Company, is an example of the young business men of Kansas who are materially assisting in the upbuilding of this great commonwealth. He was born on a farm in Knox county, Missouri, October 12, 1880, the son of Amos C. and Katharine Albertson Magruder. His father was the son of William and Frances Kidd Magruder, both natives of Virginia, who had seven children, the others being Justine, Duda,

Anna, Charles, Dora Maud, and William, who was engaged in farming early in life. In 1883 Amos Magruder removed with his family to Pratt county, Kansas, where he followed farming, which was the vocation of his early life, until 1898, when he sold out and located in Knox county, Missouri, and opened a mercantile establishment at Hurdland. He was engaged in its management until 1912, when he retired from active business and now lives at Barton, Mo. Mrs. Magruder was born at Nashville, Tenn., November 23, 1860, the daughter of Harry B. and Jennie Brown Albertson, both natives of Pennsylvania. There were eight children in the Magruder family: Harry, of this record; Jennie, born September 18, 1882, the wife of Homer Little, a farmer of Knox county, Missouri; William Francis, born December 14, 1884, a merchant of Hurdland, Mo.; Joseph M., born in April, 1886, died in Hurdland in 1901; Alice, born August 22, 1893, is a teacher at Hurdland; Charles, born in June, 1859, lives with his parents; Minnie, born in 1897, lives at home; Vernon, born in 1899, died in 1902.

Harry Magruder, the subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Pratt, Kan., and upon graduating began to teach in 1899. He followed this profession for three years, but in 1901 took the government civil service examination for the United States mail service, and in March, 1902, became a mail clerk on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, running between Pratt and Kansas City, Mo., a position he filled six years, being promoted four times until he was in charge of the car. In 1908 Mr. Magruder came to Liberal to promote and organize the Light, Ice & Power Company, with a capital of $45,000. He was at once elected president and manager of the concern, which has a modern plant with all the latest equipment. The electric department furnishes light and power for domestic use, the local mills, elevators, railway shops and city pumping station. Mr. Magruder is recognized as one of the progressive and prosperous business men in one of the most progressive sections of the State, which is being developed by the enthusiastic men who have capital and business enterprise. In politics Mr. Magruder is a Democrat, but does not aspire to public office, as he is too busy with his commercial enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar. On April 23, 1904, Mr. Magruder married Myrtle, the daughter of Scott and Esther Layton Rezeau, of Cullison, Kan. Mrs. Magruder was born at Emporia, Kan., April 10, 1882. She graduated from the high school at Pratt, Kan., in 1902, and taught in Pratt county before her marriage. Mr. Rezeau was a native of New Jersey, his wife of Pennsylvania; they came to Kansas in 1873 and located in Brown county, but now live at Cullison. There were eight children in the family: Elsie, Myrtle, Charles, William, Brice, Harvey, Mary and Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Magruder have three children: Harriet, born June 14, 1906; Marion, born April 26, 1908, and Samuel Henry, born October 23, 1911.

John R. Mulvane, president of the Bank of Topeka, is one of the best known business men of Kansas. Uniting, with great natural capacity, the qualities of energy, honesty and daring, he has carried a great number of undertakings to marked success. Today he is rated as one of the rich men of the West, and every dollar of his fortune has been made by his own unaided efforts. He was born in Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, July 6, 1835. He once told his biographer that his education was secured sitting on a slab seat in a pioneer country schoolhouse. At an early age he went into his father's tannery to learn the trade, and while still a boy gained such a knowledge of general merchandising that at the age of twenty he was able to take practical charge of his father's country store.

The Mulvane family originally came from the McIlvanes of Scotland. The first American representative came to North Carolina before the Revolutionary war. About 1803 John Mulvane, the paternal grandfather of John R., located in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was one of the five original taxpayers of the county. He married Mary McCune, daughter of James McCune, who served as an ensign in the United States navy during the war of 1812 and received as a reward from the government a tract of land in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, upon which he settled. John Mulvane was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, David, the father of John R. Mulvane, married Mary Ross, the daughter of William Ross, an Irishman of County Cork, who came to Ohio in 1805 as a missionary to the Delaware Indians. The wife of William Ross was Jane Whittaker, an Englishwoman. One of her brothers was the owner of the great cotton mills near Philadelphia, and another was an iron founder who made cannon for the Federal government during the Civil war. David Mulvane was first a farmer boy and then a laborer on the Ohio canal. By perseverance and industry he steadily improved his condition and became the leading merchant and manufacturer in Newcomerstown.

In 1865 John R. Mulvane left his father and engaged in merchandising at Princeton, Ill., with his brother, Jacob Mulvane. His health soon failed and after some time spent in a sanitarium he came to Kansas, arriving in Topeka in August, 1868. He had some means and at first dealt in land and cattle. In January, 1870, he became cashier of the Topeka Bank and Savings Institution, and thus commenced the career that has made him one of the best known financiers in the West. In July, 1878, this bank was reorganized as the Bank of Topeka, Mr. Mulvane becoming the president, which place he has held ever since. However, he has not confined his entire time and energy to banking, but has engaged in other enterprises of various kinds and great proportions. With his brother, Joab, he was one of the powers that completed and made a success of the Topeka Water Company and was a potent factor in the reorganization of the Topeka Street Railway

Company. In both enterprises he made money. The following year (1879), with his brother, Joab, and W. B. Strong, he bought a little telephone exchange that was trying to do business in Topeka. Out of this beginning has grown the great Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, of which Mr. Mulvane was president and a heavy stockholder. Mr. Mulvane has been largely interested in the salt industry and was one of the large stockholders in the companies operating in Hutchinson; was one of the promoters of the Beatrice Creamery Company of Lincoln, Denver and Topeka, whose output of the famous Meadow Gold butter is larger than that of any other brand in the United States. He is a large stockholder in the Charles Wolff Packing Company of Topeka and is one of the largest owners of irrigated lands in Bent county, Colorado. He is director and vice-president of the Globe Surety Company, and director in the Commerce Trust Company, all of Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Mulvane married Miss Hattie M. Freeman at Newcomerstown, Ohio, August 16, 1856. No children were born to this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Mulvane adopted and reared the two orphan children of Mr. Mulvane's youngest sister. He has been a member of the Baptist church for more than forty years, and for twenty years has been a member of the board of directors of the First Baptist Church of Topeka. He is president of the Topeka Free Library, of which he was one of the organizers. In coöperation with Bishop Vail he was one of the organizers of Christ's Hospital of Topeka, in which corporation he still holds the position of treasurer. He is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Country Club, is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow. Since 1901 he has been one of the trustees of Washburn College.

Roscoe Townley Nichols, the leading physician and popular mayor of Liberal, Kan., is one of the men of the medical profession endowed by nature with marked mental powers, a comprehensive knowledge of medicine and sympathy as wide as the universe, thus meeting all the requirements of the ideal doctor, and today is the respected and loved family physician of many homes in his city and surrounding country. He was born in Wayne county, Iowa, February 20, 1881, the son of Herman Vedder and Alice Townley Nichols. Dr. Nichols's paternal grandparents were of German stock, a race that has furnished this country so many excellent citizens. His father was born in New York State April 6, 1851. He chose medicine as his profession and while still a young man removed to Wisconsin, practicing a few years in Waukesha. In 1872 he located in Wayne county, Iowa, where he was engaged in professional work nine years, and then opened an office at Trenton, Mo., living there until 1889. That year the doctor and his family came to Seward county to settle on government land near Liberal. Dr. Nichols gave up medicine and engaged in farming until 1895, when, with his family, he went to Manhattan, Kan., to place his five children in the State agricultural

college. Three years later, in 1898, he returned to Liberal and resumed the practice of medicine. In the meantime he read law and was admitted to the bar in Seward county, but never practiced. Dr. Nichols ever took an active part in the life of his community and politics, representing his district in the State legislature. He was a stanch member of the Republican party, being elected on that ticket. In 1901 he went to Alaska, where he was engaged in the active practice of his profession until November 3, 1907, when he died of heart failure, and was buried at Fairbanks. During his life the doctor was a member of the Masonic order. On June 25, 1872, Dr. Herman Nichols married Alice Townley at Waukesha, Wis. She was the daughter of Robert and Mary Townley, residents of Wisconsin. Mrs. Nichols was born near Boston, Mass., March 23, 1851, and became the mother of seven children: Schuyler, born November 14, 1875, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, with the class of 1898, a graduate of the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis in 1901, and now practices medicine at Herrington; Harriet Grace, born December 22, 1878, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College in 1898, now the wife of Rome P. Donahoo, a prominent Democrat of Tucumcari, N. M.; Roscoe; Lillian, born February 5, 1886, died on December 14, 1888; Gladys Irene, born April 23, 1888, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College in 1910, now the wife of Edward Dearborn, an electrical engineer who lives in Kansas City, Mo.; Jessie, born December 8, 1891, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College with the class of 1912, and Victor, born May 16, 1896, who died January 30, 1901.

Roscoe Nichols received his elementary education in the public schools of Liberal, and in 1895 entered the State agricultural college, graduating there in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having determined to become a physician he entered Barnes Medical College, at St. Louis, where he studied two years before entering the medical department of Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., graduating there in 1902. Upon leaving college the young doctor returned to Liberal, forming a partnership with his brother, Schuyler, who removed to Herrington in 1905, since which time Dr. Roscoe Nichols has assumed sole charge of their practice, which has increased in a flattering and satisfactory manner. Today Dr. Nichols is recognized as one of the leading members of the medical fraternity in the Southwest. He is a man of great mental ability, which was recognized by the people of Liberal when they elected him mayor of the city in April, 1911, an office he has filled with merit. In addition to his practice, the doctor is also the local physician of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and belongs to the Wichita Consistory, No. 2. On May 3, 1903, Dr. Nichols married Osa, the daughter of L. F. Clark, of Seward county. Mrs. Nichols was born at Unionville, Mo., October 12, 1881. She has three children: Harry Dale, born March 15, 1904; Alice Cecelia, born August 22, 1905, and Roscoe Townley, Jr., born December 14, 1907.

November 5, 1912, Dr. Nichols was elected representative from Seward county to the State legislature on the Democratic ticket, in a county normally Republican.

Albert Edward Blake.—The history of Kansas chronicles no greater changes than those in the business of the State. Today the conquests are not of Indians and unbroken prairies, but of commerce and agriculture; commercial prosperity and improvements appear in every walk of life, and today the victor is the man who can successfully establish and operate large business concerns. A man who is representative of this class is Albert E. Blake, one of the progressive citizens of Liberal. He was born at Winslow, Province of Quebec, Canada, February 13, 1866, the son of Bensley Edward and Christina McCook Blake. The father was a native of New Hampshire, born at Landaff December 23, 1833, and died at Liberal September 11, 1912. For more than a quarter of a century he was one of the leading merchants of the Southwest. Mr. Blake came to Kansas in 1868. Soon after his arrival he enlisted in the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, which was recruited to protect the settlers against the Indians. From the time he first located on a claim in Mitchell county Mr. Blake made a study of soil and climatic conditions, which in a great measure led to his success, as he was one of the first to discover the fact that this part of Kansas was well adapted to raising melons, which he raised extensively.

Albert Blake came to Kansas with his parents in 1868 and attended school at Beloit until they removed to Schuyler county, Missouri, in 1874. Mr. Blake was engaged in farming there until 1877, when the family returned to Hodgeman county, locating on government land, but were there but four years, as the elder Blake removed to Greenwood county, where he engaged in cattle raising. In 1887 this ranch was sold and the family went to Seward county, opening the first grocery in the old town of Oak City. A year later the town was moved and became Tyrone; the Blakes moved with the town and again conducted the leading store there. Albert Blake was appointed postmaster of Tyrone, serving in that office four years. In 1899 the town of Tyrone was removed to Oklahoma, just one mile from its original location, which was on the ranch owned by Bensley Blake. Both father and son came to Liberal in 1900, opening a hardware and implement house, under the firm name of Blake & Son. They soon built up an extensive business, which was carried on until Mr. Blake died in 1912. Since then the firm has been incorporated as the Blake Hardware & Manufacturing Company, of which Albert Blake is the treasurer and general manager. The company carries on a wholesale oil business; handles broom corn and automobiles, and today is rated as one of the largest and most successful business houses in the Southwest. Mr. Blake has branched out from his first enterprise and is now the owner of the "Liberal Democrat," one of the leading organs of Seward county. He also owns and operates a grain

elevator and a wholesale oil depot at Forgan, Okla. Mr. Blake takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of Liberal, having served on the city council several times. In politics he is a Democrat. On June 2, 1897, Mr. Blake married Laura A., the daughter of Frederick C. and Martha J. Thompson Steen. Mrs. Blake was born in Gasconade county, Missouri, October 4, 1867, her parents being natives of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have one child, Gladys, born June 30, 1903.

John Calhoun McClintock, A. M., M. D., LL. D., a distinguished surgeon of Topeka, Kan., was born on a farm in Pickaway county, Ohio, February 11, 1855, and is descended from ancestry that has had representatives of distinction in various professions, as well as in military affairs, both in America and in Great Britain. Dr. McClintock is a son of Dr. John McClintock, also a physician, born in Ross county, Ohio, January 1, 1826, whose father, Capt. Joseph McClintock, commanded a company of volunteers in the War of 1812 and served in the memorable battle of Lake Erie, under Commodore Perry, as captain of the ship "Lawrence." A painted portrait of Capt. Joseph McClintock in the celebrated painting, "Perry's Victory on the Lake," is preserved in the State capitol at Columbus, Ohio, and another copy of the same picture hangs on the walls of the national capitol at Washington, D. C. He was born in Ireland and was but a small boy when his parents immigrated to America. He was married in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Bradley, whose mother's maiden name was Hazlett, and after the birth of their first child traveled on horseback to Ross county, Ohio, where they lived until their respective deaths. Capt. Joseph McClintock was a son of William McClintock, who was born in Scotland about 1752, and immigrated first to Ireland, thence to America and became the founder of the family in America. William McClintock first located in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to Ohio, where his death occurred at Locust Grove about 1843. Sir Leopold McClintock, a member of the family in Ireland, was born there in 1819, was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1860 for his work as an explorer in the Arctic regions and became an admiral in the British navy in 1884. His death occurred in 1907, and a tablet to his memory has since been placed in Westminster Abbey. In the same niche in which this tablet is placed is another to the memory of Sir John Franklin, another Arctic explorer. A brother of Sir Leopold McClintock was the Rev. John McClintock, a distinguished theologian and an author of note, whose works were principally on Biblical, theological and ecclesiastical literature. He was born in Ireland in 1814 and died in 1870. William McClintock, the great-grandfather of John C., was accompanied to America by his brother, James McClintock, who became a distinguished surgeon and was the founder of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. John McClintock, the father of John C., came to Topeka, Kan., in

1866, and practiced his profession in that city until his death, September 11, 1882. Harriet Shipley McClintock, his wife and the mother of John C., was born in 1821 in Fredericksburg, Md., and was a daughter of John and Mary (Evans) Shipley, the latter of whom was a daughter of William Evans, a brother of John Evans, a government surveyor who surveyed the State of Ohio. Hon. Job Stephenson, formerly Congressman from Cincinnati, Ohio, was also a grandson of John Evans, the government surveyor. Harriet Shipley McClintock died in Topeka January 17, 1897.

Dr. John Calhoun McClintock was eleven years of age when his parents removed to Topeka, and that city has remained his home to the present time. He attended the public schools of Topeka, after which he pursued his literary studies further in Washburn College. In 1876 he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, Ill., in which institution he was graduated in 1879. He at once began practice in Topeka, with his father, and did all of the surgical work for both as long as his father lived. After his father's death he did a general practice in medicine and surgery for several years, but finally turned his whole attention to the practice of surgery. He has devoted all of his time to this branch of medicine for the last twenty years and ranks as one of the foremost surgeons in the middle West. In recognition of his superior skill as a surgeon and his original work in that line he was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Baker University in 1892, and in 1902 Washburn College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, the highest honor that institution confers. He was one of the founders of the Kansas Medical College of Topeka, now the medical department of Washburn College, was for many years a professor in the college and served as its president several years prior to its becoming a department of Washburn College, of which latter institution he is a trustee. He is now emeritus professor of surgery in the Washburn Medical College. He has served as president of the Topeka Academy of Medicine and Surgery, of the Eastern Kansas Medical Society and of the Golden Belt Medical Society. He is a member of the Shawnee County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has been the chief surgeon at Christ Hospital since 1884 and at present is also superintendent of the same institution. He is the author of several articles bearing on medical topics which have been read before medical associations and published in medical journals. Dr. McClintock is a member of and has served as a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal church and is at the present time building at his own expense a memorial chapel to his father and mother, to be a part of the new Crace Cathedral and to be known as McClintock Chapel. Dr. McClintock is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also an Elk. He is an ex-president of the Kansas Archaeological Society and of the Topeka board of health, and is a member of the Commercial and Country clubs.

Dr. McClintock was married June 22, 1877, to Miss Ray Price, of Atchison, Kan., who at the time of her marriage was a teacher in the Topeka public schools. They have four daughters, all of whom are living: Ruth, wife of Jacob C. Mohler, assistant secretary of the Kansas State board of agriculture, is a graduate of the College of the Sisters of Bethany at Topeka, and has the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She and her husband have two sons—John McClintock and James Calhoun—aged seven and four years respectively. The other three daughters of Dr. McClintock and his wife are Helen Isis, Gertrude Valerie and Frances Ray, all three of whom reside at home with their parents. Helen has been a student at both Washburn College and at Washington College, Washington, D. C. Gertrude is an honor graduate of the College of the Sisters of Bethany at Topeka, having won the Bishop Vail medal; she was also a student at Washburn College and is a graduate of Smith College of Northampton, Mass., where she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Miss Frances McClintock, the youngest daughter, has been a student in the College of the Sisters of Bethany and is a graduate of Miss Liggett's school for young ladies at Detroit, Mich.

Joseph Frantz Fuest.—From the beginning of American history the German element in our population has been one of its best factors. The German character stands for progress and prosperity of the most substantial kind, and Kansas is justly proud of and to be congratulated upon her citizens who were born in the Fatherland, and one of the best representatives is the man whose name heads this brief review. He is loved and respected by all, and there is no man in Seward county who occupies a more enviable position than Joseph Fuest in business and financial circles, not alone on account of his brilliant success, but on account of the reputation he has gained for straightforward dealings in business and integrity. His close application to business and excellent management has brought well earned reward and prosperity. Mr. Fuest was born at Erlinghausen, Germany, September 18, 1860, the son of Johann and Katharine Fiege Fuest. The father was also a native of Germany, where he was a successful farmer on a large scale until his death, which occurred in September, 1883. Mrs. Fuest was born and reared in the Fartherland; her father was killed in an accident at a gold mine in South America the year she was married, 1847. She became the mother of seven children before she passed from life, in 1884. The family consisted of five sons and two daughters, as follows: Maria, born in 1849, the widow of Wilhelm Gerlach, who died in December, 1879, leaving his wife and three children, who reside in Germany; Frantz, born in 1850, died in Germany in 1897, leaving four children; Theresia, born in 1852, married Joseph Klocke, a farmer in Germany, in 1877, and became the mother of seven children; Henrich, born in 1854, came to America in 1879, and now resides at Linden, N. Y., where he is engaged in farming, having married Lena Brown in 1882, who had two daughters before her

death, in 1905; Johann, born in 1858, married Anna Fuest in 1890, and they had four children before his death occurred, in 1907; Wilhelm, born in 1867, came to America in 1896, locating on a farm in Wyoming county, New York, having married Anna Walmeicer, in Germany, and now has four children.

Joseph Fuest was reared and educated in the Fatherland, where he heard of the many opportunities for young men in the new world, and being ambitious he left home and country to seek fortune on the other side of the world while still a youth of twenty. Mr. Fuest landed in New York, March 20, 1880, and at once went to Wyoming county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits seven years. He heard of the great West, and in 1887 came to Kansas, locating on government land in the southwestern part of Seward county, where he soon was climbing high on the ladder of success. This fortune was not easily gained, but is the result of hard work, thrift and business ability. As he made money Mr. Fuest invested it in land, until he was the possessor of fourteen quarters of fine land, which he operated until August 18, 1905, when he disposed of his holdings and came to Liberal. During the years he was farming Mr. Fuest raised blooded cattle on a large scale, a vocation in which he was very successful; he thoroughly understood the business, to which he devoted his entire time, and the reward was justly earned. In 1905 Mr. Fuest bought a half interest of M. H. Scandrett in a large hardware and implement business, which has since been conducted in Liberal under the firm name of Scandrett & Fuest. Business has increased with this concern in a most satisfactory manner, and today this is one of the largest and most substantial houses in southwest Kansas. Mr. Fuest has ever taken an active part in movements for the public welfare, having been elected, in 1892, county commissioner of Seward county, an office he has filled continuously since that date, being chairman of the board with the exception of a period of three months, in 1893, during the county seat contest. At different times he has been a member of the school board and is identified with all civic improvements, being a Republican in politics. Mr. Fuest visited Europe in 1912, returningt to the scenes of his childhood after an absence of thirty-two years. He is regarded as one of the representative and prosperous citizens not only of Liberal, but of Seward county, where he has many warm friends and supporters. On May 14, 1888, Mr. Fuest married Cora, the daughter of Samuel and Moryana Roberts Prentice, at Meade, Kan. Mr. Prentice was a native of Orangeville, N. Y., where his daughter was born, October 15, 1859. Mrs. Prentice was a native of Wales, who passed most of her life in America. She passed away in 1892. There are four daughters in the Fuest family: Nellie, born September 8, 1889, married William B. Taylor September 8, 1909, who was born at Rock Springs, Texas, December 10, 1884, and they now have two children, Joseph Archibald, born August 15, 1910, and Marjorie Frances, born

August 25, 1912; Edna Jane, born January 31, 1891, a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College; Maud, born October 25, 1893, and Blanch, born June 17, 1897. November 5, 1912, Mr. Fuest was reelected county commissioner of Seward county for a term of four years, and will have served a total of twenty-four years, the longest in the State.

George Sylvester Smith, M. D., one of the oldest and most honored members of the medical fraternity of Seward county, and a partner in the leading drug house of Liberal, is a representative of the excellent class of Kansas pioneers who have served faithfully and long in building up the commonwealth which today is the leading State in the Southwest, due to the efforts of such men. Of no man are so many cardinal virtues exacted as from the physician, and it has been the sterling qualities of his character which gained success in life for Dr. Smith, and made him one of the substantial and valued citizens of his community. A native of the Old Dominion, he was born in Tyler county, Virginia (now West Virginia), July 18, 1855, a son of William B. and Nancy L. Wells Smith. Dr. Smith's great-grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of this region, having taken government land, as a homestead, which is still in the possession of the family. Isaac Smith, the grandfather, was born on the old place near Centerville, August 8, 1800, and his son, William, was also born there, January 22, 1830. He was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he followed all his life, passing away near Centerville, W. Va., November 1, 1880. He had nine brothers and sisters: John S., Peter, David M., Isaac, Thomas, Letty L., born September 9, 1870, died July 14, 1886, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Mary Ann. Dr. Smith's parents were married at Centerville, W. Va., October 26, 1853, Mrs. Smith having been born there April 18, 1835, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ankron Wells, both natives of Virginia. Mr. Wells raised and shipped cattle on an extensive scale and before Virginia had railroads he often drove his cattle and hogs to Baltimore to market. There were the following children in the Smith family: George S., Isaac Dudley, born April 18, 1857, a merchant at Salem, W. Va., Drusilla Peterena, born March 13, 1859, the wife of Zachariah Cain, a farmer in Texas county, Oklahoma; Mariah Elizabeth, born March 20, 1861, who married Sylvester Kinney, December 25, 1881, and now lives at West Union, W. Va.; Thomas James, born December 29, 1862, who married Belle Hanner, at Liberal, Kan., in 1901; he is the father of two children, Thomas J., born May 12, 1905, and Roy, born March 20, 1907. Thomas Smith is a partner with his brother, the doctor, in the drug business at Liberal, under the firm name of George S. Smith & Brother. His wife is a native of Illinois, whose parents were pioneer settlers of Seward county, and now live in Liberal. Mary Alice, born September 22, 1864, died January 4, 1870. The sixth child, Sarah Catharine, was born October 3, 1866, and married Ephraim B. Holland, in 1884, who lives on a farm in Beaver county, Oklahoma. They have three children: La-

mon L., now assistant postmaster of Liberal; Ethel, the wife of Leslie Donnelley, a farmer of Beaver county, Oklahoma; Byron, the baby boy, still at home; Mary Alice, the seventh child, born in 1864, died in childhood; Nancy I., born April 2, 1867, is the wife of W. H. Wright, a merchant of Liberal, Kan.; Letty L., born September 9, 1870, died July 14, 1886.

George Smith received his elementary education in the public schools of Tyler county, Virginia, and at the West Virginia Normal School, at Fairmont. Having determined upon the medical profession for a career he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., where he took two terms of preparatory work and then the regular medical course. He then came west and entered the medical department of the University of Kansas, Kansas City, Kan., graduating with the class of 1891, and is proud to be an alumnus of that institution. In 1885 he came to Liberal, where he soon built up a large practice, as he was one of the first physicians, and the people relied upon his skill and ability. The doctor filed on a government claim, which he proved up and now has considerable land holdings in both Seward county, Kansas, and Beaver county, Oklahoma. He has invested in city property in Liberal, having great faith in the future of the city. Dr. Smith takes great interest in all public affairs, which tend toward the upbuilding of his town; he has served on the city council a number of times and has served as county health officer almost continuously since coming to Liberal, in 1885. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar. Thomas James Smith, the doctor's business partner, graduated from the Kansas City College of Pharmacy in 1893. He is a druggist of great ability, and has been associated with Dr. Smith in all his business dealings. Isaac Dudley Smith, another brother of the doctor, was the original settler upon one of the quarter sections of land upon which Liberal is situated. He made final proof on his claim in 1888 and has lived to see the rolling prairie covered with fine farms and progressive cities.

John Norman Evans.—The State of Kansas with its various activities and marvelously rapid development has attracted many men of great business ability and high character, and has never lacked those of executive ability to exploit her interests. In the present connection we are permitted to offer a brief review of the character of one of the representative men of Seward county, whose efforts, ability and methods have gained him unqualified confidence and esteem from his business and social acquaintances. Mr. Evans is a native of the Mother Country, England, and traces his ancestors back many centuries, in a direct line to Edward I of England and John of Gaunt. He was born at Cheshunt, England, June 3, 1865, the son of Dr. Nichol and Bertha (Odershaw) Evans. Mr. Evans's direct ancestors were nearly all professional men. His grandfather, an Episcopal minister, was for many years president of

Zion Theological College of London, and there Nichol Evans and his four brothers and two sisters were born and reared. Nichol Evans first saw the light of day in London, April 17, 1836; he was educated at Haileyburg and then graduated from St. Andrew's College, Edinburgh, Scotland. For many years he was one of the prominent physicians of his country before his death there in December, 1906. Nichol Evans married Bertha Oldershaw, in August, 1864. She was born in Lincolnshire, England, December 12, 1845, one of a family of six children, all of whom remained in England during their lives. Mrs. Evans died in England, June 5, 1910. She became the mother of nine children: John Norman, of this record; Arthur Iltyd, born February 14, 1867, died in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, in September, 1892; Hubert, born May 22, 1869, died in 1906, leaving one child; Lawrence, born in 1870, died in 1875; Mabel Alice, born March 18, 1872, married Dr. W. A. Greene, who succeeded to her father's medical practice; Wilfred, born in 1875, who studied medicine, died on the east coast of Africa, in 1907, of sun stroke; Maurice Alleyn, born in 1877, is now a contractor at Edmonton, Canada; Constance Mary, born in 1879, lives in England, and Leonard, born in July, 1880, is a bank cashier in London.

John N. Evans received his education at the Merchant Tailors' School, a trade school founded in London in 1561. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of a ship broker in London, where he was employed until nineteen years of age. He had heard of the many opportunities for young men in the new world and when only a youth, not yet of age, left his home alone for Canada. For one year he worked as a farm hand, but in 1885 enlisted in Company 2, Ninety-second Winnipeg light infantry, serving on the frontier of Canada five months during the Riel rebellion. In the fall of 1885 he left Canada, coming to the United States. He worked in the vicinity of Minneapolis, Minn., as foreman in a saw mill until 1891, when he went west to the State of Washington, where he followed the same occupation until 1893. That year he came to Seward county, locating on a government claim seven miles northwest of Liberal, where he engaged in farming, and at the same time taught school until 1903, when he was appointed postmaster of Liberal, which office he still fills with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the residents of the city. For several years Mr. Evans has been a member of the board of county examiners of Seward county, and has also served as county surveyor four years. In politics he is a Republican, having served as chairman and secretary of the Seward County Republican Central Sommittee several years, taking an active part in county and State affairs. Mr. Evans has great natural business ability, which has been well displayed in his connection with the Enterprise Mercantile Company, of which he is president. He is a director of the First National Bank of Liberal, and has other business interests in the town, giving of time and money toward any project which tends toward

its improvement and upbuilding. Mr. Evans is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar, belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Liberal. On December 25, 1893, Mr. Evans married Bird, the daughter of John R. and Lena Morningstern Crothers. Mrs. Evans was born on a farm near Princeton, Minn., November 18, 1874. Her parents removed to Kansas, in 1892, to engage in farming in Seward county, near Liberal. Mr. Crothers was a sergeant in the First Kansas artillery during the Civil war, and saw service in some important engagements. He died in Seward county, in 1902, after a long and useful life. Mrs. Evans was one of a family of eight children, and has five children of her own: Ernest Alleyn, born January 20, 1895, now a student at St. John's Military Academy, Salina, Kan.; Mabel Lena and Bertha Mildred, twins, born June 18, 1897; Bertha Mildred died October 18, 1897; Clara Bernice, born October 8, 1898, and Winifred, born December 4, 1901.

Lee E. Moore.—The industrial interests of Richfield, Kan., are well represented by the mercantile establishment of Lee E. Moore, who owns one of the paying and growing enterprises of the city, which contributes to the general prosperity of Morton county as well as the individual success of the owner. Mr. Moore has a very wide acquaintance in southwestern Kansas, having been reared there. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, August 6, 1888, the son of William E. and Cora F. Dunbar Moore. The father was born in the same county and State in 1852, his parents being natives of Pennsylvania who located west of the mountains at an early day. William Moore came to Kansas in 1885, locating at Wellington, but two years later he removed to Morton county, taking up government land six miles southeast of Richfield. This land he stocked as a cattle ranch, but he now lives on another place seven miles south of Richfield, holding in all about 6,000 acres of land and feeding on an average of 1,000 cattle each year. Mr. Moore, by industry and business ability, has made a great success of ranching and is one of the prosperous farmers in his section. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Masonic order. For a number of terms he has served as county commissioner. Mr. Moore was married at Ripley, Ohio, in 1880, to Cora Parker, whose parents died while she was an infant, and Mrs. Moore was adopted by the Dunbar family, who reared her.

There were two children in the Moore family: Effie, born February 6, 1881, married Ed G. Martin in 1900, and lives at Garden City. She has two children: Everett R., born at Liberal, Kan., August 5, 1905, and Dale, born at Ponca, Okla., November 20, 1909. Lee E. Moore, the second child, received his education in the public schools of Richfield, and when only eighteen years of age began to work as a cowboy on his father's ranch. While still a lad of twelve he bought cattle and established a brand of his own. His herd increased rapidly and soon became

E. B. Foster

of considerable value. On coming of age Mr. Moore located on government land and still owns the original homestead. In August, 1911, he embarked in the mercantile business at Richfield and now has the leading retail establishment of the town, where he is making money and gaining well deserved success. In business circles Mr. Moore is popular and has those sterling traits of character which win friendship and regard everywhere. July 3, 1907, he married Ersula Louise, the daughter of Samuel and Osa Minnick Fox. Mrs. Moore was born at Belle Plaine, Kan., July 29, 1884, her parents having come to Kansas from Missouri in 1884. Mr. Fox was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Twenty-fifth Missouri infantry. He now lives at La Harpe. Before her marriage Mrs. Moore taught school in Morton county. She now has one interesting son, William Wendall, born February 2, 1909.

Eli Grenawalt Foster, of Topeka, Kan., ranks as one of the State's leading and progressive educators. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born on a farm near Elizabethtown, that State, May 4, 1864. He received his early education in the district schools, supplemented with a course in the State normal school, at Millersville, Pa., from which he graduated in 1886. After his graduation he accepted the principalship of the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, at Philadelphia, Pa., which position he held during the school year of 1886-87. But, believing the great West was a better field for the progressive teacher, he decided to make Kansas his future home, and at the expiration of his contract at the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, he came to Topeka. That was in 1887, and since that time he has been one of the city's most energetic, wide-awake and painstaking school principals. During his long and successful career in the school room he has made a careful study of United States history, both as to subject matter and as to the best methods of teaching the subject to pupils of elementary schools. As a result of that study he has formulated a series of historical maps, to be used by both the teacher and the student, which are doing much to make the study of history interesting and definite to the average pupil. Foster's "Historical Maps" and "Outline Maps" are now used in the schools of hundreds of cities throughout the United States and in many of our colleges and normal schools. He is the author of "Reference Manual and Outlines of United States History," "Civil War by Campaigns," "Illustrative Historical Chart" (a series of large maps on American history), a series of "Outline Maps," and a "United States History." The Jury of Awards of the St. Louis Exposition awarded a medal and diploma to Professor Foster for the excellence of his series of historical maps. These publications proved so popular and the demand for them so great that in 1906 it became necessary to organize the Historical Publishing Company, of Topeka, to publish and handle his maps and books. Professor Foster has been president of the company since its organization, and at the same time has successfully handled the Harrison School.

But in 1911 he resigned the latter position to devote all his time to literary work and to the publishing business.

At Millerstown, Pa., on September 2, 1890, Professor Foster was united in marriage with Miss Alice Mitchell, the daughter of George Howe and Elizabeth (Coleman) Mitchell, and to this union three children were born: Miriam M., Ruth M. and Mitchell Eli. Professor Foster's parents, Eli and Mary (Grenawalt) Foster, are still living on the old homestead near Elizabethtown, Pa. Both are natives of that locality, the former's birth having occurred in 1829 and the latter's in 1838. Eli Foster was a successful schoolteacher in his day, as was his father before him. These honored parents were married in 1857 and were blessed with five sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and were present at their old home in 1907 to celebrate the golden wedding anniversary of their father and mother.

While Professor Foster is a Republican in politics, still he reserves the right to vote for men of high character for office, irrespective of party. Mrs. Foster was educated at the State normal school at Millersville, Pa., and later graduated from the musical department of Washburn College in Topeka, and is prominent in the city's musical circles. In the retirement of Professor Foster, the Topeka schools will lose one of its best principals and most successful educators, but as his life work will be devoted to educational research and the publication of his excellent works, Topeka's loss will be a gain to the cause of education, not only locally but nationally.

Edgar Burnett McConnell, the owner and editor of the "Plains Journal," one of the leading newspaper men of southwestern Kansas, is descended from old Colonial stock. He was born in Sumner county, Kansas, February 9, 1879, the son of Jesse and Hannah Burnett McConnell. Jesse McConnell was born in Johnson county, Indiana, May 12, 1849, and the same year the family removed to Davis county, Iowa, where the mother died in 1896, being survived by the husband until 1902. Asa Johnson, Edgar McConnell's great-great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Continental army, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He built the first house in the city of Burlington, Vt., where he lived many years. Mrs. McConnell was born in Monroe county, Iowa, November 29, 1858, the daughter of John and Charlotte Johnson Burnett. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her mother of Illinois; the former died in 1909, but Mr. Burnett still resides in Drakesville, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell were married in 1875, and two years later came to Kansas, locating on government land in Sumner county, but removed to Davis county, Iowa, in 1880, where Mr. McConnell is still engaged in farming. They became the parents of six children: George David, born August 16, 1877, now a farmer of Haskell county; Harry Callaway, born February 2, 1885, also a farmer of Haskell county; Jesse Howard, born November 11, 1891; Dale Grant, born October 14, 1898; Lottie Ruth, born February 11, 1893, and Edgar Burnett of this record.

Edgar B. McConnell was educated in the public schools of Davis county, Iowa. When only nineteen years of age he began teaching in Davis county, but believing there were more opportunities in Kansas, came here in 1901, settling on government land in Haskell county. The following six years he was engaged in operating his farm and teaching school. In 1906 he was the Republican nominee for county superintendent of public instruction of Haskell county, but was defeated by the woman who ran on the Democratic ticket. The next year Mr. McConnell came to Plains and engaged in the real estate and insurance business until 1909, when he bought the "Plains Journal," one of the wide-awake weekly papers of the Southwest, established November 11, 1906. Mr. McConnell is clerk of West Plains township, and police judge of Plains. Both of these positions he is filling with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the residents of the community. The "Journal" has a large circulation in Meade county, where it plays no unimportant part in moulding public opinion, for no man has more influence in shaping policy than the journalist, and if he be a man of high standard and clean thought does much for the upbuilding of the community and country where his paper is read. Mr. McConnell was married April 12, 1902, to Mamie Agnes, the daughter of Amos and Eva Penn Reniker, of Moulton, Iowa. Mrs. McConnell was born on a farm in Van Buren county, Iowa, July 25, 1883. Her parents were natives of that State and were engaged in farming. They had ten children: Mamie Agnes, Neil, Frederick, Viola, Bertha, Edith, Lillie, Muriel, Orville and Lena. Mrs. McConnell is quite proud, and justly so, that she is a direct descendant of William Penn, who founded the colony at Philadelphia during Colonial days. There are three children in the McConnell family: Grace Edna, born October 28, 1903; Agnes Ruth, born October 17, 1906, and Dona Faith, born October 1, 1912. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frank A. McCoy, attorney at law and editor of the "Hugoton Hermes," is recognized as one of the leading journalists of the Southwest, where he not only is a leading factor in the development of Stevens county, but has been the means of moulding public opinion through his newspaper, which is the only one in the county. Mr. McCoy was born on a farm near Peoria, Ill., January 24, 1878, the son of Joseph A. and Mary E. Stewart McCoy. The McCoy family lived in Pennsylvania for many years, but the grandparents of Frank removed to Ohio, where Joseph McCoy was born December 3, 1849, on a farm near Wooster. In 1883 he came to Kansas, locating in Sedgwick county, where he farmed for two years before removing to Kingman county, where he followed the same vocation. From 1887 to 1912 Mr. McCoy was engaged in running a ranch in Barber county, but has given up active business and now lives at Hugoton, Kan. In politics he is a Democrat, but never held public office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows. Mr. McCoy married Mary E. Stewart, at Peoria, in 1873; she was born in Peoria county, Illinois, December 14, 1856, the daughter of James A. and Eliza Markley Stewart. Her grandfather Markley was an eminent lawyer and jurist in Illinois, where he had a great reputation. Mrs. McCoy died at Sawyer, Kan., October 20, 1909, leaving a family of four children: Dale S., born January 17, 1874, was elected sheriff of Stevens county on the Democratic ticket in 1908, and reëlected in 1910; is chairman of the Democratic central committee of the county and resides on a farm four miles from Hugoton. Frank A.; Joseph J., born September 30, 1893, lives at Hugoton, Kan., and Vera Madge, born September 2, 1898, also lives at Hugoton.

Frank McCoy was educated in the public schools of Barber county; then attended the county normal school, and when only sixteen years of age began teaching, a vocation he followed until he was twenty-one. He then entered the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, studying there until February, 1903. During the two years he was at the university Mr. McCoy was captain of the track team, and established a record of ten seconds for the hundred-yard dash. For two years he held the medal as the best all-round athlete in the territorial meets, including the all-star team of Oklahoma. After leaving Norman he entered the law department of the University of Kansas, graduating with the class of 1905. While at Kansas University he played on the football team and was a member of the track team in 1903 and 1905, establishing a record of fifty-one seconds for the quarter-mile dash, which he still holds. Mr. McCoy was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity while in Kansas University, also of the honorary law fraternity Phi Delta Phi, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The June following his graduation from the law school, Mr. McCoy was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Kansas, at Topeka, and in the fall he became the physical director of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater, a position he filled until 1906, when he located at Hugoton to engage in the active practice of his profession. The following November he was elected county attorney of Stevens county on the Republican ticket, being reëlected in 1908. In August of the latter year he purchased the Hugoton "Hermes," the only paper in the county, which he sold on October 1, 1909. The first of the next year he removed to Liberal, Kan., opened a law office and carried on business until April, 1912, when he returned to Hugoton, opened an office and repurchased the "Hermes." Mr. McCoy is today regarded as one of the leading journalists of the Southwest; he has a gratifying practice, which is growing rapidly. He is the city attorney of Hugoton, and is editor of the "Hermes," making a great success of both business ventures. June 3, 1908, Mr. McCoy married Eula Gay, the daughter of John A. and Anna Gwyne Kelley, of Hugoton. Mrs. McCoy was born in Stevens county September 1, 1888, and passed away Decem-

ber 30, 1908. Mr. McCoy was married a second time on August 31, 1910, to Golde Isola, the daughter of James S. and Belle Vaughn Funk. Mrs. McCoy was born in Reno county, Kan., July 21, 1888. There is one child in the family; James Franklin, born July 20, 1911. Mrs. McCoy is a musician of note and an artist, having taken several prizes for her pictures at the Southwestern Fair, held at Liberal, and also took first prize for burnt wood work. She has classes in painting and music, and today is one of the social leaders of Hugoton, where the McCoy home is ever open to the many warm personal friends which have been there.

Robert Morrison Crawford, capitalist, and a leading representative of the agricultural interests of southwestern Kansas, is descended from ancestors who for many generations lived in fair Scotland, the land of hills and heather. They brought with them to America the Scotch thrift, perseverance and diligence which descended to their children who today occupy positions of credit among the citizens of affluence in this country. Robert Crawford was born on a farm in Saline county, Kansas, twelve miles south of Salina, November 20, 1871, a son of Robert C. and Nancy Ermina Morrison Crawford. The father was born in Scotland November 19, 1836, and while still a small child accompanied his parents to the United States in 1840. They located on a farm in Randolph county, Ill., where the mother died about 1850, and in 1858 Robert C. Crawford came to Kansas and located on government land in Saline county, becoming one of the earliest settlers in this section. He engaged in farming, served as commissioner of the county at one time, and when the town of Salina was proposed he became one of the original members of the town site company. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as corporal in a militia company under command of General Curtis, serving with credit. In 1887 Mr. Crawford came to Stevens county and in 1895 was elected treasurer of the county on the Republican ticket, holding this office, in all, five years, and died in 1904, before the expiration of his last term. Mr. Crawford also served as deputy clerk of the district court, as register of deeds and was mayor of Hugoton at one time, and was postmaster four years. He always took an important part in all movements for the upbuilding and improvement of the community. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Crawford married Nancy Morrison at Salina, Kan., in 1861. She was the daughter of A. A. Morrison, a native of Ohio, where Mrs. Crawford was born in 1842. She now lives in Salina. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford had eleven children, two of whom died in infancy. The nine living are: Marian, born in 1864, wife of A. W. Lamkin, of Salmon, Idaho; Ermina, born in 1866, the wife of J. Price Perrill, superintendent of the Dickinson County High School at Chapman, Kan.; Margaret Adeline, born in 1868, is the wife of Harry T. Perrill, a farmer near Bridgeport, Kan.; Myra Alice, born in 1870, married William H.

Lamer, in 1890, and died in 1902; Robert Morrison; Nellie, born in 1876, is the wife of E. W. Josline, of Hugoton; Andrew H., born in 1878, married Myrtle Dalton, in 1905, and now lives on a farm near Salina; Estella, born in 1883, is the wife of Allen Perrill, a farmer, of Salina county; William B., born in 1885, married Eva P. Bane, and lives at Hugoton.

Robert Crawford was educated in the public schools of Saline county until 1887, when he came to Stevens county with his parents. In 1900 he bought land in Stevens county for a cattle ranch, which he conducted so well that he saw there was money in this business and from time to time added to his original holdings until today he owns 10,000 acres in one tract, one of the largest ranches to be found today in the Southwest. On about 400 acres Mr. Crawford raises corn, kaffir-corn, and sorghum for feed. Since locating in the county Mr. Crawford has been an important factor in its development, as he is progressive in his ideas and is a booster for his section. He takes an active part in all public affairs and advocates modern methods in all walks of life. In 1899 Mr. Crawford was elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket, an office he filled with credit six years. While never accepting public office other than that in his own county, Mr. Crawford was a delegate from Stevens county to the State Republican convention for ten years. He is a man of genuine worth, who has many warm personal friends and the high regard of all who know him.

Balie Peyton Waggener is a descendant of typical American ancestry, his great-grandfather having served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army during the war for independence, and his grandfather was a major in the United States army in the War of 1812. He was born in Platte county, Missouri, July 18, 1847, a son of Peyton R. and Bniseis S. (Willis) Waggener, and until the age of fourteen years attended the public schools, where he laid the foundation of his education. At the age of fourteen he obtained a situation as toll-gate keeper on the old Platte City & Western turnpike. While thus employed he began the study of law, reading his law books at the toll-gate after his day's work was done. In 1866 he entered the law office of Otis & Glick, at Atchison, where he pursued his studies with such assiduity that, on June 10, 1867, he was admitted to the bar. Three years later he formed a partnership with Albert H. Horton, then United States district attorney, under the firm name of Horton & Waggener, which lasted until the election of Judge Horton to the office of chief justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, in 1876. In 1887 Mr. Waggener formed a partnership under the firm name of Waggener, Martin & Orr, which continued until April 30, 1895, when the firm was dissolved and Chief Justice Horton resigned his position as chief justice and became a member of the new firm, known as Waggener, Horton & Orr. David Martin, Mr. Waggener's former partner, became chief justice of the supreme court of

Kansas to succeed Chief Justice Horton. In 1902 Judge Horton died and later his place in the firm was taken by ex-Chief Justice Frank Doster, under the firm name of Waggener, Doster & Orr. It will thus be seen that Mr. Waggener was associated in the practice of law with three ex-chief justices of the supreme Court of Kansas.

On January 4, 1876, Mr. Waggener was appointed general attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for the State of Kansas, and on May 1, 1910, he was made general solicitor for that company for the States of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, his son, W. P. Waggener, succeeding him as general attorney for Kansas. During the forty-four years Mr. Waggener has been engaged in the practice of law he has won an enviable position at the bar, through his own personal efforts. He has never ceased to be a student of all subjects pertaining to that most jealous of professions, and it is worthy of note that he is the possessor of one of the most complete law libraries in the United States, containing upward of 10,000 volumes. He keeps his library at his residence, which is one of the handsomest and best appointed in the city of Atchison, and it is there that he prepares most of his cases.

Although primarily a lawyer, Mr. Waggener has found time to engage in other enterprises. In 1892 he was elected president of the Exchange National Bank of Atchison, Kan., which position he has since held. He constructed and put into operation the Atchison Railway, Light & Power system in the city of Atchison, and owns a 500-acre farm, beautifully located a short distance west of Atchison, and it is one of the most modern farms in the State in its equipment of buildings, etc. Here he works out his ideas regarding the raising of alfalfa, hogs and mules, in which he has become a recognized authority.

In addition to his professional and business interests, Mr. Waggener has manifested a public spirit in matters pertaining to the political conditions of his city and State. Firmly grounded in Democratic principles, he has become one of the unquestionable leaders of that party and occupies a high place in its councils. In 1869 he was elected to the Atchison city council—when he had barely attained to his majority. In 1872 he was the nominee of his party for the office of attorney-general of the State of Kansas, and in 1873 was made city attorney. From 1889 to 1891, and again in 1895-07, he was mayor of the city. In 1902 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the State legislature, which had a large Republican majority, and during the term held the important position of chairman of the judiciary committee. It is generally conceded that he influenced much of the legislation of that session, and his record so commended him to his constituents that, in 1904, he was elected to the State senate from a strong Republican district, carrying the district by a majority of 1,500 votes, although, at the same election, Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for President, carried the same district by over 3,600, an indisputable testimonial to Mr. Wag-

gener's personal popularity and his ability. Mr. Waggener is a member of all the secret orders. In Masonic circles he is a well known figure, being a Knight Templar and a Thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite, and also a member of the Shrine.

On May 27, 1869, Mr. Waggener married Miss Emma L., daughter of William Hetherington, one of Atchison's prominent citizens, and of this union were born a son and daughter, both now married. The son is a "chip of the old block," being general attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for the State of Kansas, and a director in and president of the Exchange State Bank of Atchison.

But perhaps the trait of character that most endears Mr. Waggener to the people of Atchison county is that liberality which led him, in 1897, to inaugurate the system of giving an annual picnic to the children. Every year, at his own personal expense, he furnishes free transportation, free entertainment, and free refreshments to all the children of Atchison county who can attend his picnic, and the larger the crowd the greater is his delight. These picnics are not given for the purpose of increasing his popularity, or for any self-aggrandizement whatever, but solely that he may steal at least one day in the year from his business cares and derive a wholesome recreation in contributing to the amusement of the young people. An Atchison paper says:

"Every year since he has been giving his picnic it has broken the record of the year before, until this occasion is now counted a more important holiday in Atchison than the Fourth of July." The report of the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society for the year of 1911 contains the following:

"An interesting feature of President Taft's visit to Kansas was his attendance upon Balie Peyton Waggener's picnic to children, at Atchison. Waggener, for twelve years past, had been celebrating his birthday each year by giving a picnic to the children of the neighborhood. This year he obtained the promise of President Taft to attend his picnic, and so it was deferred until the date of the President's coming to Kansas. Therefore, on September 27, Mr. Taft left Topeka about an hour after the laying of the corner stone of the Memorial Hall building and reached Atchison in time for Waggener's twelfth annual picnic. In speaking to the children President Taft said: 'I feel highly indebted to Mr. Waggener for the opportunity of attending this unique entertainment. To entertain thousands of children once a year during a period of twelve years is a privilege for which I envy Mr. Waggener. He undoubtedly learned that important truth that the real pleasure of life is putting happiness into others. When Mr. Waggener was welcomed at the union depot by 3,000 of his little friends it was a token of thanksgiving to God for having saved him to the people. I'm not here to talk tariff, reciprocity, or any political topic, but to enjoy this wonderful exhibition of thanksgiving, happiness, and prosperity.' Then, taking

in his hands a silver loving cup, he continued: 'A token is this, Mr. Waggener, that carries real sincerity of friendship. I present this beautiful vase of silver in the name of these people here assembled, as a sign of love and esteem. I congratulate you on the eminence you have obtained.' Waggener responded: 'This is a distinction unmerited. I have no words to express my grateful acknowledgment.' Balie Waggener's picnic has become a feature of Kansas history, of a most pleasant nature. He is a life member of the State Historical Society, and as a member of the legislature he was always an ardent and most liberal friend of the society."

Upon the occasion of Mr. Waggener's return from Rochester, Minn., after undergoing a surgical operation of a serious nature, the following comments appeared in the Kansas City "Journal":

"Everybody in Kansas knows Balie Waggener, either personally or by reputation. Many know him as a big railroad attorney, who has gained wealth and influence; others as a successful politician, and still others as a citizen whom they may meet any day on the streets of Atchison. But none of these people know Mr. Waggener as the children of Atchison know him, for every tot and chick in town just naturally loves him and he in return loves them. When Mr. Waggener was forced to go to Rochester, Minn., two months ago, to be operated on for a serious malady, juvenile Atchison mourned the absence of its great friend, and there were many anxious little hearts that beat in hope of his recovery. Saturday, Mr. Waggener returned to Atchison. It was a most unusual home-coming for any man, and the children of Atchison turned out to give him joyful welcome. The little boys and girls and babies were at the depot, in their stiffest curls and whitest dresses and shiniest faces. Hundreds of these boys and girls formed in lines, through which Mr. Waggener passed on his way to his home. His automobile was pelted with flowers and glad, childish shouts filled the air. And it is recorded that big tears filled the eyes of the recipient of this demonstration, and for once he couldn't say a word. And he didn't need to. For many years he has been doing things to give pleasure to the children of Atchison, and now it was the children's turn, and they naturally took possession of that home-coming and made it the most beautiful and touching thing that has ever happened in the life of Mr. Waggener. Few men in this world ever were so fortunate as to enjoy such an ovation. Men who have done important things have been received by town bands and by citizens covered with fluttering badges. Men have come back to their home people to be received in the opera house, and cheers have echoed in their receptive ears. But it must be understood that no such a home-coming as Waggener's could come to an ordinary man. It was the tribute of sincere devotion and genuine friendship. It couldn't be bought with money or earned by material success. These Atchison children didn't care a rap for Waggener the railroad attorney, or Wag-

gener the politician, or even for Waggener the exemplary citizen. It was Mr. Waggener, the good, kind friend they loved, to whom the welcome was given, and it sprung from sheer joy that he had recovered his health and was with them once more. And who can say that the earth holds a more splendid triump as the crowning glory of a life than this? All other laudations and exclamations are tame compared with the flushed enthusiasm of hundreds of happy children shouting from their hearts:

"'Waggenner, Waggener, sis boom ah,
Our friend, our friend, rah! rah! rah!'"

Austin Bailey Lynch is one of the grand old men who acknowledged allegiance to the Union and marched from their homes to southern battle fields when the unity of this great country was menaced by civil war. He is a genial Irishman who has won a host of friends in the Southwest by his kindness, honesty and generosity, for no man was ever more liberal when a friend needed help, either financially or morally. Mr. Lynch was born on a farm in Warren county, Illinois, March 27, 1843, the son of Patrick and Margaret Harris Lynch. The father was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1805; he came to the United States and in 1829 located in St. Louis, where he followed his trade of brick mason for three years. In 1832 Mr. Lynch bought 620 acres of land in Warren county at $1.25 an acre and for the following twelve years devoted his attention to farming. During this time the land appreciated in value and he sold out to a considerable advantage, buying more land in Sayler county, Illinois, on which improvements had been made, and remained there until 1858, when he removed to Adams county, living there until his death in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch were married at McComb, Ill., in 1832. Mrs. Lynch was a Kentuckian by birth, born in that State in 1813, being the usual charming southern woman of birth and breeding. She passed away in Adams county in 1873. There were six children in the Lynch family: Margaret, born in 1833, married Peter Mecum in 1859, and became the mother of two children, a son and a daughter; Michael C., born in 1841, died in 1910; Austin Bailey; Alexander H., born in 1846, is now a cattleman at Great Falls, Mont.; Mary E., born in 1848, is now the widow of W. W. Shannon, and lives at Fellsburg, Kan.; Patrick Henry, born in 1849, died in 1863; John, born in 1853, is a farmer near Moses, Idaho.

Austin Lynch received his educational advantages in the public schools of Illinois and worked on his father's farm until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-seventh Illinois infantry, on December 2, 1861. He was promoted to corporal for gallantry on the battle field of Shiloh, where he was wounded, though not severely. With his regiment Mr. Lynch participated in twenty-one im-

portant engagements, and was under command of General Sherman on the memorable "March to the Sea." When the war closed he was mustered out of the service July 14, 1865, and within a short time went to Texas, where he worked on the range as a cowboy, making two trips up the famous Chishold trail in 1870-71 to Baxter Springs with cattle for the eastern markets. In 1872 he located on a soldier's homestead in Barton county, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming nineteen years. The country was little settled when Mr. Lynch first came and he spent much time hunting buffaloes over the western part of the State, so he well deserves a place among the hardy pioneers who opened the way for civilization and the plow. Mr. Lynch bought land in Allen county in 1890, where he again engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1894, when he came west to Stevens county to buy 1,600 acres of grazing land near the southern boundary. This is one of the finest and largest ranches in the Southwest, for Mr. Lynch stocked it with fine cattle, which have increased year by year, although he sells many each season. Mr. Lynch's success has been phenomenal, but it is a just reward for hard work directed by a master mind which finds no detail too trivial when business is concerned. Having learned the cattle business on the range, Mr. Lynch has conducted his ranch along advanced business lines which he finds to be successful and today his place has the most up-to-date equipment of any in the Southwest. He has a host of friends in Kansas, where he conducts his business deals. He is a member of that rapidly thinning band, the Grand Army of the Republic, having membership in the S. A. Hulbert Post, No. 48, of Ellinwood. Mr. Lynch married Mary Robe in Barton county, in 1874, and they have become the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: William A., born in 1875, is now an engineer in Chicago; Earl, born in 1877, is in partnership with his father; Bessie, born in 1891, lives at home, and Hazel, born in 1893, is a teacher in Stevens county.

Robert Leslie Smith is one of the representative agriculturists of Stevens county who, since he became one of its residents, has gained recognition as an enterprising business man and clearly deserves mention in any history of Kansas. Mr. Smith claims Illinois as the State of his nativity, having been born on a farm in Sangamon county, June 11, 1880, the son of Hiram Newton and Christianna Clark Smith, and is descended from Kentucky stock. Newton Smith was born in the same State and county as his son, January 6, 1855, his parents having been Kentuckians who located in Illinois in 1818, while that State was still the frontier. Newton was one of a family of six boys and two girls, all of whom made names in the world worthy of their family. Mr. Smith and Christianna Clark were married in September, 1877. Mrs. Smith was born at Clinton, Ill., March 9, 1858, the daughter of Philip Clark, a native of England. Four children came to bless this union: Robert Leslie; Edna Rose, born in 1885, died in February, 1899; Russell New-

ton, born June 28, 1892, who lives with his parents; Aldora Christianna, born April 26, 1898. The Smith family came to Kansas in 1883 and located in Sumner county near Oxford, where the father was engaged in farming three years. In March, 1886, they removed to government land a mile and a half east of Hugoton, where the family still reside. From time to time Mr. Smith added to his original holdings until today he possesses 480 acres. The ranch was soon stocked with good cattle and horses after Mr. Smith purchased it, and he has been very successful in his business, due to natural ability and strict attention to his farm interests.

Robert Smith was educated in the public schools of Stevens county and at the age of twenty-one began to teach, a vocation which he followed five years. He is a Republican in politics and was the nominee on this ticket for county superintendent of schools and once for county treasurer. He also has believed in the future of Kansas land, from time to time buying improved farms, so that today he is one of the large land owners in the vicinity. In addition to property in the country Mr. Smith owns considerable real estate in Hugoton, where he has taken a prominent part in civic improvements, and has given of time and money for the benefit of the county. Mr. Smith is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, an organization in which he takes an active part. On May 1, 1910, Mr. Smith married Ethel S., the daughter of John and Sarah Megredy Lahey, of Stevens county. Mrs. Smith's parents came to Stevens county from Illinois in 1885 and here their seven children were born: Ethel S., born September 24, 1888; May Alice, the wife of T. E. Hogan, of Sheridan county, Wyoming, who is the mother of three children, John Harold, Mildred and Eula Margaret; Margaret Elizabeth, the widow of John Hirn; Emma Belle; Thomas Jefferson; Arthur Easton, and Ella Theresa. Mrs. Smith was educated in the public schools of Stevens county and after completing her education taught four years in Stevens and Seward counties before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Robert Leslie, Jr., born August 8, 1911. Mr. Smith is recognized as one of the rising young men of Stevens county; he has adhered to high standards and his business record, public history and private life are alike above reproach.

Edward Marion Dean.—The man whose name heads this brief review has been an important factor in the opening up and development of Morton county. Mr. Dean was born on a farm in Carroll county, Missouri, January 29, 1869, a son of Alexander J. and Eleanor J. McClain Dean. The Dean and McClain families came from Kentucky and Tennessee and settled in Missouri in the early '30s. Alexander J. Dean was born in Cooper county, Missouri, in 1840. Eleanor J. McClain was born in Carroll county, Missouri, in 1850, and they were married in 1867, rearing a family of six children, of whom Edward M. is the eldest, and are now living on a farm near Carrollton, Mo.

The subject of this sketch attended the country schools of Carroll county until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Colorado to work on the cattle ranges. In April, 1885, he obtained employment on the Point of Rocks ranch in Morton county, and with the exception of two years spent in Idaho and Montana has been identified with the growth of Morton county since that time, following the "round-up" in the earlier days, later as a ranchman, and owner of a general store in Richfield. In the years from 1900 to 1910 he has served as county treasurer four terms, and one term as probate judge. Mr. Dean has always taken an active part in all public affairs of his section, has extensive holdings of land in Morton county, Kansas, and Baca county, Colorado, and is at the present time engaged in the real estate, loan and abstract business. He is one of the progressive citizens who believe in the future of the "short grass' country and who are changing the prairies to fruitful farms. On March 14, 1897, Mr. Dean married Grace, the daughter of Augustus C. and Caroline Wilson. Mrs. Dean was born in Iowa in 1875 and removed with her parents to Meade county, Kansas, in 1886, and to Morton county in 1887. Three interesting boys have come to brighten the Dean home: Edward Clay, born April 15, 1898; Wilson McClain, born November 15, 1901, and Alexander Cole, born December 20, 1907. Mr. Dean is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic order.

Hon. George Kelly.—In reviewing the administration of those who have served as chief executives of Kansas municipalities few instances can be found wherein have been displayed greater executive, financial and constructive talent, unselfish devotion to the duties of office and permanence of achievement than in the service of Mr. Kelly, mayor of Goodland. To his initiative, progressiveness and untiring energy is due in great measure its present satisfactory public service utilities. Its Carnegie Library, completed in 1912, was made possible through his personal efforts and concluded a campaign covering a period of ten years.

George Kelly is a native of Michigan and was born on his father's farm near Irving, Barry county, on July 17, 1859. His father, James Kelly, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1819, and married Mary Shea, born in Cork, in 1824. He came to America in 1847, and for a time was employed in construction work on the Erie canal, then building, and on that portion near Rochester. In 1852 he went to Michigan and bought a farm near Irving. Here he engaged in farming, which continued to be his occupation until his death in 1909. He was a Democrat in politics, took an active interest in the questions of the times, but was not an office holder. He was esteemed in the section in which he lived and was influential. His wife passed away in 1898. Both were members of the Catholic church. They reared a family of seven children, all of whom, with the exception of Jennie, who married H. J. De Golia, formerly a banker, of Grand Rapids, Mich., survive. They are William

M. Kelly, a prominent and influential citizen of Irving, Mich., and present owner of the old Kelly farm; James and Judson Kelly, both farmers of Barry county, Michigan; Margaret, the wife of William Quigley, of Hastings, Mich., a retired farmer; Frank Kelly, a member of the Chicago, Ill., police force and the subject of this article.

George Kelly was reared on the home farm in Barry county, and received his education in its public schools. When a lad of sixteen he struck out for himself and secured employment in one of the lumber camps, at that time Michigan's great industry. He continued in this line of endeavor, in various capacities, until 1881, when he came to Kansas and at Atchison entered the employ of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad, now a part of the Burlington system. He remained with this company until 1888, during which time he was given an engine and a regular run. In the latter year he entered the service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, as engineer, a position he has since held, a service which has been continuous, with the exception of about eighteen months, due to severe illness, and is at this writing, 1912, one of the oldest men in point of service west of Omaha. He is one of the most popular men in the employ of the Rock Island lines and enjoys to the full the confidence and esteem of its officials. Mr. Kelly is a charter member of Sparks Lodge, No. 71, Knights of Pythias, of Goodland, and has occupied its various chairs. He is also a member of Goodland Lodge, No. 422, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, prominent in the order, and served as a delegate from his lodge to the National Convention at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1901. On reaching his majority, in 1880, he joined the Odd Fellows at Bound Centre, Mich., now the Freeport Lodge, and took all degrees. Since his first vote he has been a consistent advocate of principles of Democracy and it is in connection with his service as mayor of Goodland that he has become well and favorably known over a large section of the State. He became the nominee of his party for this office in 1905 and was elected by the better element of both parties by a complimentary majority. Municipal affairs were in badly disorganized condition when he took office in April, 1905, due to the inefficiency of the various officials of previous administrations. Selfishness, greed and incompetence had characterized their service. The first reform to be effected by Mr. Kelly was the building of the city's water plant, at that time inadequate in every particular. His twenty-five years' experience as a locomotive engineer admirably fitted him to undertake its reconstruction. Few cities of the population of Goodland have the equal of its present water plant. In its renovation and extension $30,000 were expended. A steel standpipe ninety feet high and twenty feet in diameter was built at a cost of $12,000, replacing an old wooden one, having a capacity of 235,000 gallons. Two wells were added, engines overhauled and a large amount of concrete work done. It is conceded by those who know that through Mr. Kelley's knowledge of

metals and their values at least $3,000 were saved in the purchase of the steel for the standpipe. In this water plant alone Mr. Kelly has a lasting monument to his ability as a constructor. It represents a maximum accomplishment with a minimum expenditure. Second in importance to the water plant was the enlisting of capital to erect a modern electric lighting plant. He made numerous trips to Denver, Kansas City and Topeka in order that a legitimate concern, and not a franchise grabbing coterie, might be induced to take advantage of the opportunity offered. The result of his efforts in this direction is the highly satisfactory service now in operation. It is well to note that not one cent of expense entailed by these trips was paid by the city, the full expense being borne by Mr. Kelly. During this administration a notable increase in the efficiency of all departments of city work was effected, while a city council composed of the city's most progressive business men acted in full accord with the mayor. He retired in April, 1907, at the conclusion of his term, leaving a record for devotion to duty, efficiency and honesty in public office which should be sufficient to fill to the full his ambitions. During the years 1907 to 1911 the administration of city affairs again reached a most unsatisfactory condition. Frugality in expenditures was seemingly of little consequence and efficiency in office of secondary importance. In 1911 a group of the best element in Goodland, non-partisan in make-up, desiring to nominate a ticket which would be sure to remedy the existing evils, if elected, persuaded Mr. Kelly to again make the race. He received the nomination, but was taken seriously ill some two weeks before election and taken to a Denver hospital. His steadfast friends conducted his campaign, however, and he was elected by a handsome majority. The oath of office was administered to him on his sick bed at home, and some three months elapsed before he was permitted to attend a meeting of the council. The same high order of efficiency has characterized his second administration as did his first. Conditions have obtained highly satisfactory to the citizens of the city and a marked reduction in expenditure effected. As mayor he has given the city of Goodland an exceedingly able and frugal administration and by methods clean, capable and honest. The last monument to his ability in getting what he goes after is the new Carnegie Library, erected in 1912. Securing the building fund for this public utility required hard work, stick-at-iveness and diplomacy, and he should be, as the citizens are, highly pleased at the termination of a campaign lasting ten years. The building is of steel, concrete and brick, and is fireproof. It was erected at a cost of $10,000, and occupies grounds 75 by 140 feet.

On July 2, 1884, at Atchison, Kan., Mr. Kelly married Miss Kate Shea, daughter of John Shea, of that city. Her father was a native of Lexington, Ky., where his ancestors were early settlers and prominent in the early life of that State. His sister, Catherine Shea, married Martin Baker, the first settler of Atchison, Kan., whose homestead is now occu-

pied by the business section of that city. He became one of the most prominent and wealthy men of that section of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are the parents of five children: Vinta A., born April 1, 1887, a graduate of Lovetta Heights Academy, Denver; George L., born May 13, 1890, an employe of the Rock Island lines, train service; Walter, born March 6, 1892, in the bridge department of the same lines; Harry, born May 12, 1896, call boy, Rock Island, at Goodland, and Fritz, born March 14, 1903.

Mrs. Kelly is one of the popular matrons of Goodland, a woman of culture, and their home is one of the social centers of the city.

Mr. Kelly is a fine type of the progressive, enterprising American. He is a self-made man and is justly entitled to the respect and admiration of his many friends. He believes in the home and fireside. He has always insisted that the best citizen is the home builder and that such are to be depended upon to devote a portion of their time, intelligence and personal funds to secure that which is most desirable to the general welfare in their home towns and cities. That he is consistent is exemplified by his record as mayor of Goodland, his home for twenty-five years. He is one of the large property owners of his home city and in 1908 purchased the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway's town lot holding, known as the C. K. & U. property, which consisted of about 1,200 lots.

Charles David Hickok, banker, capitalist and man of affairs, is a representative of the twentieth century business man who organizes, conducts and promotes the great commercial enterprises which make the United States the wonder of the world, for the conquests in this day and age are not of arms, but of mind over matter, and the victor is he who controls extensive business organizations and is able to conduct them on a paying basis. Mr. Hickok claims Missouri as the State of his nativity, having been born on a farm in Nodaway county, December 10, 1863, the son of James E. and Olive L. (Bowen) Hickok. On the paternal side he is descended from Puritan ancestors who came to America that they might worship God in the manner dictated by their own consciences. Charles Hickok's grandparents were natives of Massachusetts, who removed to Pennsylvania, and James Hickok was born on a farm in Bradford county, April 27, 1833. He was reared in his native State, but in 1857 removed to Illinois and three years later to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until he came to Kansas in 1877, buying land in Anderson county. Five years later Mr. Hickok removed to Sumner county and in 1886 to Grant county, where he was engaged in farming three years. In 1889 he returned to Sumner county and died at Argonia September 20, 1905. During his life Mr. Hickok was an educator, being engaged in teaching for many years. On December 19, 1857, he was married in Erie county, New York, to Olive L. Bowen, the daughter of Richard and Dorcas (Buffen) Bowen,

who were Quakers. Mrs. Hickok now lives in Argonia, Kan. There were eight children in the Hickok family: James E., born February 17, 1860, died in 1881; William Penn and Luella Blanche, twins, born February 23, 1862—William is a lawyer at Taloga, Okla., and Luella is the wife of W. G. Rupp, of Trinidad, Colo.; Charles David; Esther Candace, born September 17, 1865, now the widow of Joseph C. Colin, of Argonia; Mary Angelia, born September 13, 1867, died in 1910; Hadassah Adella, born February 3, 1870, died in 1874; Galen Richard, born June 30, 1873, now a physician at Wichita, Kan. Charles Hickok attended the high school at Peabody, Kan., and then spent two years studying at the University of Kansas. He taught for a year in Anderson county and three years in Grant county. In 1885 he took a claim in Grant county, and since then he has taught for different periods. In 1888 Mr. Hickok accepted a position in the county offices as copyist and bookkeeper; as he was an expert accountant he filled this position six years. Being a popular man, his friends urged him to run for office, and, in 1893, he was elected county clerk, holding this position thirteen years. At different times Mr. Hickok bought land on an extensive scale and soon began to carry on a loan business and started a set of abstract books. Today he has extensive holdings of fine land in Grant, Morton and adjoining counties. He has been engaged in stock raising on an important scale, a business which he found profitable. In April, 1907, with other influential men, Mr. Hickok organized the Grant County State Bank, of which he is president. This is the only banking concern in the county, and from the first has gained the confidence of the people by the sound methods by which it is conducted. It has earned a surplus of $8,000 in five years, which is a good showing for an institution so young, located in a new country. Mr. Hickok has taken an active part in the promotion and development of various industries in the county and is now associated with R. R. Wilson under the firm name of Home Realty Company, which owns more than $75,000 worth of land. This company is a potent factor in building up the county and also the town of New Ulysses. Mr. Hickok is a member of the Masonic order, being a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and Knight Templar, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On July 16, 1889, he married Ellen Olive, the daughter of William and Jane Craddock McCall. Mrs. Hickok was born in DeWitt county, Illinois, January 29, 1872; her father was a native of Ireland who came to this country when a lad of fifteen and to Grant county in 1878, passing away at Meeker, Okla., in 1905, after a long and useful life. Mr. and Mrs. Hickok have ten children: Ellen Marguerite, born August 28, 1890, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1911, is now a teacher in the Dickinson county high school, at Chapman; Charles William, born April 19, 1892, is a civil engineer, will graduate from the State agricultural college with the class of 1913; Mary Elizabeth, born February 27, 1894, graduated

from the State agricultural college in 1912 and is now a student at Columbia University, New York City; Agnes Jane, born September 9, 1896; James Allan, born December 21, 1898; Glenn Francis, born October 25, 1900, died September 17, 1902; Esther Blanch, born September 9, 1903, died September 20, 1903; Kenneth Edward, born November 28, 1905; Kathleen Marjorie, born August 21, 1909, and Ruth Dorothy, born October 9, 1912. The Hickok family have a host of warm friends in New Ulysses, where their hospitable home is ever open to guests of old and young.

Abraham William Gibson, editor and owner of the "Greensburg Progressive," was born on a farm in Sumner county, Kansas, April 5, 1882. He is the son of Abraham and Emeline (Hawes) Gibson. Abraham Gibson was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1820, of German and Irish ancestry. He came to Kansas in 1869, locating at Lawrence, where he was a contractor. He assisted in the organization of the First Christian church of that city. He later became one of the first settlers of Sumner county, where he engaged in farming for sixteen years. In 1885 he removed to Kiowa county, locating on government land three miles from Greensburg. Here he was a successful farmer and stock grower for twenty years, retiring at the age of eighty-five. His death occurred at Greensburg, March 20, 1908. He was married in 1860 to Emeline (Hawes) Gibson, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1836. Her father was a native of France, and her mother was of English ancestry. She died August 24, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Gibson were the parents of seven children, Francis M., deceased; Hiram, deceased; Anna, deceased; Sylvia; May; Effie, deceased, and Abrahm W.

Abraham W. Gibson was educated in the public schools of Kiowa county, his parents having located there when he was four years of age. He graduated in the Greensburg high school with the class of 1899. After teaching school for one year he attended the State Normal at Emporia for one year, taking English and oratory. He then taught school for three years in Kiowa county, after which he attended Henry Reed Art College in Denver, graduating in pen and ink work as a cartoonist. He also took a special course in journalism, equipping himself for newspaper work. In 1905 he became associated with the "Greensburg Republican" as cartoonist and business manager, which position he held for five years, making an enviable record. September 12, 1912, he founded the "Greensburg Progressive," the first paper to be published bearing the exclusive name of the new party. It started with a new plant and has already become a strong local county paper.

Mr. Gibson was married January 9, 1910, at Greensburg, to Miss Elizabeth Amy Wilder, daughter of John H. and Amy (Fisher) Wilder. Mrs. Gibson was born at Lawrence, Kan., October 30, 1884. Mr. Wilder came from Massachusetts with the Massachusetts colony about 1854 and died in Lawrence in 1888. Mrs. Amy (Fisher) Wilder came from New

York to Lawrence in 1876 and died at that place in 1887. Mr. Wilder assisted in the organization of the First Unitarian church in Lawrence.

John Seaton.—Death's fingers closed the eyes of a noble man and opened the portals of eternity when John Seaton crossed the valley of the Great Beyond at his home in Atchison, January 12, 1912. In his passing Kansas lost one of her oldest and best known politicians and Atchison one of her most wealthy and public-spirited citizens. His was a life of usefulness. Aside from his eighteen years in the Kansas legislature, which caused him to be known as "the father of the house," his life was full of the unusual and filled with interesting events.

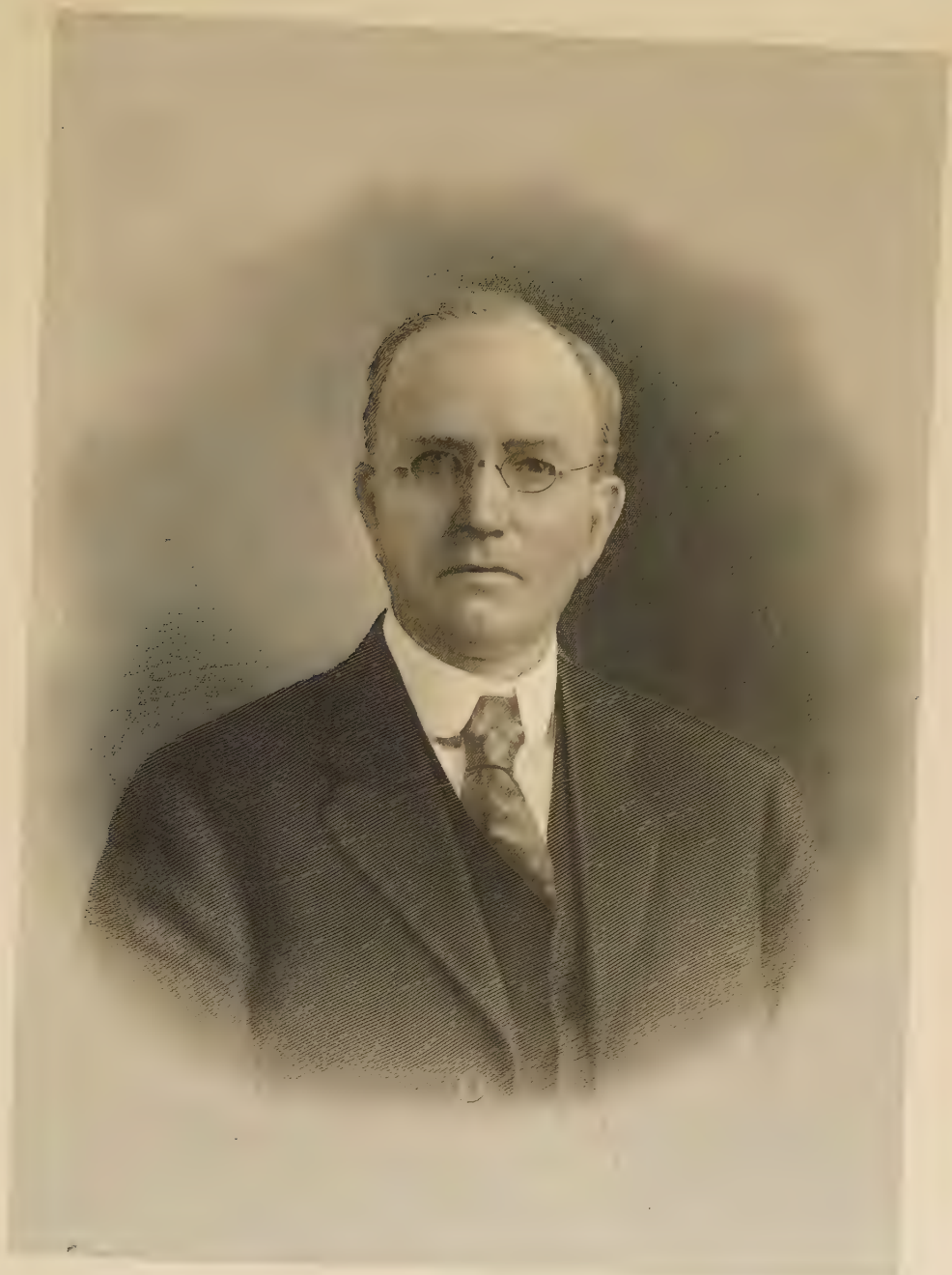
John Seaton was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 11, 1834, and when three weeks old was taken by his parents upon their removal to Louisville, Ky., where he spent his boyhood. His father became a soldier under General Scott in the Mexican war and was killed in the storming of Cerro Gordo. Being thus robbed of his parent at an early age Mr. Seaton was thrown upon his own resources, and at the age of fifteen apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade. Before he reached his majority he worked as a journeyman in St. Louis. At the age of twenty-two he established a foundry at Alton, Ill., having but $2.50 which he could call his own, but he prospered and had fifty men in his employ when he removed to Atchison, in 1872. At the beginning of the Civil war he offered his services to his country and became captain of Company B in the Twenty-second Illinois infantry, serving under Grant when that commander fought his first battle at Belmont. Captain Seaton was in command of the skirmish lines which opened that engagement and received a letter from General Grant commending him for the efficient manner in which he did it. His career as a soldier was filled with deeds of heroism.

Mr. Seaton came to Atchison from Alton, Ill., in 1872. Six months before his arrival the city had voted $10,000 in bonds to any man who would establish a foundry there. He accepted the bonds and it proved to be a good investment for the city, as he gave employment to 200 men and built up an industry that stands without a peer in its line in the West. The secret of his success was that Mr. Seaton did strictly first class work. For eighteen years he carried his dinner with him to the foundry and worked with his men, although he owned a summer house on the seashore at Orient, Long Island, at the time of his death. No cheap work was ever allowed to go out of his establishment under any circumstances, and no one in the West stands higher than did he with architects and builders. In addition to general architectural work he filled orders for the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Fort Scott & Gulf railroads, such as casting locomotive wheels, smokestacks, steam cylinders, car stoves, etc. He was in business continuously from 1856 until the time of his death, and in all that time never failed to pay his bills at maturity. The business of his establishment at Atchison amounts to $250,000 annually and the works cover an area of 700 by 400 feet.

Mr. Seaton was a useful man in many other ways, and he always took an active interest in the affairs of State. For a period of eighteen years a member of the Kansas legislature his name is associated with many of the important measures passed by that body. He was the father of the binding twine factory law, which act is responsible for the establishment of a plant at the State penitentiary. He probably did more toward the success of the "Douglass house," during the legislative trouble in 1893, than any other member of the Republican body. As a citizen and legislator he enjoyed the confidence and respect of Kansas people generally, without regard to party affiliations. He was unalterably opposed to trusts, and in general principles to corporations of a private nature, as he believed that corporations generally are devoid of souls.

Besides the widow four children survive Mr. Seaton. They are: John C. of Eldorado Springs; Roy of Atchison; Mrs. W. H. Condit of Kansas City; and Mrs. G. W. Hendrickson of Atchison. Another daughter, Mrs. Nellie (Seaton) Bryan, died several years ago.

Eric H. Swenson.—The State of Kansas owes much to the sturdy sons of Sweden, who, since the early days of her statehood, have come in large numbers to build homes within her borders. In her agricultural development her Swedish citizens have been leaders and teachers, and her commercial, political, social, and religious life has felt their influence in a marked degree. As one of the most influential men of his race in Kansas, one of the first citizens in Clay county, her largest land owner, and identified with a number of her financial institutions, Mr. Swenson merits distinctive recognition in this publication. Eric H. Swenson was born in the village of Karfsasen, and the Parish of Rathwick, and province of Dalarna, Sweden, June 29, 1854, son of Hans E. and Peres Anna (Andersson) Swenson. Hans E. Swenson was married in 1835, and both he and his wife were natives of Sweden. Mrs. Swenson died in 1865, having borne her husband four children: Eric H. is the oldest; Christiana, born in 1857, is the wife of Victor Anderson, a well known real estate broker of Clay Center, Kan.; Anna, born in 1860, married Charles Westling, of Clay Center, Kan., and is deceased, and Brita, born in 1863, is the widow of Hans Kalin, a leading photographer of Clay Center, who died in 1901, while visiting his boyhood home in Sweden. Hans E. Swenson came with his son, Eric, to Kansas, in 1869, and located near Clay Center, which place was then in its primitive stage. Eric H. Swenson attended the schools of his native town until fifteen years of age, when the family came to Kansas, and he secured his first employment in this new country as a cattle herder. In 1871 he became a clerk in one of the general stores of Clay Center, receiving his board and clothing in lieu of salary, and was permitted to attend the public school, in which he completed his education. On reaching his majority, in 1875, he became an equal partner with P. M. Wickstrum in



Eric N. Swenson

a general merchandise business, conducted under the firm name of Wickstrum & Swenson, and at the same time was deputy county treasurer for two years. This property, which had been an exceedingly profitable venture, was sold in 1881, and the firm entered the real estate field, eventually building up one of the most extensive and profitable enterprises in central Kansas. Farm lands and city properties were handled and a large fire insurance business was conducted. Mr. Wickstrum retired from the firm and active business in 1901, and Mr. Swenson succeeded the firm of which he had been junior member. He has made two trips to his boyhood home in Sweden, and his return each time was notable in that he brought with him a number of new citizens for his adopted country. First, in 1880, he returned with a company of sixty-eight from near his birthplace. In 1901, accompanied by his wife, he made an extended trip through England, Germany, Holland, Denmark, and his native land, and on his return a company of twenty-five were brought back for settlement. For a number of years Mr. Swenson has been engaged in the mortgage-loan business and he has placed some $10,000,000 for clients. He is the most extensive dealer in this field in his section of the State. His knowledge of land values is sound, his financial sense especially keen, and his first loss through this department of his activities is yet to be recorded. Since the early years of his commercial career he has been a consistent buyer of choice farm lands and his accumulations number some forty farms, with a total of over 6,500 acres. He is a lover of pedigreed horses and cattle and is interested in a small way in their breeding. He is a large owner of bank stocks and a director in six financial institutions in Clay county—three in Clay Center and one each in Wakefield, Industry, and Broughton. He is known to the banking fraternity of the State as an able and discriminating financier, and those institutions with which he is connected have been successful. He is president of the Clay Center Lumber and Coal Company and is the largest owner of improved business property in the city. Mr. Swenson never aspired for any public office, but has been president of the Clay Center Commercial Club for several years. He married, January 1, 1877, Miss Irene, daughter of Aaron Dexter, a pioneer of Clay county. Mrs. Swenson is a niece of Alonzo Dexter, the founder of the city of Clay Center. She was born near Chicago, Ill., August 16, 1860, and was educated in the schools of Clay Center, Kan., and Lewiston, Me. Her sister, Alice Dexter, the wife of George Murphy, Jr., of Denver, Colo., was the first white child born at Clay Center. Mr. and Mrs. Swenson are the parents of five children: Geneva E., born June 22, 1879, is the wife of Frank O. Oberg, cashier of the Union State Bank of Clay Center. Otis Dexter, born October 9, 1881, is a graduate of the literary department of Kansas University, in the class of 1904, and is associated with his father in business. He married, June 21, 1905, Miss Rosamond Amelia, daughter of Anton Frederickson, a pioneer merchant

of Lawrence, Kan. Wilbur Eric, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Swenson, was born September 15, 1892, and is in the office with his father. Two daughters died in childhood: Edith May, born April 12, 1884, died November 19, 1885, and Olga Irene, born August 13, 1890, died January 28, 1896. Mrs. Swenson is a woman of broad culture, strong character, and self-reliant, and she possesses the sterling qualities so pronounced in the children of the pioneer families. She has seen every phase of Clay county's growth and development and has been an active and influential participant in the social and religious life of the county. She is a member of the Baptist church and is keenly interested in its various activities. In 1889 she journeyed to her husband's birthplace in Sweden, in company with his sister and her two elder children, and during a five months' residence there gained a complete mastery of the Swedish language. Mr. Swenson is also an influential member of the Baptist church, and it is largely due to his energetic efforts and generosity that the present church edifice, one of the best examples of church architecture in that section, was built. He was chairman of the building committee during its construction and was also its largest donor, both of time and money. The substantial success attained by Mr. Swenson is the result of his own well directed efforts, the possession of more than ordinary pluck and perseverance, coupled with untiring energy and the ability to discern the propitious moment of opportunity and avail himself of it. He is known for his high business ideals and is held in high esteem by the citizens of his section.

Ollie McClure Woods is one of the honored and distinguished citizens of Liberal, Kan., who has gained an enviable standing in his community. Mr. Woods is a man of distinct and forceful individuality and mature judgment who is leaving his impress in southwestern Kansas, where he has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the country, and the promotion of the enterprises which have developed the natural resources. He was born on a farm near Springfield, Mo., November 22, 1886, the son of Dorsey E. and Ollie McClure Woods. His grandfather was born in Tennessee, but came to Greene county, Missouri, in 1844, where the built the first house in Springfield and was for many years the county treasurer. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army for the defense of his country. He died at Springfield in 1895. There were five children in the Woods family: Tolbert, accidentally drowned in the White river in 1901; William, who died in 1894; Dorsey F., now running a ranch in Texas; Simmie, the widow of D. Jarrett, of Springfield, Mo., and Rathborn, who lives at Springfield. Dorsey Woods was born in Greene county, Missouri, in 1862, where he was reared and educated. In 1882 he married Ollie McClure, who was born in 1884, the daughter of a Baptist minister who died in Springfield in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Woods had two children: Gerland Christopher, born August 28, 1884, married Julia Roe, in 1897, and now has two children. He is a partner with his father in the cattle business in Texas.

The second child was Ollie McClure, who received his education in the public schools of Greene county, Missouri, and after graduating there attended the State Normal School at Chillicothe, graduating with the class of 1906. Upon leaving school Mr. Woods entered the First National Bank of Liberal as bookkeeper, a position he filled four years. Seeing the many opportunities open for young men in the West he engaged in the real estate and loan business. Mr. Woods began selling land over all the Southwest, being emigration agent and land commissioner for the land owned by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in Seward county, Kansas. Mr. Woods has been instrumental in many extensive land deals for the opening up and development of southwestern Kansas, such as the sale and division into small farms of the Gurney Ranch Company's holdings of 12,000 acres, which was completed in 1910, and many others of like magnitude. Today Mr. Woods carries on one of the most extensive business enterprises in the Southwest. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar, having taken the Thirty-second degree. In politics Mr. Woods is a Democrat, but has never sought political preferment.

On May 22, 1909, Mr. Woods married Bessie Lucile, the daughter of Cecile C. and Belle Adams, of Hooker, Okla. Mrs. Woods was born in Christian county, Illinois, July 20, 1887, and for a number of years was a teacher in the schools; being a fine musician, she also had charge of that branch. She is an accomplished pianist and vocalist, having given pleasure to many by her public appearances. She is one of the favorites of the social circles of Liberal. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have two children, twin sons: Delmar Leroy and Dexter Waldo, born May 20, 1910.

James Frederick Herrick, one of the leading representatives of the stock industry of Stanton county, is closely associated with progressive movements in the Southwest, and has served with merit in the public offices to which he has been elected. Mr. Herrick, who at present fills the position of county clerk, was born on a farm in Cass county, Missouri, September 17, 1875, a son of Dudley and Nancy P. (Bowman) Herrick. The father of James was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, February 14, 1835, on a farm where his parents spent their lives. Amid the primitive surroundings of country life he was reared and educated, learning to become self-reliant and capable. In 1870 Mr. Herrick located in Cass county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming for seventeen years, but, hearing of the fine openings in western Kansas, came to Stanton county, locating on a government homestead and preëmptoin claim, where he died February 12, 1897. Dudley Herrick married Nancy Bowman at Pleasant Hill, Mo., in 1874, and as she was the daughter of George and Nancy Bowman, native of Kentucky, James Herrick traces his ancestry back to the old stock of the Blue Grass State. Mrs. Herrick came to Missouri in 1870 and there met her future hus-

band. There were seven children in the Herrick family, six of whom are still living: James F.; Albert, born in 1876, now a stockman, of Stanton county; George W., born in 1878, also a stockman, of Stanton county; Fannie E., born in 1880, is the wife of Charles H. Willis, and has five children: Harry W., born in 1885, a stockman, of Stanton county, who married Effie Womble, who has one child.

James Herrick came to Kansas with his parents in 1887. He received his education during the first years in Cass county, Missouri, but after the family came west he attended school in Stanton county. From 1893 to 1898 he was in Colorado working on a ranch, where he learned the practical side of the cattle business. On his return to Stanton county Mr. Herrick engaged in the stock business for himself. From time to time he has purchased additional grazing and farm land and today has several sections which are highly improved, where he has been successful to a gratifying degree. In 1900 he was elected clerk of the district court on the Democratic ticket and was reëlected in 1902, holding the office four years. Two years after leaving office he was elected county clerk of Stanton county, was reëlected in 1908, 1910 and 1912, which proves his personal and political popularity in the county. Mr. Herrick is regarded by his friends and associates as one of the leading citizens of Johnson, as he is in sympathy with all movements for the improvement, development and upbuilding of his community and county, where he is ever more than willing to use his influence for civic betterment. As this sketch shows, he is distinctively a self-made man—one of nature's best, and one whom no force of circumstances could defeat. His friends are many and on the list are many of the representative men of the Southwest. On February 28, 1910, Mr. Herrick married Agnes, the daughter of James A. and Maggie Walters, farmers and stock raisers, of Stanton county. Mrs. Herrick was born at Hodgensville, Ky., October 31, 1881, and accompanied her parents to Kansas in 1887. Six children came to bless this union: Nellie Lee, born January 4, 1902; Earl Ray and Pearl May, twins, born January 8, 1906; Pearl, died March 3, 1906; Ralph, born July 28, 1907; Evelyn, born July 28, 1909, and Myrtle, born June 16, 1911.

John Wilson Hunter, retired capitalist and pioneer citizen of Jetmore, Hodgeman county, Kansas, was born September 29, 1836, on a farm in Perry county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of John and Sarah (Yocum) Hunter. John Hunter was born in Ireland, December 20, 1787, and came to America in 1789 with his parents, who located on a farm in Perry county, Pennsylvania. The subject's grandfather died in Pennsylvania in 1844, and his father removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he farmed until his death, in June, 1855. The mother was born in Pennsylvania August 11, 1798, the daughter of Isaac Yocum, of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter were married in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. They had eleven children: Robinson, born

March 13, 1818, died June 18, 1902, at Keokuk, Iowa, leaving two children, John and Vangie Angeline; Eliza Jane, born February 12, 1820, died January 31, 1895, in Republic county, Kansas; Isabella, born April 15, 1823, died July 22, 1825, in Perry county, Pennsylvania; David, born September 22, 1825, died December 23, 1904, in Texas; Sarah Ann, born March 29, 1828; Margaret, born September 16, 1830; Joseph, born May 2, 1833; John Wilson, born September 29, 1836; Samuel, born February 14, 1841, died February 9, 1844; Enoch, born January 24, 1839, deceased; Lucinda, born February 14, 1841, died March 15, 1873, in Van Buren county, Iowa.

John W. Hunter was educated in the public schools of Van Buren county, Iowa, and worked on his father's farm until 1857, when he began farming for himself, and lived for the first few years on rented property. He then bought land in Davis county, Iowa, where he farmed on a large scale until 1878, when he removed with his family to Hodgeman county, Kansas, and located on government land in section 12, on Sawlog creek, in the southern part of the county. He was one of the first settlers in the county. Mr. Hunter is now retired and lives in Jetmore, but is the owner of a number of improved farms, and several business houses in Jetmore. He was one of the organizers of the county. He has been a successful stock raiser and farmer on a large scale. He is a Democrat, a member of the Congregational church, and has been police judge of Jetmore.

Mr. Hunter was married March 19, 1853, in Van Buren county, Iowa, to Miss Joanna D. Trebilcock, daughter of Frank and Ann (Doronick) Trebilcock. Mrs. Hunter was born October 4, 1840, on a farm in Vinton county, Ohio. Her father was born December 24, 1798, in England, and her mother was also born in England, February 25, 1800. They were married in their native land, and came to America in 1818, locating in Morgan county, Ohio, whence they removed in 1853 to Van Buren county, Iowa, where they both died—Mrs. Trebilcock October 3, 1869, and Mr. Trebilcock August 2, 1870. They had six daughters and seven sons: William D., born May 12, 1882, died September 3, 1860; Francis, born October 10, 1823, deceased; John, born November 18, 1824, died in 1909; Joanna D., born May 28, 1828, died December 28, 1837; Catherine D., born May 2, 1833; Joseph D., born May 6, 1834, died in 1910; James H., born July 6, 1835; Mary Jane, born December 31, 1836, died November 21, 1894; Jeffery, born July 3, 1839, died July 23, 1839; Joanna D., born October 4, 1840, named for her deceased sister; Margaret, born January 28, 1842; George Jeffray, born January 26, 1845, died in 1882; Harriett, who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have the following sons: John Monroe, born February 16, 1858, died January 10, 1892; Fernandez Marion, born October 14, 1859, has two sons, Lowell Christian and Forest Morrel; Freland Huysen, born February 1, 1866, has two children, Floyd Wilson and

Helen Hester; Joe Alva, born September 28, 1865, died September 20, 1866; Othella Jackson, born March 20, 1880, died in 1882. There is also one adopted son, Elmer North Hunter, born May 15, 1897.

John Kelly, banker and prosperous capitalist, was born in Lakawanna county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1855, the son of Bernard and Ellen (Scarry) Kelly, and one of a family of seven: Mary A., born in 1851; John, whose name heads this review; Michael, born in 1857, who died in 1909; Katharine, born in 1859; Ella, born in 1861; James, born in 1862, who died in 1894, and Thomas, born in 1863. Michael Kelly was a conductor on the Erie & Wyoming railroad, and Thomas is now an engineer on the road. Mr. Kelly is descended from a long line of Irish ancestors, a people who have given this country some of her finest and most prominent men of affairs. He received his early educational advantages in the public schools of Lakawanna county, until he was sixteen years of age, then entered the Hollisterville Academy, where he graduated with great credit. After completing his studies Mr. Kelly engaged in farming, but in 1879 he came to Kansas, locating in Cloud county, where he engaged in teaching five years. Following this he was principal of the Jewell City High School for five years, and a member of the examining board four years. Believing in a thorough academic training Mr. Kelly attended the University of Kansas in the spring of 1880, where he took advanced courses along special lines. In the spring of 1890 he gave up teaching to enter the Citizens' National Bank of Concordia, as cashier of the savings department, a position he held two years before being promoted to the office of cashier. In 1896 he resigned to become president of the Bank of Beloit, Kan., an office he filled with marked ability two years. On May 7, 1898, Mr. Kelly came to Jamestown to establish the Jamestown State Bank, becoming its cashier, a position which he has since filled. He is the largest stockholder in the bank, takes an active part in its management and shapes its commercial policy, and it is largely due to his untiring efforts, keen business foresight and honest dealing that the bank today occupies the position of honor in the rank of State banks in Kansas.

Mr. Kelly is interested in all public improvements of Jamestown, and in April, 1911, was elected mayor of the city, which office he now holds. Since his administration began the town was devastated by fire, but under his direction and supervision it is being rebuilt rapidly. The new buildings are fine brick structures, while the streets are being improved, giving the city a well built appearance. Mr. Kelly has held several minor public offices, and may be said to be the builder of Jamestown, as well as a commercial leader of the country around. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order, being a member of the Concordia chapter, a Knight Templar, and is now priest of the Concordia lodge. On September 25, 1890, Mr. Kelly married Mary E., the daughter of John S. and Hanna Coldren Pratt. Mr. Pratt was born in Fayette

county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1827. His wife was born at the same place, June 6, 1836. The Pratt family consists of nine children: Enos C., born in 1858; William E., born in 1860; Mary E., born November 17, 1862; Anna S., born in 1864; Jennie J., born in 1866; George L., born in 1869; Jessie R., born in 1872; Edgar, born in 1875, and John Oliver, born in 1877, all of whom were born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1886 the Pratt family came to Kansas, locating near Glasco, Cloud county, where the father engaged in farming. Edgar Pratt was a banker in Jamestown for eight years, then moved to Formoso, Kan., where he held the office of cashier a year before retiring from active business life. Mrs. Kelly was reared in her native town, attending the public schools there until she graduated, in 1881. Following this she entered the normal school at California, Pa., completing her course there in 1884. On leaving the normal she took a regular course at Waynesburg College, for one year. After the family came to Kansas she taught school in this State four years, at Jewell City. Mr. Kelly's efforts have been directed with great tact and ability, and his methods have been such as to gain him unqualified confidence and esteem on the part of those with whom he has been thrown in contact.

Freeman Vicory, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, Greenleaf, Kan. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was organized in 1906, and on October 18 of that year its doors were opened to the public for business. The organizers were M. F. Southwick, now president of the Citizens' State Bank of Topeka, Kan.; H. J. Meierkord, of Linn, Kan., and Freeman Vicory. The first officers of the bank were: M. F. Southwick, president; H. J. Meierkord, vice-president, and Freeman Vicory, cashier. The growth of the business was rapid, and substantial from the start. At the end of the first twenty-five days of business, or on November 12, 1906, the deposits were $14,305.64. The following figures show the remarkable increase in the volume of the bank's business: January 26, 1907, deposits totaled $40,991.91; August 22, 1907, $60,233.81; March 31, 1908, $64,227.58; September 1, 1908, $74,376.91; March 16, 1909, $80,753.59; June 30, 1909, $88,620.92, and September 29, 1909, $94,412.56. The deposits have reached as high as $120,000, and the last official statement showed the total amount on deposit to be $119,479.32. The institution was organized with a capital of $10,000, and now has an earned surplus of $5,000 and undivided profits of $2,853.90, and also has set aside a $5,000 stockholder's contingent fund. The substantial growth of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Greenleaf is equalled by few, if any, financial institutions in the State. The home of the bank is an exclusive bank building, built in 1907, at a cost of $4,000. Its fixtures, furniture, vault and safe are strictly modern and every convenience and safeguard of banking is in evidence. Freeman Vicory, the cashier, is a native son of Kansas, born in Shawnee county, February 18, 1874, and is a son of Merrifield and Louise (Tuttle) Vicory, both natives of Spring-

field, Ohio. They came to Kansas in 1866 and located in Shawnee county, where the father took a homestead, which remained the family home until 1909, when he retired and removed to Dover, Kan. The mother died in 1888. There were three children in the Vicory family, as follows: Mrs. Effie Logan, who now occupies the old homestead in Shawnee county; Freeman, the subject of this sketch, and Cora Wade, of Keene, Kan. Young Vicory was reared on the farm and secured his early education in the public schools and remained at home assisting his parents until he passed his majority. He then attended the State Normal School at Emporia three years, paying his own way. In 1900 he went to Clifton, Kan., and worked at various occupations, clerking in a clothing store for a time, and in 1902 he entered the employ of the banking house of Snyder & Southwick, at Linn, Kan., as assistant cashier. About eight months later he was transferred to the First National Bank of Clifton in the same capacity, and held that position until the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Greenleaf was organized as afore set forth, and he became its cashier and has held that position continuously ever since. Mr. Vicory is the active head of this institution and its history in his history. He possesses the many qualifications of him who would succeed in the banking world—foresight, judgment and action.

He was married November 27, 1912, to Miss Christine W. Nelson, daughter of J. C. and Myra Nelson, natives of Denmark, and who now reside on the farm near Greenleaf which they homesteaded in 1870, and where Mrs. Vicory was born. She was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Greenleaf High School, and later attended Midland College at Atchison, and was graduated in the class of 1908, and subsequently was principal of the Greenleaf High School three years.

Mr. Vicory takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and is ever ready to do his part to promote any worthy enterprise. He has served as clerk of Greenleaf and is the present mayor of the town. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for the past three years he has been district deputy of the Twentieth Kansas district of the lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Vicory are members of the English Lutheran church, and he is superintendent of the Sunday school. The Vicory residence is one of the finest in the town. It is handsome and very substantial structure, and the design of architecture is of the California bungalow type.

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